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CEYLON

ADMINISTRATION REPORTS,

1900.

PART I.—REVENUE.

CUSTOMS AND SHIPPING.

MEMORANDUM ON THE RETURNS FOR 1900.

Staff.—The Department was administered until 26th April by Mr. H. Hay Cameron, and for the remainder of the year by Mr. W. H. Jackson. Mr. W. H. Moor assumed duties as Deputy Collector on the 26th July. Mr. F. Bowes served as Landing Surveyor and Mr. H. E. de Kretser as Additional Landing Surveyor throughout the year.

Statistics.—The new classification of imports and exports came into force on the 1st January. Great attention was paid throughout the year to the Statistical Department, resulting in a very great improvement in the accuracy of the figures for the year.

Accommodation.—In spite of the opening, during the course of the year, of five large iron sheds for import of grain, warehouse accommodation proved insufficient during an abnormal press of import work in October-November. In consequence, the Chamber of Commerce approached Government with proposals for additional jetty and warehouse accommodation and improved roadways. These proposals, after reference to the Harbour Board, were accepted by Government almost in their entirety. At the instance of the Harbour Board, too, the question of improved cranes was taken up, and estimates and plans called for from experts at home. Their report has not yet been received. The warehouse accommodation, even after the additions recommended by the Chamber have been completed, will, in the opinion of the writer, in the near future, be again found insufficient for the trade of the Port. Until, however, further progress is made with the reclamation of land at Mutwal for additional coal storage, thus enabling a portion of the coal sheds near the passengers' jetty to be shifted, it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to find suitable sites for new warehouses.

RETURNS FOR THE YEAR.

The returns for the year 1900 show a progressive increase in the import trade of the Colony. The estimated value of imports, including specie to the value of Rs. 7,795,501·53, amounted to Rs. 122,339,757·94, and the estimated value of exports, including specie to the value of Rs. 2,919,796, amounted to Rs. 108,926,256·55, showing a balance in favour of imports of Rs. 13,413,501·39, or, if specie be omitted, a balance in favour of imports of Rs. 8,537,795·86.

Imports show an increase, specie being omitted, as compared with 1899 of Rs. 13,002,035·80, and as compared with 1898 of Rs. 27,019,221·44.

The value of exports, omitting specie and value of coal, exceeded the value in 1898 by Rs. 7,965,660·42 ; but as compared with 1899 there is a fall of Rs. 9,044,139·44.

The following table shows the value of the trade of the Colony, omitting specie, since 1889 :—

	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
1889 ...	... 100,269,274	0	1895 ...	... 161,040,346	0
1890 ...	... 106,651,504	0	1896 ...	... 162,436,016	0
1891 ...	... 117,342,259	0	1897 ...	... 168,959,460	0
1892 ...	... 123,857,835	0	1898 ...	... 181,326,925	0
1893 ...	... 139,237,891	0	1899 ...	... 213,007,870	0
1894 ...	... 147,621,610	0	1900 ...	... 220,550,716	0

The following table shows the annual value of the trade of the Colony for the last five years :—

	Imports. Rs.	c.	Exports. Rs.	c.	Total. Rs.	c.
1896	77,083,587	29	85,352,428	81	162,436,016	10
1897	85,730,156	92	83,229,303	45	168,959,460	37
1898	87,525,034	97	93,801,890	13	181,326,925	10
1899	101,542,220	61	111,405,649	99	213,007,870	60
1900	114,544,256	41	106,006,460	55	220,550,716	96

The following statement shows the value of imports and specie imported into each Province during 1900 :—

Value of Imports.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Western Province	105,363,743	27		
Northern Province	2,990,690	97		
Southern Province	5,579,948	14		
Eastern Province	609,874	3		
			114,544,256	41
Value of Specie.				
Western Province	—		7,795,501	53
Total Value of Imports for 1900, including Specie			122,339,757	94

The revenue derived from Customs dues shows an increase in 1900 as compared with 1899 of Rs. 518,580·56, and as compared with 1898 of Rs. 905,806·47.

Scrutiny of the following table will show how constantly progressive has been the income from this source for the twelve years beginning with 1889 :—

Gross Customs Revenue for the Twelve Years ended 1900.

	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
1889	3,718,152	17	1895	5,770,241	2
1890	3,948,564	11	1896	5,550,971	65
1891	4,302,320	19	1897	6,278,787	49
1892	4,663,562	47	1898	6,714,625	82
1893	4,498,912	10	1899	7,101,851	73
1894	4,931,967	42	1900	7,620,432	29

The increase in 1900 is mainly due to the larger imports of grain, cotton goods, spirits, and sugar.

Up to 1893 the Customs revenue included recoveries under the head of "Port Dues," which are now shown under a distinct head.

The following table shows the recoveries in each of the Maritime Provinces of the Island :—

Revenue of each Province.

	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Western Province.				
Colombo	6,901,792	31		
Beruwala	19,704	73		
Negombo	37	0		
Kalpitiya	—			
			6,921,534	4
Northern Province.				
Jaffna	32,243	1		
Point Pedro	17,766	80		
Valuveddittural	9,539	50		
Kankesanturai	36,388	55		
Mannar	3,501	58		
Pesalai	245	41		
Vankalai	10	0		
Kayts	97,816	1		
Mullaittivu	43	60		
			197,554	46
Carried over	—		7,119,088	50

	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Brought forward	—		7,119,088	50
Southern Province.				
Galle	435,932	92		
Hambantota	12	58		
			435,945	50
Eastern Province.				
Batticaloa	35,288	86		
Trincomalee	30,109	43		
			65,398	29
Total	—		7,620,432	29

1900 compared with 1899.

Increase.	Rs.	c.	*Decrease.*	Rs.	c.
Western Province	534,987	96	Northern Province	48,423	12
Southern Province	32,198	57	Eastern Province	182	85
	567,186	53			
Deduct Decrease	48,605	97			
Net Increase	518,580	56		48,605	97

The following tables show the collections under the head of "Harbour Dues" at Colombo, and under the head of "Port Dues" in the Provinces :—

Harbour Dues collected during the last Eight Years.

	Rs.		Rs.
1893 ...	674,683	1897 ...	870,685
1894 ...	706,723	1898 ...	965,347
1895 ...	779,377	1899 ...	1,008,213
1896 ...	838,233	1900 ...	1,146,769

Port Dues collected during 1899 and 1900 in the several Provinces.

	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.
Western Province (Beruwala, Negombo, and Kalpitiya)	728 84	693 36
Northern Province	5,131 68	6,722 64
Southern Province	25,876 14	25,701 58
Eastern Province	3,413 40	3,350 28
Total ...	35,180 6	36,467 86

Increase.	Rs. c.	*Decrease.*	Rs. c.
Northern Province ...	1,590 96	Western Province ...	35 48
Deduct Decrease ...	303 16	Southern Province ...	174 56
		Eastern Province ...	93 12
Net Increase ...	1,287 80		303 16

The increase is due to a larger number of vessels visiting the Island. In Colombo the increase in 1900 as compared with 1899 amounts to Rs. 138,555·92. Between 1883 and 1900 the increase amounts to Rs. 768,751, or nearly 203½ per cent. There has been an increase in Port Dues in the Northern Province, and a decrease in the Western, Southern, and Eastern Provinces.

The duty collected on estate products (tea, coffee, cacao, and cinchona) under the "Medical Wants Ordinance" amounted in 1900 to Rs. 137,947·40, as compared with Rs. 122,257·45 in 1899, there being a decrease in the recoveries on coffee, cacao, and cinchona.

The duty imposed on tea "in order that the proceeds of such duty may be devoted to increasing the consumption of Ceylon tea in foreign lands" amounted to Rs. 297,985·39. It is an export tax self-imposed by tea producers, of which the proceeds are administered by their own representatives, with the consent of the Governor in Council.

IMPORTS.

Arms and Ammunition (including dynamite, detonators, fuse, and blasting powder).—The duty collected shows an increase of Rs. 13,035·99 :—

Articles.	Duty. 1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Guns, single-barrelled ...	5,700 0	7,675 0	1,975 0	—
Guns, double-barrelled ...	4,220 0	4,790 0	570 0	—
Pistols, single-barrelled ...	85 50	36 0	—	49 50
Pistols, double-barrelled, and revolvers ...	1,395 0	1,683 0	288 0	—
Rifles, single-barrelled ...	—	120 0	120 0	—
Rifles, double-barrelled and magazine ...	—	180 0	180 0	—
Cartridges ...	3,722 60	3,095 21	—	627 39
Gun implements ...	—	97 0	97 0	—
Gun nipples ...	10 96	—	—	10 96
Fireworks ...	—	7,613 51	7,613 51	—
Gunpowder ...	4,162 50	11,009 75	6,847 25	—
Percussion caps ...	1,484 88	1,505 20	20 32	—
Shot	1,031 29	602 81	—	428 48
Detonators ...	2,812 73	6,753 20	3,940 47	—
Dynamite ...	18,877 34	15,167 10	—	3,710 24
Blasting powder ...	5,602 0	3,576 0	—	2,026 0
Fuse	8,405 76	6,642 77	—	1,762 99
Total ...	57,510 56	70,546 55	21,651 55	8,615 56
		Deduct Decrease ...	8,615 56	
		Net Increase ...	13,035 99	

Cotton Manufactures.—Cotton goods, twists, and thread show a total value of Rs. 7,917,770·98, and the duty on the quantity cleared amounts to Rs. 305,073·62, which gives an increase in duty of Rs. 26,713·38 :—

	1899.		1900.	
Cotton :	Value. Rs. c.	Duty. Rs. c.	Value. Rs. c.	Duty. Rs. c.
Waste of (raw and yarn)	1,020 7	—	3,783 22	137 86
Yarn and twist, gray	57,271 62	2,380 97	27,135 32	1,085 52
Bleached and dyed	72,367 90	2,867 91	138,073 31	5,500 39
Piece goods, gray, unbleached	872,267 63	39,576 88	1,522,172 61	57,178 25
Bleached	947,278 75	40,942 61	1,629,150 71	58,184 45
Printed	580,308 34	24,188 63	465,930 42	21,278 29
Dyed	211,836 92	8,445 81	2,214,627 39	88,851 1
Muslins	4,844 84	220 83	27,967 45	1,118 80
Lace and net	79,743 71	3,249 2	157,512 98	6,253 80
Piece goods of mixed material	3,955,252 8	150,465 69	1,551,600 7	58,335 41
Hosiery, stockings and socks	1,467 95	58 73	—	—
Thread	149,621 65	5,963 16	135,407 84	5,422 87
Other	—	—	44,409 66	1,776 97
Total	6,933,311 46	278,360 24	7,917,770 98	305,073 62

Value of Cotton Goods imported.

	1898. Rs. c.	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.
United Kingdom	4,401,419 55	4,418,030 46	4,905,668 94
British Colonies	1,969,786 24	1,857,911 94	2,119,741 41
Foreign Countries	485,767 2	657,369 6	892,360 63
Total	6,856,972 81	6,933,311 46	7,917,770 98

	Compared with 1898.		Compared with 1899.	
	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
United Kingdom	504,249 39	—	487,638 48	—
British Colonies	149,955 17	—	261,829 47	—
Foreign Countries	406,593 61	—	234,991 57	—
Total	1,060,798 17	—	984,459 52	—

Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, and Tanning Substances.—The duty collected amounted to Rs. 4,390·80, showing an increase of Rs. 1,079·67 as compared with 1899 :—

	1899.		1900.	
	Value. Rs. c.	Duty. Rs. c.	Value. Rs. c.	Duty. Rs. c.
Arecanuts	346 43	—	1,872 70	—
Alizarine	2,055 27	113 4	5,658 0	311 18
Brimstone	376 73	20 72	—	—
Cutch and Gambier	29,515 14	1,551 95	36,756 25	2,238 68
Indigo	181 0	9 96	466 25	25 66
Bark for tanners and dyers	19,440 42	1,069 33	21,350 68	1,174 47
Myrabolams	3,619 64	199 19	—	—
Dammar	4,104 89	—	4,919 87	—
Saltpetre	13,119 30	291 60	11,760 47	261 42
Dyes, unenumerated	1,005 71	55 34	6,857 24	377 19
Orchilla Weed	—	—	—	—
Lac	—	—	40 0	2 20
Total	73,764 53	3,311 13	89,681 46	4,390 80

Cement (exclusive of the quantity imported as Government stores, valued at Rs. 211,354·89).—An increase in value of Rs. 84,019·70 and in quantity of 1,500 tons.

Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel.—The quantity imported was 590,099 tons, against 511,692 tons in 1899. The landings at the two principal ports were as follows :—

	Tons.
Colombo	582,717
Galle	7,374
Total	590,091

Increase 78,402 tons :—

		Tons.	
Colombo	1900	582,717	
	1899	498,501	
	Increase		84,216
Galle	1899	13,188	
	1900	7,374	
	Decrease		5,814
	Total Increase	—	78,402

A noticeable feature is the very considerable increase in the imports from British India and Japan.

Kerosine Oil.—The following statement gives the results of a comparison of the quantities imported, quantities entered for home consumption, value and duty recovered, on kerosine oil in 1900, with the immediately preceding four years :—

	1900.	Compared with 1896.		Compared with 1897.		Compared with 1898.		Compared with 1899.	
		+ or —	Quantity.	+ or —	Quantity.	+ or —	Quantity.	+ or —	Quantity.
Kerosine Oil.	Gallons.		Gallons.		Gallons.		Gallons.		Gallons.
Quantity imported ...	2,422,435$\frac{3}{5}$	+	529,858$\frac{9}{10}$	+	562,069$\frac{7}{10}$	+	418,478$\frac{7}{10}$	+	550,995$\frac{7}{30}$
Quantity entered for Home Consumption	2,302,712$\frac{1}{10}$	+	721,852$\frac{1}{10}$	+	547825$\frac{543}{5280}$	+	302,775$\frac{9}{10}$	+	214,796$\frac{11}{30}$
	Amount. Rs. c.		Amount. Rs. c.		Amount. Rs. c.		Amount. Rs. c.		Amount. Rs. c.
Value of quantity imported ...	1,514,022 12	+	331,161 81	+	351,293 57	+	261,549 20	+	344,372 2
Duty recovered ...	575,679 36	+	180,464 32	+	137,204 95	+	75,694 98	+	60,450 16

+ Signifies increase ; — Signifies decrease.

Food.—The following statement shows the increase and decrease in certain articles :—

	Increase.		Decrease.	
	Value. Rs. c.	Duty. Rs. c.	Value. Rs. c.	Duty. Rs. c.
Biscuits ...	171,970 72	8,645 22	—	—
Beef and Pork ...	12,132 9	383 60	—	—
Butter ...	8,319 50	216 28	—	
Cheese ...	10,683 11	431 2	—	—
Fish ...	—	—	156,562 99	5,638 88
Flour, Wheat ...	56,648 60	5,064 21	—	—
Potatoes ...	66,856 7	3,169 6	—	—
Curry Stuffs ...	—	—	3,431 98	2,303 63
Ham and Bacon ...	—	—	47,968 73	1,593 85
Provisions ...	—	—	279,312 3	14,971 33
Ghee ...	—	—	9,701 50	419 69

Grain.—The following is a statement of rice cleared for home consumption for seven years :—

	Bushels.
1894 ...	7,556,505
1895 ...	8,722,737
1896 ...	7,594,413
1897 ...	8,723,750
1898 ...	9,018,320
1899 ...	9,178,405
1900 ...	5,566,972 cwt. 2 qrs. 12 lb. 1$\frac{3}{4}$ bushel = 9,592,323$\frac{3}{4}$
Total for seven years ...	60,386,453$\frac{3}{4}$

The duty collected on rice amounted to Rs. 2,783,546·57, and on other grain of all sorts to Rs. 232,009·61, making in all Rs. 3,015,556·18, particulars of which are annexed :—

	Rs. c.
Barley ...	348 7
Beans ...	35,315 1
Gram ...	32,329 56
Indian Corn or Maize ...	—
Linseed ...	—
Oats ...	2,579 3
Paddy ...	134,526 70
Peas ...	25,797 71
Wheat ...	285 53
Other ...	828 0
	232,009 61
Rice ...	2,783,546 57
Total ...	3,015,556 18

Live Stock.—The increase in the value of live stock imported is Rs.400,413 compared with 1899. The number of cattle rose from 20,888 to 26,539, of sheep from 79,628 to 96,330, and of horses from 503 to 534. The value set upon live stock is probably fanciful. The 503 horses imported in 1899 were valued at Rs. 155,130, while the 534 brought in 1900 were valued at Rs. 199,190. The value in 1899 was Rs. 308 a head, and in 1900 Rs. 373 a head.

Metals and Metalware.—An increase in value of Rs. 1,860,964·50 is shown by the following statement :—

	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Brass sheets ...	8,153 28	29,480 57	21,327 29	—
Copper sheathing ...	41,378 88	28,839 69	—	12,539 19
Iron, angle, or Swedish bar	53,055 38	101,366 66	48,311 28	—
Iron, bar, flat, &c. ...	155,575 50	269,348 52	113,773 2	—
Iron, pig ...	9,700 37	19,910 34	10,209 97	—
Iron, plate and sheet ...	43,672 11	—	—	43,672 11
Iron, other ...	—	58,205 53	58,205 53	—
Lead, pig ...	1,160 54	649 57	3,289 80	—
„ sheet ...		3,520 69		
„ other ...		280 8		
Muntsz metal ...	—	1,673·61	1,673 61	—
Quicksilver ...	—	339 0	339 0	—
Spelter, in cake or slabs ...	2,348 15	—	—	2,348 15
Steel, blister ...	4,782 62	29,983 10	25,200 48	—
Steel, cast ...	88,070 21	217,984 25	129,914 4	—
Tin plates ...	65,297 26	107,160 63	41,863 37	—
Tin slabs ...	—	71,121 64	71,121 64	—
Yellow metal ...	4,390 29	5,109 31	719 2	—
Metal, unenumerated, dutiable ...	—	5,494 95	5,494 95	—
Metal, unenumerated, free	—	13,669 17	13,669 17	—
Brass wire ...	3,105 45	8,292 50	3,762 5	—
Brass nails ...	1,425 0			
Brassware ...	63,898 43	148,210 94	84,312 51	—
Copper nails and wire ...	4,859 70	14,879 20	10,019 50	—
Copperware ...	38,052 68	27,265 19	—	10,787 49
Gold leaf ...	—	139 31	139 31	—
Hardware ...	1,344,483 16	1,727,225 40	382,742 24	—
Iron, corrugated ...	—	450 0	450 0	—
— drums and tanks ...	37,373 44	80,599 70	43,226 26	—
— galvanized ...	555,165 32	814,640 71	259,475 39	—
— hoop ...	234,648 45	331,804 62	97,156 17	—
— nails and rivets ...	124,744 97	205,432 86	80,687 89	—
— other ...	—	179 53	179 53	—
Lead, tea lead ...	967,564 72	1,353,145 43	385,580 71	—
Leadware ...	1,889 41	410 24	—	1,479 17
Pewterware ...	—	7,004 30	7,004 30	—
Plate, silver or silver-gilt ...	94,492 82	45,565 61	50,276 55	—
— electroplate ...		93,838 35		
— nickelplate ...		5,365 41		
Solder ...	22,850 11	41,942 57	19,092 46	—
Soldering fluid ...	6,019 57	3,700 97	—	2,318 60
Steelware ...	—	35,888 14	35,888 14	—
Tinware ...	10,730 96	9,302 91	—	1,428 5
Zinc, perforated ...	2,786 92	3,863 17	1,076 25	—
Zincware ...	6,980 23	5,655 33	—	1,324 90
Tin and Zinc, in cake or slab ...	54,549 48	—	—	54,549 48
Zinc, sheets ...	6,249 17	—	—	6,249 17
Tin, in blocks ...	8,520 62		—	8,520 62
Total ...	4,067,975 20	5,928,939 70	2,006,181 43	145,216 93

Manures of all kinds.—There is an increase in quantity of 5,484 tons and in value of Rs. 276,505·06, as under :—

	1899. Quantity.	1899. Value.	1900. Quantity.	1900. Value.
	Tons cwt. qr. lb.	Rs. c.	Tons cwt. qr. lb.	Rs. c.
Manure, Bone ...	3,635 19 0 0	235,223 7	4,802 8 0 0	243,448 72
Rape Cake Manure ...	100 0 0 0	4,498 0	—	—
Refuse of Saltpetre ...	304 13 1 19	68,480 27	—	—
Castor Seed Poonac ...	6,476 15 0 0	378,269 51	—	—
Fish Manure ...	48 5 1 0	3,174 0	25 13 0 18	1,272 0
Manure, Chemical ...	3,054 16 1 3	305,566 94	—	—
Manure of Potash ...	343 0 2 0	41,872 27	—	—
Sulphate of Ammonia ...	145 9 3 24	30,960 15	396 0 1 11	74,341 85
Linseed Manure ...	45 18 0 0	1,339 50	—	—
Sulphate of Potash ...	124 5 0 0	22,910 14	447 12 0 0	70,517 58
Sulphate of Iron ...	3 15 0 0	240 0	—	—
Muriate of Potash ...	—	—	287 3 1 8	43,463 71
Basic Slag ...	—	—	1,908 14 0 0	95,834 3
Manure, Chemicals, other ...	—	—	449 5 2 7	42,733 10
Guano ...	—	—	21 5 0 0	3,484 77
Manure other (not Chemicals) ...	—	—	28 6 0 0	3,689 40
Bone Meal ...	—	—	66 9 2 0	5,561 62
Manufactured, other ...	—	—	11,333 11 3 15	784,692 13
Total ...	14,282 17 1 18	1,092,533 85	19,766 8 3 3	1,369,038 91

Oils, excluding kerosine oil, show an increase in value of Rs. 202,179·81 and a decrease in duty of Rs. 2,255·96 as compared with 1899 :—

Oil :	1899. Value. Rs. c.	1899. Duty. Rs. c.	1900. Value. Rs. c.	1900. Duty. Rs. c.
Castor ...	95,883 68	7,178 7	107,847 9	7,190 83
Cod Liver ...	533 90	—	—	—
Cocoanut ...	10 0	—	244 0	—
Fish ...	—	—	900 88	—
Gingelly ...	22,548 72	1,243 39	19,743 91	1,087 18
Petroleum ...	905 62	4,111 0	—	—
Lubricating ...	6,427 76	2,570 73	57,619 49	5,762 91
Olive ...	1,274 15	70 7	—	—
Rangoon ...	15,645 21	3,431 58	—	—
Vegetable ...	1,279 33	80 39	—	—
Turpentine ...	6,155 9	338 53	13,861 51	762 39
Linseed ...	1,500 0	82 50	—	—
Liquid Fuel ...	—	—	110,200 0	—
Unenumerated ...	59,118 93	3,310 24	—	—
Other ...	—	—	103,045 32	5,357 23
Total ...	211,282 39	22,416 50	413,462 20	20,160 54

Opium.—An increase in quantity of 7,611 lb.

Poonac.—An increase in quantity of 3,134 cwt. 1 qr. 12 lb.

Spices.—An increase in value of Rs. 17,531·74 and in duty of Rs. 1,149·93, as under :—

	1899. Value. Rs. c.	1899. Duty. Rs. c.	1900. Value. Rs. c.	1900. Duty. Rs. c.
Cardamoms ...	10,925 85	—	1,360 10	—
Cloves ...	5,955 80	297 85	4,516 80	218 45
Ginger ...	20,937 24	1,197 19	26,554 88	1,517 83
Mace ...	1,787 50	178 78	1,718 0	153 43
Nutmegs ...	400 0	22 0	226 39	12 47
Pepper (long) ...	42,960 34	1,860 66	24,845 0	665 79
Pepper (whole) ...	—	—	40,567 12	2,098 68
Other ...	—	—	710 18	39 76
Total ...	82,966 73	3,556 48	100,498 47	4,706 41

Spirits of all kinds.—An increase in value of Rs. 137,356·20, and an increase in duty of Rs. 79,910·83. The quantity entered for home consumption was 171,045 gallons against 152,520 gallons in the previous year :—

	1899. Quantity entered for Home Consumption.	1899. Value.	1899. Duty.	1900. Quantity entered for Home Consumption.	1900. Value.	1900. Duty.
Spirits.	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Brandy	26,245·18$\frac{19}{24}$	309,361 98	133,653 4	33,093·27$\frac{49}{80}$	391,605 45	167,496 74
Gin	53,542·31$\frac{27}{32}$	329,567 51	272,349 22	63,482·08$\frac{13}{80}$	375,556 81	322,569 13
Spirits of Wine	141·06	1,764 84	1,177 92	26·20$\frac{1}{3}$	332 94	218 9
Liqueurs	359·07$\frac{1}{6}$	2,222 65	2,156 98	672·20$\frac{3}{8}$	5,533 69	4,070 21
Rum	224·26$\frac{2}{3}$	1,734 76	1,197 72	85·02$\frac{1}{3}$	638 4	425 45
Whisky	72,006·07$\frac{19}{20}$	683,975 99	389,968 33	73,634·07$\frac{77}{80}$	691,857 16	385,322 37
Other	—	—	—	51·03	459 84	312 5
	152,520·02$\frac{151}{280}$	1,328,627 73	800,503 21	171,045·25$\frac{421}{480}$	1,465,983 93	880,414 4

The following table shows the results of a comparison of the importations, quantities entered for home consumption, value and duty recovered on spirits in 1900, with those of the immediately preceding four years :—

	Compared with 1896. Increase or Decrease.	Compared with 1896. Quantity.	Compared with 1897. Increase or Decrease.	Compared with 1897. Quantity.	Compared with 1898. Increase or Decrease.	Compared with 1898. Quantity.	Compared with 1899. Increase or Decrease.	Compared with 1899. Quantity.
Spirits.		Gal. gills.		Gal. gills.		Gal. gills.		Gal. gills.
Quantity imported in 1900 ...	Increase	58,900 16	Increase	42,120 19	Increase	48,235 18	Increase	16,657 2
Quantity entered for home consumption in 1900 ...	Increase	59,760 16	Increase	45,660 20	Increase	34,464 31	Increase	18,525 23
		Amount. Rs. c.		Amount. Rs. c.		Amount. Rs. c.		Amount. Rs. c.
Value of quantity imported in 1900 ...	Increase	476,708 40	Increase	321,199 90	Increase	379,281 12	Increase	137,356 20
Duty recovered in 1900	Increase	322,068 85	Increase	248,400 72	Increase	194,458 51	Increase	79,910 83

The average official value on all spirits in 1900 is Rs. 9·07 a gallon.

Sugar.—There is an increase as compared with 1899 in quantity of 29,622 cwt. 2 qr. 3 lb., and in duty of Rs. 79,302·19 :—

	1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
Sugar.	Cwt. qr. lb.	Rs. c.	Cwt. qr. lb.	Rs. c.
Candy and refined...	150,278 1 5	450,590 91	175,888 2 1	525,534 45
Unrefined ...	6,861 0 5	12,006 76	8,190 1 18	14,352 92
Palm and Jaggery...	14,044 3 27	10,537 35	16,727 3 21	12,549 84
	171,184 1 9	473,135 2	200,806 3 12	552,437 21
			171,184 1 9	473,135 2
		Increase ...	29,622 2 3	79,302 19

Specie shows a decrease of Rs. 2,654,626·99, particularized as follows :—

Silver.	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
United Kingdom ...	—	56,596·25	56,596 25	—
British India ...	9,718,000 0	7,374,814 0	—	2,343,186 0
Hongkong ...	243,485 0	73,754 40	—	169,730 60
Straits Settlements	127,343 0	122,833 75	—	4,509 25
China ...	38,150 0	—	—	38,150 0
Japan ...	5,916 0	—	—	5,916 0
Malta ...	2,400 0	—	—	2,400 0
U. S. of America ...	—	1,500 0	1,500 0	—
Total ...	10,135,294 0	7,629,498 40	58,096 25	2,563,891 85

Gold.	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
United Kingdom ...	222,700 94	150,011 53	—	72,689 41
Egypt ...	3,769 78	—	—	3,769 78
Hongkong ...	—	89 60	89 60	—
Australia ...	74,853 80	—	—	74,853 80
France ...	12,010 0	—	—	12,010 0
Victoria ...	—	6,600 0	6,600 0	—
Malta ...	1,500 0	1,427 0	—	73 0
British India ...	—	7,875 0	7,875 0	—
Total ...	314,834 52	166,003 13	14,564 60	163,395 99
Grand Total ...	10,450,128 52	7,795,501 53	72,660 85	2,727,287 84
			Deduct Increase ...	72,660 85
			Net Decrease ...	2,654,626 99

Silk Manufactures of all kinds show an increase in value of Rs. 121,611·59 and in duty of Rs. 2,220·55 :—

	1899.		1900.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Silks and Satins ... } Broad Stuffs ... }	929,400 9	51,700 32	—	—
	—	—	213,915 29	12,062 83
Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, &c.	42,104 26	2,461 22	191,463 56	10,456 7
Lace ...	—	—	3,349 32	184 25
Ribbons ...	1,462 14	80 43	10,821 19	653 89
Velvet ...	50,977 75	720 39	19,964 64	1,030 68
Other ...	—	—	706,041 83	32,795 19
Total ...	1,023,944 24	54,962 36	1,145,555 83	57,182 91
			1,023,944 24	54,962 36
		Increase ...	121,611 59	2,220 55

Tobacco shows an increase in quantity of 105,054 lb., and cigars of 1,777 lb

Woollen Manufactures show a decrease in value of Rs. 94,430·77 and in duty of Rs. 5,377·74 :—

	1899. Value. Rs. c.	1899. Duty. Rs. c.	1900. Value. Rs. c.	1900. Duty. Rs. c.
Woollen :				
Berlin	1,921 42	105 71	8,056 71	438 22
Blankets	52,513 88	2,899 55	20,824 36	1,135 96
Carpets	7,183 25	393 83	7,015 20	385 84
Flannel	65,821 21	3,639 30	155,390 21	8,272 52
Hosiery of Wool	6,016 97	289 30	—	—
Woollen Stuffs	61,533 5	2,588 50	—	—
Other	210,558 2	11,762 20	119,830 55	6,068 11
Total	405,547 80	21,678 39	311,117 3	16,300 65

Wines of all kinds show an increase of Rs. 9,351·95 in value and of Rs. 4,220·37 in duty, the total quantity entered for home consumption in 1900 being 60,863·11¼ gallons, against 54,845 $\frac{24\frac{9}{32}}{32}$ gallons in 1899 :—

Wines.	1899. Quantity entered for Home Consumption. Gallons.	1899. Value. Rs. c.	1899. Duty. Rs. c.	1900. Quantity entered for Home Consumption. Gallons.	1900. Value. Rs. c.	1900. Duty. Rs. c.
Sparkling, in bottle :						
Champagne ...	4,743·21$\frac{7}{16}$	70,535 72	11,884 85	4,160·19$\frac{7}{16}$	62,471 4	10,403 65
Other ...				348·7½	5,223 34	870 57
Still :						
Burgundy, in bottle	—	—	—	502·2⅔	8,161 25	756 8
Do. in wood	—	—	—	740·0	5,625 0	740 0
Coca, in bottle	12·5¼	109 55	18 25	—	—	—
Claret, in bottle	2,349·22¾	36,022 26	3,103 51	1,650·31⅝	20,809 92	2,075 97
Claret, in wood	17,670·21$\frac{13}{16}$	70,878 80	8,835 94	20,943·24	87,231 0	10,472 13
Ginger, in bottle	480·26⅝	5,770 0	240 43	428·10⅞	5,140 0	214 17
Hock, in bottle	10·00	150 0	12 50	1,125·28	16,888 13	1,407 93
Hock, in wood	—	—	—	35 0	140 0	17 50
Port, in bottle	4,769·28	42,928 87	7,155 7	5,101·9½	46,769 72	7,652 14
Port, in wood	9,643·62	57,858 37	9,643 5	12,626 16	73,206 0	12,626 50
Sherry, in bottle	—	—	—	649·21¼	5,761 50	974 98
Sherry, in wood	—	—	—	2,018·8	12,367 50	2,018 25
French, in bottle	5,431·4¼	84,544 54	8,147 42	—	—	—
French, in wood	9,046·13$\frac{11}{32}$	43,529 61	9,046 42	—	—	—
Marsala, in wood	238·17	1,192 66	246 22	—	—	—
German, in bottle	6·0	90 0	9 0	—	—	—
Madeira, in bottle	26·0	390 0	39 0	—	—	—
Madeira, in wood	18·0	90 0	18 0	—	—	—
Australian, in bottle	42·22	384 19	64 3	—	—	—
Australian, in wood	285·0	1,425 0	285 0	—	—	—
Cod Liver oil	72·0	648 0	108 0	—	—	—
Other, in bottle	—	—	—	4,623·24¾	39,955 12	6,938 19
Other, in wood	—	—	—	5,909·0	36,150 0	5,909 0
Total	54,845·24$\frac{9}{32}$	416,517 57	58,856 69	60,863·11¼	425,899 52	63,077 6

Omitting the Harbour and Port Dues and the amounts collected under the Medical Aid Ordinance and on account of the Tea Fund, the collections are distributed as follows :—

Collected in Western Province	90·83 per cent.
Do. Southern Province	5·72
Do. Northern Province	2·59
Do. Eastern Province	·86

The following statement shows the total receipts of the Department :—

	Rs. c.
Customs	7,620,432 29
Harbour Dues	1,146,769 17
Port Dues	36,467 86
Medical Aid	137,947 40
Tea Fund	297,985 39
Total	9,239,602 11

The cost of collection was 1·5 per cent, upon the total collections.

EXPORTS.

The value of exports in 1900 amounted to Rs. 108,926,256·55, distributed under the following heads :—

	Rs.	c.
Ceylon Produce	90,868,532	0
Imports re-exported	1,173,948	55
Specie	2,919,796	0
Coal for use of Steamers	13,963,980	0
Total ...	108,926,256	55

The value of **Ceylon Produce** exported shows an increase over the figures of 1898 of Rs. 7,580,179·43, but a decrease as compared with 1899 of Rs. 9,227,149·34. This decrease is mainly attributable to the smaller shipments of plumbago, the price of which during the year fell heavily while the market was inactive, the inevitable reaction after the boom of 1899.

Imports re-exported show an increase of Rs. 183,009·90 as compared with 1899 and of Rs. 385,480·99 as compared with 1898.

The value of coal exported for use of steamers rose from Rs. 9,725,070 in 1898 and Rs. 10,379,030 in 1899 to Rs. 13,963,980 in 1900, the quantities imported having been 419,974 tons in 1898, 511,692 tons in 1899, and 590,099 tons in 1900.

The exports of specie show a rise from Rs. 490,287 in 1899 to Rs. 2,919,796 in 1900.

The value of exports to the United Kingdom has fallen from Rs. 61,076,138·03 in 1899 to Rs. 56,295,524·57 in 1900. While there is a rise in the exports to the British Colonies from Rs. 14,135,597·42 in 1899 to Rs. 18,086,705·01 in 1900, the exports to Foreign countries having meanwhile fallen from Rs. 26,365,171·54 in 1899 to Rs. 20,580,046·97 in 1900. The decrease in the value of exports to the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries is largely accounted for by the fall in plumbago, both in quantity and value.

The exports of tea to Russia (Asiatic and European) rose in 1900 by 4,713,751½ lb., which is more than the entire exports of 1899 ; but that to the United States show a decrease of 282,641 13/16 lb. The direct exports to Russia (Asiatic and European) of Ceylon produce were valued in 1899 at Rs. 2,738,950·02 and in 1900 at Rs. 4,282,500·20. The fall in the value of exports of Ceylon produce to the United States of America in 1900 as compared with 1899 was from Rs. 13,667,360·24 to Rs. 6,602,935·13 ; this again is mainly attributable to plumbago.

In the staple articles of export cardamoms show an increase of 785 cwt. 5 lb. as compared with 1899, and of 336 cwt. 22 lb. as compared with 1898. The quantity of cinnamon has fallen from 49,116 cwt. 3 qrs. 20 lb. in 1899 to 41,215 cwt. 1 qr. in 1900.

Coir yarn, fibre, and rope exported from the two principal ports (Colombo and Galle) show an increase of 6,713 cwt. as compared with 1898, and of 26,317 cwt. as compared with 1899.

Copperah exported from Colombo and Galle shows a decrease of 112,256 cwt. as compared with 1898; but there is an increase of 84,019 cwt. as compared with the year 1899.

The exports of citronella oil have decreased by 2,454,362 oz.

Of the total value of Ceylon produce exported, the products of the cocoanut tree represent nearly 18 per cent.

Medical Aid Ordinance.—Coffee, cacao, cinchona, and tea are liable to duty under the Medical Aid Ordinance.

Table A shows the quantity and value of these products as compared with exportation of the preceding year :—

Table A.

		Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.			
Coffee ...	1899	19,145	1,350,413	Decrease	cwt.	8,902
	1900	10,243	593,634	Decrease	Rs.	756,779
Cacao ...	1899	42,528	1,875,048	Decrease	cwt.	8,831
	1900	33,697	1,651,146	Decrease	Rs.	223,902
		lb.				
Cinchona...	1899	683,228	47,826	Decrease	lb.	92,536
	1900	590,692	64,976	Increase	Rs.	17,150
Tea ...	1899	129,661,908	51,864,763	Increase	lb.	19,602,694
	1900	149,264,602	53,735,257	Increase	Rs.	1,870,494

The duty collected on the foregoing was—

	Medical Aid. Rs.	c.	Tea Fund. Rs.	c.
At Colombo	137,644	51	297,311	18
At Galle	302	89	674	21
Total ...	137,947	40	297,985	39

The quantity of tea exported to different countries will appear in the Return D appended.

Plumbago.—The royalty recovered on plumbago amounted to Rs. 97,925·38, against Rs. 158,808·84 in 1899, showing a decrease in royalty of Rs. 60,883·46 and in quantity of 243,524 cwt. 1 qr. 27 lb. :—

	Quantity. Cwt.	qr.	lb.	Value. Rs.	c.	Royalty. Rs.	c.
1899 ...	635,224	1	5	22,255,400	77	158,808	84
1900 ...	391,699	3	6	9,792,495	9	97,925	38

The shipments from Colombo and Galle in 1900 were :—

	Quantity. Cwt.	qr.	lb.	Royalty. Rs.	c.
Colombo	369,989	2	22	92,497	68
Galle	21,710	0	12	5,427	70
Total ...	391,699	3	6	97,925	38

Table B.

The other staple articles exported from Colombo and Galle, compared with 1899, give the following results :—

		1899.			1900.		
		Gallons.	Rs.	c.	Gallons.	Rs.	c.
Arrack	Colombo	63,225½	77,452	75	54,060¼	71,593	50
	Galle	7,491	33,367	0	1,029	2,058	0
		70,716½	110,819	75	55,089¼	73,651	50
		lb.	Rs.	c.	lb.	Rs.	c.
Cardamoms	Colombo	496,138¾	738,132	66	584,063⅜	804,368	35
	Galle	—	—		—	—	
		496,138¾	738,132	66	584,063⅜	804,368	35
		lb.	Rs.	c.	lb.	Rs.	c.
Cinnamon	Colombo	5,501,040	2,760,657	73	4,585,544	2,531,729	84
	Galle	56	34	72	30,564	18,032	76
		5,501,096	2,760,692	45	4,616,108	2,549,762	60
		Cwt.	Rs.	c.	Cwt.	Rs.	c.
Coir, Yarn, Fibre, Rope	Colombo	118,643	600,928	93	140,628	1,082,361	31
	Galle	68,930	821,838	94	73,262	980,160	43
		187,573	1,422,767	87	213,890	2,062,521	74
		Cwt.	Rs.	c.	Cwt.	Rs.	c.
Copperah	Colombo	315,734	3,164,221	10	397,904	3,891,134	14
	Galle	53	530	0	1,902	16,980	0
		315,787	3,164,751	10	399,806	3,908,114	14
		Cwt.	Rs.	c.	Cwt.	Rs.	c.
Cocoanut Oil	Colombo	382,796	5,389,763	29	400,215	5,703,062	72
	Galle	47,731	672,052	86	68,059	969,840	75
		430,527	6,061,816	15	468,274	6,672,903	47
		Oz.	Rs.	c.	Oz.	Rs.	c.
Citronella Oil	Colombo	3,484,103	179,040	39	8,793,736	330,608	0
	Galle	20,438,295	830,004	15	12,674,300	487,440	87
		23,922,398	1,009,044	54	21,468,036	818,048	87
		Oz.	Rs.	c.	Oz.	Rs.	c.
Cinnamon and Cinnamon Leaf Oil	Colombo	59,675	23,237	50	46,056	12,677	0
	Galle	16,390	1,310	0	18,720	2,100	0
		76,065	24,547	50	64,776	14,777	0
		Cwt.	Rs.	c.	Cwt.	Rs.	c.
Poonac	Colombo	173,788	821,306	50	186,109	790,258	83
	Galle	1,068	3,305	0	100	375	0
		174,856	824,611	50	186,209	790,633	83

		Rs. c.	
Timber exported from the Island...	1899 ...	229,152 83	Increase over 1899 of Rs. 24,607·15.
	1900 ...	253,759 98	

		Cwt.	Rs. c.	
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1899 ...	37,883 ...	856,512 29	Increase over 1899 of 4,640 cwts. and Rs. 125,328·26.
	1900 ...	42,523 ...	981,840 55	

Summarized, the value stands thus for 1900 :—

		Rs. c.
Articles under the Medical Aid Ordinance	...	56,045,013 27
Other staple articles	...	18,930,382 3
General exports not especially enumerated above	...	15,893,136 70
		90,868,532 0

Shipment of articles on which duty was collected under the Medical Aid Ordinance in the year under review, and for 1898 and 1899 :—

Year.	Quantity. Cwt. qr. lb.	Rate per cwt. or lb. Rs. c.	Total Value. Rs. c.
	Coffee, Plantation.		
1898 ...	11,523 2 21	73 50	846,991 3
1899 ...	18,920 3 2½	70 92	1,341,861 17
1900 ...	9,395 3 10	60 16	565,253 69
	Coffee, Native.		
1898 ...	169 3 13	45 50	7,728 90
1899 ...	172 3 10	43 20	7,466 66
1900 ...	496 0 23	42 35	21,014 30
	Coffee, Liberian.		
1898 ...	998 3 16	24 0	23,973 43
1899 ...	51 2 17	21 0	1,084 69
1900 ...	350 3 1	21 0	7,365 94
	Cocoa.		
1898 ...	38,098 3 21	44 0	1,676,353 25
1899 ...	42,527 2 26½	44 9	1,875,047 90
1900 ...	33,696 3 12¾	49 0	1,651,146 32
	Cinchona.		
	lb.		
1898 ...	977,760	0 10	97,776 0
1899 ...	683,228	0 7	47,825 96
1900 ...	590,692*	0 11	64,976 12
	Tea.		
	lb.		
1898 ...	122,395,517¾	0 39	47,734,251 93
1899 ...	129,661,908 3/16	0 40	51,864,763 33
1900 ...	149,264,602 1/2 6	0 36	53,735,256 90

* 450 lb. imports exported not included.

Table C.

Quantity and Value of the Produce of the Cocoanut Palm exported in 1899 and 1900.

Articles.	Value. 1899. Rs. c.	Value. 1900. Rs. c.	Quantity. 1899.	Quantity. 1900.
Arrack ...	110,819 75 ...	73,651 50 ...	Gallons 70,716½ ...	Gallons 55,089¼
Cocoanuts ...	417,230 8 ...	646,340 26 ...	No. 11,863,925, Bags 89, and Cwt. 6 0 0 ...	No. 14,281,821
Cocoanut, desiccated ...	2,294,732 9 ...	2,237,547 38	Pkgs. 161, Cwt. 129,888 3 11½ ...	Cwt. 126,155 2 25
Coir Fibre ...	330,.01 32 ...	718,298 40 ...	Cwt. 94,371 3 6 ...	Cwt. 110,507 1 22
Coir, manufactured, and Rugs ...	10,283 25 ...	*9,856 75 ...	Pkgs. 452, Cwt. 317 3 18	Pkgs. 440, Cwt. 397 1 11
Coir Rope ...	142.623 84 ...	120,869 38 ...	Cwt. 13,583 0 25 ...	Cwt. 12,086 3 21
Coir Yarn ...	949,876 81 ...	1,223,709 6	Bundle 4. Cwt. 79,620 3 12 ...	Cwt. 91,321 2 8
Copperah ...	3,195,807 10 ...	3,930,694 14	Bags 2,797, Cwt. 316,980 2 2 ...	Cwt. 402,641 0 23
Cocoanut Laths & Rafters	35 50	—	No. 129 ...	—
Cocoanut Oil ...	6,062,419 20 ...	6,673,171 17	Drums 3. Cwt. 430,569 2 5 ...	Cwt. 468,292 2 24
Cocoanut Shells ...	15,285 0 ...	13.536 0	Pkgs. 2,765, Cwt. 90 0 0 ...	Cwt. 679 2 6
Poonac ...	823,979 50 ...	790,633 83	Cwt. 174,777 2 4 ...	Cwt. 186,208 3 24
Total Value ...	14,353,393 44	16,438,307 87		

showing an increase of Rs. 2,084,914·43 over the year 1899.

* Coir matting and other.

Articles of Ceylon Produce showing an Increase or Decrease in 1900 in Quantity and Value with 1898 and 1899.

Articles.		Increase				Decrease.			
		1898.		1899.		1898.		1899.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value
			Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Arrack ...	gal.	—	—	—	—	10,813⅛	79,412 62	15,627⅞	37,168 25
Arecanuts ...	cwt.	9,166 0 10	436,917 38	14,105 1 14	308,696 13	—	—	—	—
Cacao ...	cwt.	—	—	—	—	4,402 0 8¼	25,206 93	8,830 3 13¾	223,901 58
Cardamoms...	cwt.	336 0 21⅝	—	785 0 4⅛	66,235 69	—	172,441 57	—	—
Cinnamon ...	cwt.	2,990 2 6⅛	109,498 26	—	—	—	—	7,901 2 20	210,929 85
Coffee, Plantation	cwt.	—	—	—	—	2,127 3 11	281,737 34	9,524 3 20½	776,607 48
Coffee, Native	cwt.	326 1 10	13,285 40	323 1 13	13,547 64	—	—	—	—
Coffee, Liberian	cwt.	—	—	299 0 12	6,281 25	648 0 15	16,607 49		—
Cocoanuts ...	No.	2,079,035	130,610 55	2,417,896	229,110 18	—	—	—	—
Coir Fibre ...	cwt.	9,745 1 6	113,725 54	16,135 2 16	387,997 8	—	—	—	—
Coir Rope ...	cwt.	—	—	—	—	3,112 1 19	46,323 56	1,496 1 4	21,754 46
Coir Yarn ...	cwt.	33 2 4	109,995 3	11,700 2 24	273,832 25	—	—	—	—
Copperah ...	cwt.	—	—	85,660 2 21	734,887 4	114,482 1 22	1,093,047 4		—
Cocoanut, desiccated	cwt.	4,687 2 17	—	—	—	126 Cases	94,104 24	3,733 0 14¼	57,184 71
Fibre, Kitul	cwt.	—	—	153 0 10	20,845 58	1,147 1 6	43,896 67	—	—
Fibre, Palmyrah	cwt.	—	—	4,416 3 18	26,803 36	13,412 3 14	288,068 11	—	—
Deer and Sambur Horns	cwt.	186 3 14	—	135 2 2	—	—	13,245 2	—	26,774 69
Other Horns	cwt.	—	—	—	—	82 0 14	1,945 0	162 3 26	3,270 0
Oil, Cocoanut	cwt.	869 3 10	563,954 18	37,723 0 19	610,751 97	—	—	—	—
Oil, Citronella	oz.	—	—	—	—	2,582,950	358,166 25	2,454,362	190,995 67
Oil, Cinnamon	oz.	—	—	—	—	66,432	33,865 68	42,217½	12,738 0
Plumbago ...	cwt.	—	2,617,724 82	—	—	86,618 0 24	—	243,524 1 27	12,462,905 68
Poonac ...	cwt.	—	—	11,431 1 20	—	31,633 0 27	64,658 67	—	33,345 67
Salt ...	cwt.	—	—	4,060 0 0	1,547 50	6,830 0 0	4,786 25	—	—
Sapan ...	cwt.	8,533 2 13	20,150 46	8,198 2 25	25,988 27	—	—	—	—
Tea ...	lb.	26,869,084¾	6,001,004 97	19,602,694 3/16	1,870,493 57	—	—	—	—
Timber, Ebony	tons	220 15 3 20	42,512 11	—	—	—	—	186 0 1 17	12,264 81
Timber, Satinwood	tons	857 8 3 25	62,613 55	899 12 1 6	44,168 48	—	—	441 logs & 582 pieces	—
Tobacco, unmanufactured	lb.	—	—	519,714	125,328 26	429,782	93,047 39	—	—

Statement showing the Export of Tea, the Distribution of the Shipments, and the Increase or Decrease as compared with 1899.

Countries.	1900.	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
United Kingdom	114,078.447	103,651.067½	10,427,379½	—
British Possessions, Dependencies, and Protectorates				
Aden	5,140	10,190	—	5,050
British India	1,212,814	662,708	550,106	—
British East Africa	36,258	61,563 1/16	—	25,305 1/16
British West Indies	2,500	27,371⅜	—	24,871⅜
Burma	14,402½	—	14,402½	—
Canada	2,755,122	1,532,698 13/16	1,222,423 5/16	—
Cape Colony	135,957½	57,612	78,345½	—
Gibraltar	16,820	8,000	8,820	—
Hongkong	619,926	775,933½	—	156,007½
Malta	397,852	107,866	289,986	—
Maldive Islands	220	314	—	94
Mauritius	40,422	94,746	—	54,324
Natal	20,583	—	20,583	—
New Foundland	131,894	—	131,894	—
New South Wales	6,024,897½	(See Australia)	—	—
New Zealand	3,096,315½	125,077	2,971,238½	—
Other British Possessions in Africa ...	24	—	24	—
Other British Possessions in Asia ...	3,585	454	3,131	—
Queensland	774,718	See Australia	—	—
South Australia	1,651,196			
Straits Settlements	106,750	92,164	14,586	—
Tasmania	145,710	15,316,115¾ (Australia)	—	786,786¼
Victoria	5,410,338½			
West Australia	522,469½			
Zanzibar	42,048	39,702	2,346	—
Foreign Countries.				
Algiers	100	—	100	—
Arabia	—	55	—	55
Austria-Hungary	23,415	9,456½	13,958½	—
Belgium	24,552	17,104½	7,447½	—
China (excluding Hongkong) ...	291,561	324,632½	—	33,071½
Denmark	140	10,040	—	9,900
Egypt	248,891½	45,611½	203,280	—
France	318,243	100,364½	217,878½	—
Germany	355,212½	352,813¾	2,398¾	—
Greece	1,878	2,516	—	638
Holland	2,000	26,027	—	24,027
India (excluding British)	40	440	—	400
Italy	10,406	10,830¾	—	424¾
Japan	16,561	2,234	14,327	—
Java	20	Dutch Indies 45	—	25
Madagascar	22,285	5,560	16,725	—
Mozambique	6,070	—	6,070	—
Norway	5,700	6,950	—	1,250
Other Foreign Countries in Africa ...	—	3,200	—	3,200
Other Foreign Countries in Australasia ...	4,460	4,880	—	420
Persia	5,510	1,480	4,030	—
Philippines	2,400	515	1,885	—
Roumania	—	200	—	200
Russia in Asia	104,414	4,041,322	4,713,751½	—
Russia in Europe	8,650,659½			
South America	47,325	15,843	31,482	—
Spain (excluding Gibraltar) ...	525	110	415	—
Sweden	69,417½	41,852½	27,565	—
Turkey in Asia	5,847	6,675	—	828
Turkey in Europe	23,304	7,219	16,085	—
United States of America... ...	1,777,705½	2,060,347 5/16	—	282,641 1/16
Total ...	149,265,052½*	129,661,908 5/16	21,012,664 1/16	1,409,519⅞
		Deduct Decrease ...	1,409,519⅞	
		Net Increase in 1900 ...	19,603,144 5/16	

* Of this quantity, 450 lb. are imports re-exported.

Staple Articles, the Produce of Ceylon, exported to Europe and to the East, with Value.

Staple Articles.	To Europe. Rs. c.	To the East. Rs. c.
Arrack	20 0	73,631 50
Arecanuts	4,073 50	1,579,421 63
Cocoa	1,452,977 64	157,976 87
Cardamoms	553,295 45	223,304 0
Cinnamon	2,251,234 28	23,579 69
Cinchona	63,446 68	1,529 44
Cocoanuts	514,089 40	8,288 45
Cocoanuts, desiccated	1,796,656 37	136,523 94
Coffee	472,342 21	112,063 8
Carried over ...	7,108,135 53	2,316,318 60

Staple Articles.	To Europe. Rs. c.	To the East. Rs. c.
Brought forward ...	7,108,135 53	2,316,318 60
Coir Stuffs	1,727,136 2	256,527 92
Copperah	3,898,775 14	31,919 0
Fibre, Kitul	105,598 83	40 0
Fibre, Palmirah	218,079 72	2,048 14
Skins (dressed and undressed)	165,424 50	86,591 37
Horns of sorts (including Deer and Sambur) ...	98,883 98	200 0
Oil, Cocoanut	4,135,076 94	1,596,133 73
Oil, Essential and other kinds	567,324 60	52,963 11
Plumbago	5,605,732 14	91,589 51
Poonac	790,449 36	184 47
Tea	44,632,123 74	7,206,946 38
Timber (worked and unworked) ...	116,231 95	137,518 3
Tobacco, unmanufactured	200 50	981,640 5
Total ...	69,169,172 95	12,760,620 31

A decrease of Rs. 3,763,512·89 below 1899 to Europe, and an increase of Rs. 816,838·94 to the East.

The total collections made by the Department in 1900 on account of Exports are as follows :—

	Rs. c.
Medical Aid Duty on Tea...	133,285 84
Do. Coffee	1,024 60
Do. Cocoa	3,370 37
Do. Cinchona	266 59
Government Cess on Tea....	297,985 39
Royalty on Elephants	1,000 0
Royalty on Plumbago	97,925 38
Duty on Arrack	49,421 22
Duty on Chanks	7,615 28
Duty on Deer and Sambur Horns	21,592 50
Total ...	613,487 17

Statement of the Trade of Ceylon with Silver-Standard Countries.

Country.	Value of Imports from. Rs. c.	Value of Exports to. Rs. c.
1899.		
Aden	3,520 84	8,842 56
Africa	8,717 15	5,321 50
British India	65,678 928 91	5,258,608 6
India, excluding British	1,507,313 8	70,252 63
Total Value of Imports from and Exports to countries with Rupee currency ...	67,198,479 98	5,343,024 75
China	1,806,374 5	229,486 64
Japan	930,928 78	68,348 61
Straits Settlements ...	675,097 77	615,220 27
Total Value of Imports from and Exports to countries with Dollar currency ...	3,412,400 60	913,055 52
1900.		
Aden	2,701 62	5,198 95
Africa	12,668 47	24,362 5
British India	64,153,413 21	7,714,122 58
India, excluding British	433,718 26	101,197 5
Total Value of Imports from and Exports to countries with Rupee currency ...	64,602,501 56	7,844,880 63
China	1,566,587 40	162,039 11
Japan	1,132,879 49	43,380 87
Straits Settlements	1,383,823 14	505,956 73
Total Value of Imports from and Exports to countries with Dollar currency ...	4,083,290 3	711,376 71

Total Value of Trade with Silver-Standard Countries.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
1899	76,866,960 85	1900	77,242,048 93

Total Value of Trade with all Countries.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
1899	223,948,286 12	1900	231,266,014 49

Transhipment of Cargo.—The following statements show the amount of cargo transhipped and re-shipped, with the countries from which it came and those to which it was sent :—

Cargo transhipped and re-shipped.

	Packages.
1896	604,514
1897	573,243
1898	358,068
1899	434,713
1900	463,119

Statement of Goods brought for Transhipment and Re-shipment to the Port of Colombo from different Countries during the year 1900.

Country.	Number of Packages.	Country.	Number of Packages.
Aden	4	India (excluding British) ...	701
Africa	10	Italy	288
Australia	54,240	Japan	97
Austria	8,479	Malta	57
Belgium	1,084	Maldive Islands ...	12,686
Burma	6,383	Mauritius	57,949
Cape Colony	8	Other British Possessions in Asia	934
China (excluding Hongkong) ...	76,213	Russia in Asia ...	2
Denmark	34	Spain	2,644
Egypt	490	Straits Settlements ...	4,141
England	60,323	United States of America ...	446
France	8,778		
Gibraltar	2	Total ...	463,119
Germany	2,603		
Hongkong	1		
India (British) ...	164,522		

Statement of Goods transhipped and re-shipped from the Port of Colombo to different Countries, and the Increase or Decrease as compared with 1899.

Country.	1899.			1900.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	No. of Packages landed and shipped.	No. of Packages transhipped direct.	Total.	No. of Packages landed and shipped.	No. of Packages transhipped direct.	Total.	No. of Packages landed and shipped.	No. of Packages transhipped direct.	Total.	No. of Packages landed and shipped.	No. of Packages transhipped direct.	Total.
Aden ...	1,962	—	1,962	357	2	359	—	2	—	1,605	—	1,603
America ...	236	10	246	—	—	—	—	—	—	236	10	246
Australia ...	19,484	958	20,442	7,969	3,150	11,119	—	2,192	—	11,515	—	9,323
Austria ...	326	883	1,209	1,322	7,888	9,210	996	7,005	8,001	—	—	—
Belgium ...	1,039	834	1,873	9,727	1,100	10,827	8,688	266	8,954	—	—	—
Burmah ...	—	—	—	1,590	—	1,590	1,590	—	1,590	—	—	—
Canada ...	10	—	10	37	—	37	27	—	27	—	—	—
Cape Colony ...	13	—	13	1	2	3	—	2	—	12	—	10
China (excluding Hongkong)	47,567	1,305	48,872	26,546	1,603	28,149	—	298	—	21,021	—	20,723
Denmark ...	752	—	752	6	—	6	—	—	—	746	—	746
Egypt ...	5	1	6	132	2	134	127	1	128	—	—	—
England ...	147,591	6,453	154,044	106,438	28,527	134,965	—	22,074	—	41,153	—	19,079
France ...	16,188	6	16,194	34,609	1,393	36,002	18,421	1,387	19,808	—	—	—
Germany ...	986	2,763	3,749	2,851	8,704	11,555	1,865	5,941	7,806	—	—	—
Greece ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong ...	3,399	6	3,405	55	123	178	—	117	—	3,344	—	3,227
Holland ...	184	355	539	111	345	456	—	—	—	73	10	83
India (British) ...	149,367	806	150,173	186,635	4,376	191,011	37,268	3,570	40,838	—	—	—
India (excluding British) ...	380	—	380	554	—	554	174	—	174	—	—	—
Italy ...	4	22	26	608	1,510	2,118	604	1,488	2,092	—	—	—
Japan ...	15,762	1	15,763	4,409	45	4,454	—	44	—	11,353	—	11,309
Java ...	—	*20	20	160	37	197	160	17	177	—	—	—
Maldive Islands ...	11,329	—	11,329	3,036	—	3,036	—	—	—	8,293	—	8,293
Mauritius ...	1,687	—	1,687	6,132	—	6,132	4,445	—	4,445	—	—	—
Natal ...	5	—	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	4
New Zealand ...	226	541	767	801	—	801	575	—	34	—	541	—
Other British Possessions in Africa ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Other British Possessions in Asia ...	—	—	—	5,530	—	5,530	5,530	—	5,530	—	—	—
Other Foreign Countries in Asia ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Philippines ...	15	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	15
Russia in Asia ...	—	—	—	200	—	200	267	—	267	—	—	—
Russia in Europe ...	1	—	1	68	—	68						
South America ...	3	—	3	—	9	9	—	9	6	3	—	—
Straits Settlements ...	554	502	1,056	174	78	252	—	—	—	380	424	804
Spain ...	—	150	150	301	399	700	301	249	550	—	—	—
Sweden ...	—	—	—	100	—	100	100	—	100	—	—	—
Turkey in Asia ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
United States ...	17	—	17	1,567	395	1,962	1,550	395	1,945	—	—	—
Zanzibar ...	1	—	1	1,402	—	1,402	1,401	—	1,401	—	—	—
Total ...	419,096	15,617	434,713	403,430	59,689	463,119	84,090	45,057	103,874	99,756	985	75,468
Deduct Decrease ...							—	985	75,468	84,090	Deduct Increase	
Increase ...							—	44,072	28,406	15,666	Decrease	

* Dutch Indies.

Abstract of Imports for 1900, showing Value in Sterling calculated at 1*s.* 4*d.* to the Rupee.

	Value. £ s. d.	Value. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
I. (1) LIVE ANIMALS.			
Horses	—	13,279 6 8	
Cattle	—	40,881 17 4	
Sheep	—	36,301 8 8	
			90,462 12 8
(2) FOOD AND DRINK.			
Bacon	—	4,226 4 6	
Beef—			
Salted	1,583 15 8¾		
Tinned	2,218 12 7½		
		3,802 8 4¼	
Beer and Ale—			
Bottled	21,065 18 4		
In wood	8,284 0 4¼		
		29,349 18 8½	
Biscuits	—	22,263 9 3½	
Butter—			
Frozen	2,956 16 0		
Tinned	9,994 11 4		
		12,951 7 4	
Cheese	—	5,617 14 1	
Coffee—			
Mixed	102 7 2½		
Unmixed	22,534 3 11¼		
		22,636 11 1¾	
Confectionery... ...	—	11,412 6 9½	
Curry Stuffs—			
Chillies	44,902 6 1½		
Coriander Seed ...	10,958 13 5¾		
Cummin Seed ...	8,714 9 7½		
Fennel Seed ...	2,220 16 6		
Garlic	2,773 13 9¾		
Mathi Seed	1,376 5 1		
Tamarind	8,002 17 3		
Turmeric	6,000 13 4½		
Other	42 17 1½		
		84,992 12 4½	
Eggs	—	642 3 2½	
Fish—			
Cured or salted ...	109,145 8 10¼		
Tinned	3,831 13 3½		
		112,977 2 1¾	
Flour, Wheat	—	81,329 3 10½	
Fruit, fresh—			
Apples	995 3 0½		
Grapes	586 7 1¾		
Other	261 7 8¼		
		1,842 17 10½	
Fruit, preserved—			
Currants	346 8 10½		
Dates	3,286 19 4		
Raisins	690 17 0¾		
Other	7,448 15 0		
		11,773 0 3¼	
Ghee	—	9,459 6 8	
Grain—			
Barley	187 10 0½		
Beans	28,251 12 8½		
Gram	25,861 5 6½		
Oats	2,149 1 5½		
Paddy	88,317 4 8½		
Peas ...	20,637 18 0¼		
Rice	2,509,487 11 3¾		
Wheat	285 9 4¾		
Other	551 18 7½		
		2,675,729 11 8¾	
Ham	—	6,319 1 7	
Milk, preserved ...	—	13,456 2 8¾	
Mutton, tinned ...	—	197 10 5¾	
Onions	—	31,423 7 4¾	
Pork, salted	—	221 5 0	
Potatoes	—	43,057 2 8	
Sago in bulk	—	4,102 7 3¼	
Salt—			
Refined	—	1,319 7 1½	
Carried over ...	—	3,191,102 2 7	90,462 12 8

	Value. £ s. d.	Value. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Brought forward ...	—	3,191,102 2 7	90,462 12 8
(2) FOOD AND DRINK—*Contd.*			
Spices—			
Cardamoms	90 13 5½		
Cloves	301 2 4½		
Ginger, dry... ...	1,770 6 6		
Mace	114 10 8		
Nutmegs	15 1 10¼		
Pepper	4,360 16 1½		
Other	47 6 10¾	6,699 17 10½	
Spirits—			
Brandy	26,107 0 7¼		
Gin	25,037 2 5		
Liqueur	368 18 3		
Whisky	46,123 16 2½	97,636 17 5¾	
Sugar—			
Palm and Jaggery ...	5,575 19 6¾		
Refined or candied ...	316,599 5 8½		
Unrefined	8,190 8 2¾	330,365 13 6	
Wines	—	28,393 6 0¼	
Unenumerated (provisions) ...	—	40,261 9 9½	3,694,459 7 3
(3) NARCOTICS.			
Opium	—	38,006 8 3½	
Tobacco, manufactured—			
Cigars	—	36,466 0 9½	
Snuff	—	32 15 7½	
Other	—	18,309 7 8	
Tobacco, unmanufactured ...	—	2,610 7 0	95,424 19 4½
II.—RAW MATERIALS.			
(2) Metal.			
Brass, sheets	—	1,965 7 5	
Copper, sheathing ...	—	1,922 12 11	
Iron—			
Angle and Swedish bar ...	6,757 15 6½		
Bar, flat, rod, and nail rod ...	17,956 11 4¼		
Pig	1,327 7 1½	26,041 14 0¼	
Steel—			
Blister	1,998 17 5½		
Cast	14,532 5 8	16,531 3 1½	
Zinc, slabs	—	703 17 2	
(3) Other:			
(*a*) Chemical, Dyeing, and Tanning Materials—			
Arecanuts	124 16 11¼		
Cutch	2,448 18 4		
Gambier	1 10 0	2,575 5 3¼	
Manures—			
Refuse of Saltpetre ...	8,408 16 4½		
Sulphate of Ammonia ...	4,956 2 1½		
Sulphate of Potash ...	4,701 3 5¼		
Muriate of Potash ...	2,897 11 7½	20,963 13 6¾	
Saltpetre ...	—	784 0 7½	
(*b*) Miscellaneous—			
Coal	—	816,228 7 1	
Fibre—			
Coir	2,001 12 1½		
Palmirah ...	10,420 12 7¼	12,422 4 8¾	
Manure—			
Bone	—	16,229 16 11½	
Seeds (excluding Foods Stuffs)—			
Cotton ...	8,703 13 2½		
Tea	2,878 0 0	11,581 13 2½	
Tortoiseshell ...	—	2,780 14 0	
(*c*) Timber, unworked—			
Teak	—	60,806 11 4¼	991,537 1 5¼
Carried over ...	—		4,871,884 0 8¾

	Value. £ s. d.	Value. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Brought forward ...	—	—	4,871,884 0 8¾
III.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.			
(1) Textile.			
(a) Apparel, made up ...	—	29,042 10 4¼	
(b) Cotton—			
Lace and Net	—	10,500 17 3¾	
Piece Goods—			
Bleached	108,610 0 11½		
Dyed	147,641 16 6¼		
Gray	101,478 3 5¾		
Muslin	1,864 9 11¼		
Printed	31,062 0 6¾		
Other	103,440 0 1		
Thread	9,027 3 9½		
		503,123 15 4	
Yarn and Twist—			
Bleached	332 5 6¼		
Dyed	8,872 12 2½		
Gray	1,809 0 5		
Other	2,960 12 10		
		13,974 10 11¾	
(c) Linen—			
Piece Goods... ...	3,996 10 1½		
Yarn	88 4 1¾		
		4,084 14 3¼	
(d) Silk and Satin—			
Broad Stuffs ...	14,261 0 4¾		
Handkerchiefs, Scarves, &c....	12,764 4 9		
Lace	223 5 9		
Ribbons	721 8 3		
Velvet	1,330 19 6¼		
Other	47,069 9 1¼		
		76,370 7 9¼	
(e) Woollen—			
Berlin	537 2 3½		
Blankets	1,388 5 9¾		
Carpets	467 13 9¼		
Flannel	10,359 6 11½		
Other	7,988 14 0¾		
		20,741 2 10¾	
(f) Of Mixed Materials—			
Blankets	10,826 11 2¾		
Carpets	1,302 2 0		
Handkerchiefs, Scarves, &c.	14,128 16 1		
Piece Goods ...	5,871 15 1½		
Other	52,994 3 4		
		85,123 7 9¼	
(2) Metal (other than Machinery).			
Brass—			
Nails and Wire ...	552 16 8		
Brassware	9,880 14 7¼		
		10,433 11 3¼	
Copper—			
Nails and Wire ...	991 18 11¼		
Copperware... ...	1,817 13 7		
		2,809 12 6¼	
Hardware	—	115,148 7 2½	
Iron—			
Galvanized	54,309 7 8½		
Drums and Tanks ...	5,373 6 3		
Hoop	22,120 6 1¾		
Nails and Rivets ...	13,695 10 5¾		
		95,498 10 7	
Lead—			
Tea Lead	90,209 13 10		
Leadware	27 7 0		
		90,237 0 10	
Plate—			
Electroplate ...	6,255 17 9½		
Nickelplate	357 13 8¾		
		6,613 11 6¼	
Solder	—	2,796 3 5	
Steelware	—	2,392 10 10¼	
Tinware	—	620 3 10¾	
(3) Other.			
Acids—			
Sulphuric	1,173 17 8½		
Other	336 1 3¼		
		1,509 18 11¾	
Carried over ...	—	1,071,020 17 9¼	4,871,884 0 8¾

	Value. £	s.	d.	Value. £	s.	d.	Total. £	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	—			1,071,020	17	9¼	4,871,884	0	8¾
Arms—									
Guns, single ...	2,728	4	1½						
Guns, double ...	2,106	11	2½						
				4,834	15	4			
Revolvers	—			746	0	0			
Beads	—			3,298	18	2½			
Books	—			10,141	5	1			
Bricks and Tiles ...	—			13,610	10	4¾			
Brooms and Brushes ...	—			1,370	0	8¾			
Cables, Cordage, and Twine ...	—			3,204	5	3½			
Candles	—			3,023	3	3¼			
Carriages and Carts ...	—			7,515	7	8½			
Casks and Shooks ...	—			57,229	13	4¾			
Cement	—			21,432	11	10¾			
Chemists' Sundries ...	—			17,246	15	4¼			
Chinaware	—			21,398	7	5			
Clocks	—			2,635	3	7½			
Earthenware	—			4,193	18	2¾			
Explosives—									
Caps, Percussion ...	501	13	11¾						
Cartridges	1,031	14	2½						
Fireworks	2,543	19	6						
Fuse	2,210	19	6½						
Gunpowder (Blasting) ...	1,191	15	8¾						
Gunpowder (Sporting) ...	2,349	18	4¾						
				9,830	1	3¼			
Fuller's earth	—			2,309	5	8			
Fancy articles	—			4,859	5	3¼			
Furniture	—			4,645	17	1			
Glass—									
Plate	476	12	9						
Window and German sheet ...	3,085	8	3½						
Other	12,194	4	10¾						
				15,756	5	11¼			
Gunny Bags	—			20,700	6	9¼			
Haberdashery	—			96,516	11	0¼			
Hats and Bonnets ...	—			10,830	9	4¾			
Instruments, Musical ...	—			7,044	17	6¾			
Jewellery	—			25,154	18	10¾			
Lamps	—			13,442	2	3½			
Leather—									
Goat and Sheep Skins ...	—			1,515	2	6¾			
Leather Articles—									
Boots and Shoes ...	9,994	16	0						
Harness and Saddlery ...	1,927	0	0						
				11,921	16	0			
Machinery—									
Oil-making ...	13,034	12	8½						
Sewing Machines ...	2,538	15	0½						
Spinning and Weaving ...	893	12	8						
Tea	46,112	18	8½						
				62,579	19	1½			
Matches	—			16,564	11	1			
Mats, Mat Bags, and Baskets	—			1,470	11	0¼			
Nets, Fishing ...	—			1,079	5	4			
Oil—									
Castor	7,189	16	1½						
Fish	60	1	2						
Gingelly	1,316	5	2¾						
Kerosine—									
Bulk	80,260	1	8						
Case	20,674	14	5¾						
Liquid Fuel ...	7,346	13	4						
Lubricating ...	3,841	6	0						
Turpentine ...	924	2	0¼						
Other	6,869	13	9						
				128,482	13	9¼			
Painters' Colours ...	—			7,147	8	7			
Paper—									
Printing	14,078	18	6¾						
Writing	5,334	10	2¾						
				19,413	8	9½			
Perfumery	—			8,441	2	10½			
Photographic Materials ...	—			2,243	15	10			
Pictures	—			1,546	17	6½			
Poonac—									
Gingelly	—			89,520	17	9¾			
Printing Materials ...	—			5,916	12	6¼			
Shot	—			753	15	0			
Soap	—			19,898	15	8½			
Soldering Fluid ...	—			246	14	7½			
Stationery, excluding Paper...	—			12,303	9	11¼			
Carried over ...	—			1,845,038	13	0¼	4,871,884	0	8¾

	Value. £ s. d.	Value. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Brought forward ...	—	1,845,038 13 0¼	4,871,884 0 8¾
Stores, Government ...	—	355,305 16 7½	
Stores, Military ...	—	42,491 3 10¾	
Stones, worked ...	—	654 13 9¼	
Tar	—	624 18 1½	
Tea Chests	—	56,146 19 9	
Timber, worked ...	—	9,418 7 11½	
Toys	—	2,788 10 4¼	
Umbrellas	—	29,422 9 4	
Varnish	—	1,062 19 2¾	
Watches	—	7,817 2 0¾	
Unenumerated ...	—	83,839 0 0½	
			2,434,610 14 2
IV.—BULLION AND COIN.			
Gold—			
Bullion	—	—	
Coin	—	11,066 17 6	
Silver—			
Bullion	9 15 0		
Coin	508,623 9 6½		
		508,633 4 6½	
Pearls and Precious Stones ..	—	124 9 4	
			519824 11 4½
Total Value of Goods above enumerated ...			7,826,319 6 3¼
Value of Goods not enumerated			329,664 11 0
Grand Total			8,155,983 17 3¼
Deduct Value of Specie			519,700 2 0½
Value of Goods excluding Specie ...			£7,636,283 15 2¾

Abstract of Exports for 1900, showing Value in Sterling calculated at 1*s.* 4*d.* to the Rupee.

Ceylon Produce.	Value. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
1. (1) ANIMALS, LIVING.		
Cattle	102 2 8	
Elephants	400 0 0	
Unenumerated	87 14 8	
		589 17 4
(2) FOOD AND DRINK.		
Aërated and Mineral Waters	534 16 3¼	
Bêche-de-mer	807 9 4	
Birds' Nests	8 0 0	
Cacao	110,076 8 5	
Cocoanuts—		
Desiccated	149,169 16 6	
Fresh	43,089 7 0¼	
Coffee—		
Arabian	—	
Native	1,400 19 0¾	
Plantation	37,683 11 7	
Liberian	491 1 3¼	
Confectionery and Preserves	35 12 0	
Curry Stuffs	120 1 4	
Fish, cured and salted	304 8 0	
Fruit—		
Fresh	68 8 8	
Preserved	14 9 4	
Grain—		
Rice	2 16 0	
Other	83 15 8	
Honey	73 6 8	
Salt	103 3 4	
Sharks' Fins	925 10 11¼	
Spices—		
Cardamoms	53,624 11 1½	
Cinnamon—		
Plantation	169,363 13 4¾	
Wild	620 10 1	
Cloves and Mace	114 9 10	
Ginger	9 16 0	
Nutmegs	409 11 6½	
Pepper	988 13 11¾	
Vanilla	95 13 4	
Spirits—		
Arrack	4,910 2 0	
Sugar—		
Palm and Jaggery	267 8 8	
Refined or candied	0 9 4	
Tea	3,582,350 9 2½	
Unenumerated	718 11 1	
		4,158,458 0 11¾
Carried over ...	—	4,159,047 18 3¾

	Value. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Brought forward ...	—	4,159,047 18 3¾
(3) NARCOTICS.		
Tobacco—		
Manufactured ...	—	
Cigars ...	26 16 8	
Tobacco, unmanufactured	65,456 0 8¾	
		65,482 17 4¾
II.—RAW MATERIALS.		
(1) Textile.		
Cotton ...	3,886 5 7½	
Unenumerated...	11 13 4	
		3,897 18 11½
(2) Metal.		
Unenumerated	—	5 0 0
(3) Other.		
Chemical, Dyeing, and Tanning Materials—		
Anatto Seed ...	188 5 4	
Arecanuts ...	106,517 0 2	
Arippo ...	34 10 0¾	
Cinchona Bark	4,331 14 9¾	
Croton Seed ...	399 8 8¾	
Dammar ...	50 13 4	
Myrobalans ...	373 18 8	
Nux vomica ...	72 9 4	
Sapan Wood ...	3,053 16 4¼	
Unenumerated	853 12 0	
		115,875 8 9½
Miscellaneous—		
Cocoanut Shells	902 8 0	
Cuttle Fish ...	45 5 4	
Domba Nuts ...	1,554 7 4	
Fibre—		
Coir ...	47,886 11 2½	
Kitul ...	7,042 11 9¼	
Palmirah ...	14,675 3 9¾	
Other ...	1 17 4	
Gum ...	10 0 0	
Horns—		
Deer ...	4,999 5 8½	
Sambur ...	1,406 6 3¼	
Other ...	209 0 0	
Ivory ...	6 13 4	
Mica ...	274 0 0	
Natural History Specimens	348 6 8	
Plants and Roots	634 13 4	
Plumbago ...	652,833 0 1½	
Seeds—		
Gingelly ...	70 18 8	
Rubber ...	1,381 16 8	
Tea ...	2,084 4 0	
Other ...	289 6 8	
Shells—		
Chanks ...	10,153 13 4	
Other ...	1,199 0 0	
Skins, undressed	1,119 18 8	
Stones—		
Coral ...	32 18 8	
Other ...	134 16 4	
Tallow and Grease	81 4 1½	
Tortoiseshell ...	1,334 12 4	
Unenumerated ...	52 2 8	
		750,755 2 4¼
Timber, unworked—		
Ebony ...	4,411 19 3¼	
Halmilla ...	121 6 8	
Palu ...	686 0 0	
Satin ...	5,215 8 8	
Teak	0 13 4	
Unenumerated	2,026 19 8	
		12,462 7 7¼
III.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.		
(1) Textile.		
Apparel, made up	1,384 9 4	
Cotton—		
Lace and Net ...	21 13 4	
Piece Goods—		
Bleached ...	200 0 0	
Dyed ...	200 13 4	
Gray ...	2,313 12 4	
Yarn and Twist—		
Dyed ...	333 6 8	
Gray ...	3,066 13 4	
		7,520 8 4
Carried over ...	—	5,115,047 1 9

	Value. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Brought forward...	—	5,115,047 1 9
Of Metal (other than Machinery).		
Plate—		
Silver or Silver-gilt	3,666 13 4	
Tinware	3 6 8	
		3,670 0 0
(3) Other.		
Books, Printed	146 6 8	
Bricks and Tiles...	87 4 2	
Carriages and Carts	129 16 1½	
Casks	422 0 0	
Coir—		
Matting	420 19 8	
Rope	8,057 19 2	
Yarn	81,580 12 1	
Other	236 2 8	
Copperah	262,046 5 6¼	
Curios and Fancy articles	1,798 4 9½	
Drugs, manufactured	388 0 0	
Earthenware	1 2 8	
Furniture	3,358 18 8	
Haberdashery and Millinery	20 13 4	
Harness and Saddlery	33 0 0	
Images and Statues	5 0 0	
Instruments—		
Musical	7 12 0	
Jewellery	553 6 8	
Machinery—		
Agricultural	609 16 10½	
Other	241 5 4	
Manure	1,015 10 9½	
Marine Stores	54 9 4	
Mats, Mat Bags, and Baskets	219 12 8	
Oil—		
Cinnamon	646 2 8	
Cinnamon Leaf	339 0 0	
Citronella	54,536 11 9¾	
Cocoanut	444,878 1 6½	
Other	212 10 8	
Perfumery	197 9 8	
Pictures	23 16 0	
Poonac	52,708 18 5¼	
Rubber	358 17 0	
Shooks	320 8 0	
Skins, dressed	16,461 15 9¾	
Stones, worked	17 3 4	
Timber, worked	—	
Palmirah Laths and Rafters	3,842 11 2	
Other	612 7 10½	
Unenumerated	148 4 8	
		937,237 17 10
IV.—BULLION AND COIN.		
Pearls and Precious Stones	1,947 3 8	
		1,947 3 8
Total of Ceylon Produce ...		6,057,902 3 3
Specie		194,653 1 4
Imports exported		78,263 4 8¾
Value of Coal re-exported used by Steamers ...		930,932 0 0
Total Value of Exports		£7,261,750 9 3¾

SHIPPING.

The arrivals at the Port of Colombo in the year 1900 numbered 1,729 steamers aggregating 3,774,501 tons, and 567 sailing vessels aggregating 58,243 tons, showing an increase in steamers of 470 aggregating 1,587,123 tons, and in sailing vessels an increase of 14 vessels aggregating 1,439 tons, as compared with the preceding year.

The arrivals at the Port of Galle in 1900 numbered 172 steamers aggregating 324,877 tons, and 16 sailing vessels aggregating 1,283 tons, showing an increase in steamers of six aggregating 33,752 tons, and in sailing vessels an increase of four vessels aggregating 375 tons; altogether showing an increased tonnage of 34,127 for the year.

The number of vessels which called to coal at Colombo and Galle during 1900 was :—

	No.	Tons.
Colombo	607 ...	1,309,760
Galle	58 ...	106,613

Compared with the preceding year, this shows an increase in Colombo of 109 vessels, aggregating 289,367 tons, and an increase in Galle of 34 vessels, aggregating 67,024 tons.

The dues paid by vessels entering the Colombo Harbour for coaling during 1900 amounted to Rs. 64,715, an increase of Rs. 10,743.

The total collection of Harbour Dues at Colombo during the year 1900 amounted to Rs. 1,146,769·33, an increase over the collections of 1899 of Rs. 138,556·08.

Since the Harbour Revenue was established in 1883 it has continued to increase year by year, and the collections up to last year amounted to Rs. 11,864,155·96.

Compared with the collection of the first year (1883), viz., Rs. 379,018·23, the receipts in 1900 show an increase of Rs. 767,751·10.

The total number of vessels and tonnage which entered at and cleared from ports in the Island during the year 1900 are as follows :—

Inwards.			*Outwards.*		
No.		Tons.	No.		Tons.
3,147	...	4,250,066	3,203	...	4,237,874

Classified as regards the several ports for each Province, the numbers and tonnage are—

	Inwards.			*Outwards.*		
	No.		Tons.	No.		Tons.
Western Province ...	2,339	...	3,835,509	2,359	...	3,836,838
Southern Province ...	188	...	326,160	186	...	323,583
Northern Province ...	497	...	58,992	579	...	69,713
Eastern Province ...	123	...	29,405	79	...	7,740

The number of vessels and tonnage for the past three years are :—

	Inwards.			*Outwards.*		
Year.	No.		Tons.	No.		Tons.
1898 ...	3,551	...	3,605,706	3,546	...	3,476,935
1899 ...	3,845	...	3,721,782	3,840	...	3,717,423
1900 ...	3,147	...	4,250,066	3,203	...	4,237,874

The nationality of vessels inwards and outwards during 1900 for the Island is thus made up :—

	Entered Inwards.			*Cleared Outwards.*		
	No.		Tons.	No.		Tons.
British ...	1,516	...	2,952,490	1,542	...	2,937,212
Colonial ...	1,157	...	101,970	1,187	...	105,056
American ...	—	...	—	—	...	—
Austrian ...	48	...	126,567	48	...	126,567
French ...	103	...	228,291	103	...	228,291
German ...	135	...	479,513	135	...	479,513
Japanese ...	53	...	187,325	53	...	187,325
Maldivian ...	81	...	10,217	81	...	10,217
Russian ...	23	...	78,301	23	...	78,301
Danish ...	3	...	5,839	3	...	5,839
Spanish ...	15	...	45,098	15	...	45,098
Norwegian ...	8	...	22,297	8	...	22,297
Italian ...	4	...	10,461	4	...	10,461
Dutch ...	1	...	1,697	1	...	1,697

Compared with the years 1896, 1897, 1898 and 1899, the result inwards and outwards is as follows :—

Inwards.

1896.—A decrease of 806 vessels, but an increase of 723,743 tons.
1897.—A decrease of 624 vessels, but an increase of 882,651 tons.
1898.—A decrease of 404 vessels, but an increase of 644,360 tons.
1899.—A decrease of 698 vessels, but an increase of 528,284 tons.

Outwards.

1896.—A decrease of 780 vessels, but an increase of 684,519 tons.
1897.—A decrease of 582 vessels, but an increase of 900,542 tons.
1898.—A decrease of 343 vessels, but an increase of 760,939 tons.
1899.—A decrease of 637 vessels, but an increase of 520,451 tons.

The total Harbour Dues collected at the Port of Colombo during the year 1900 are shown under the different headings :—

		Rs.	c.
Entering Dues		247,907	50
Over-hour Dues		20,769	50
Tonnage Dues		368,913	41
Wharfage Dues		457,457	67
		* 1,095,048	8
Dues collected on Live Stock		51,721	25
	Total ...	1,146,769	33
Total Collection for of 1899		1,008,213	25
	Increase ...	138,556	8

The number and tonnage of steamers and sailing vessels entered inwards and cleared outwards in 1900, exclusive of those calling to coal and for orders at Colombo and Galle, are shown:—

		Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Colombo ...	Inwards ...	1,729	3,774,501	567	58,243	2,296	3,832,744
	Outwards ...	1,739	3,775,576	565	58,128	2,304	3,833,704
	Total ...	3,468	7,550,077	1,132	116,371	4,600	7,666,448
Galle	Inwards ..	172	324,877	16	1,283	188	326,160
	Outwards ...	170	322,300	16	1,283	186	323,583
	Total ...	342	647,177	32	2,566	374	649,743

The number and tonnage of vessels calling to coal during the the past three years at Colombo and Galle respectively are as follows:—

	Colombo.		*Galle.*	
Year.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1898 ...	493 ...	1,004,145 ...	58 ...	96,099
1899 ...	498 ...	1,020,393 ...	24 ...	39,589
1900 ...	607 ...	1,309,760 ...	58 ...	106,613

The number and tonnage of vessels calling to coal at Colombo, and the entering dues paid since 1883, the date of the commencement of the levy on account of the Breakwater, were—

Year.	No.	Tons.	Entering Dues. Rs. c.
1883 ...	110 ...	168,216 ...	10,145 0
1884 ...	135 ...	217,419 ...	12,955 0
1885 ...	148 ...	244,131 ...	14,460 0
1886 ...	136 ...	219,132 ...	12,822 50
1887 ...	179 ...	288,471 ...	17,230 0
1888 ...	256 ...	432,133 ...	25,340 0
1889 ...	302 ...	484,697 ...	29,359 0
1890 ...	344 ...	557,446 ...	33,342 0
1891 ...	326 ...	540,370 ...	31,975 0
1892 ...	307 ...	520,299 ...	30,822 50
1893 ...	348 ...	619,979 ...	35,872 50
1894 ...	369 ...	696,583 ...	39,240 0
1895 ...	387 ...	786,819 ...	42,265 0
1896 ...	384 ...	794,889 ...	40,955 0
1897 ...	366 ...	787,785 ...	40,420 0
1898 ...	493 ...	1,004,145 ...	53,722 50
1899 ...	498 ..	1,020,393 ...	53,972 0
1900 ...	607 ...	1,309,760 ...	64,715 0
		Total ...	589,613 0

The detailed return of Harbour Dues referred to in the foregoing remarks is shown in the following statements Nos. 1 and 2:—

No. 1.—Return of Vessels entered at the Port of Colombo, and Entering Dues paid during the year ended December 31, 1900.

Tonnage Scale.	Foreign.		Coastwise.		Total.	Amount of Entering Dues.
	Steamers.	Sailing Vessels.	Steamers.	Sailing Vessels.		Rs. c.
Up to 50 tons	5	71	—	19	95	237 50
From 50 and up to 100	2	228	—	16	246	1,230 0
100 „ 150	89	158	—	1	248	1,860 0
150 „ 200 ...	40	64	—	—	104	1,000 0
200 „ 300	211	7	—	—	218	4,360 0
300 „ 400	—	1	90	1	92	2,760 0
400 „ 500	5	—	—	—	5	200 0
500 „ 700	137	1	—	—	138	5,900 0
700 „ 900	21	—	—	—	21	1,660 0
900 „ 1,100	31	—	—	—	31	2,310 0
1,100 „ 1,300	79	—	—	—	79	6,320 0
1,300 „ 1,500	61	—	—	—	61	5,490 0
1,500 „ 1,800	137	—	—	—	137	13,700 0
1,800 and upwards	1,674	—	—	—	1,674	200,880 0
Total ...	2,492	530	90	37	3,149	247,907 50

Recapitulation of Harbour Dues since first collected in 1883.

Year.	Entering Dues.	Over-hour Dues.	Tonnage Dues.	Live Stock.	Wharfage.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1883	99,075 0	8,738 75	108,450 16	—	162,754 32	379,018 23
1884	100,862 50	8,092 50	104,717 83	—	162,349 53	376,022 36
1885	103,465 0	8,982 50	114,132 10	7,385 80	160,417 7	394,382 47
1886	109,412 50	8,826 25	106,706 98	9,198 20	163,735 7	397,879 0
1887	119,645 0	9,172 50	117,682 81	11,384 80	185,241 37	443,126 48
1888	132,610 0	10,952 50	142,810 86	14,019 20	200,012 87	500,405 43
1889	140,542 50	11,505 0	153,018 79	14,150 60	203,684 82	522,901 71
1890	149,065 0	11,417 50	171,151 66	16,352 90	226,345 53	574,332 59
1891	158,967 50	11,196 25	179,325 98	21,973 0	248,219 98	619,682 71
1892	159,400 0	12,343 75	190,947 32	28,310 60	277,071 98	668,073 65
1893	166,512 50	10,958 75	190,380 56	27,919 60	278,912 7	674,683 48
1894	179,612 50	12,046 25	209,621 1	24,847 17	280,596 3	706,722 96
1895	189,207 50	14,005 0	228,874 27	30,083 80	317,206 90	779,377 47
1896	202,707 50	13,985 0	233,215 29	38,115 0	348,517 82	836,540 61
1897	191,255 0	17,162 50	260,297 21	36,145 60	365,816 56	870,676 87
1898	219,490 0	16,471 25	291,582 77	35,923 20	401,880 14	965,347 36
1899	230,617 50	15,375 0	307,713 74	46,799 80	407,707 21	1,008,213 25
1900	247,907 50	20,769 50	368,913 41	51,721 25	457,457 60	1,146,769 33
Total ...	2,900,355 0	222,000 75	3,479,542 75	414,330 52	4,847,926 94	11,864,155 96

Her Majesty's Customs,
Colombo, May 12, 1901.

W. H. JACKSON,
Acting Principal Collector.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE HON. THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, WESTERN PROVINCE, FOR 1900.

REVENUE.

THERE was a substantial increase in the revenue of 1900, as compared with that of 1899. The figures are as follows :—

	Rs. c.
Revenue of 1900	2,214,774 92
Revenue of 1899	2,039,477 70
Nett Increase ...	175,297 22

A return is appended showing the revenue of the Province for the last thirty years :—

Revenue of the Western Province from 1872 to 1900.

Year.	Revenue. Rs. c.	Year.	Revenue. Rs. c.
1872	1,707,824 72	1887	1,599,373 82
1873	1,663,246 69	1888	1,729,858 18
1874	1,719,664 79	1889	1,379,494 28*
1875	1,749,382 41	1890	1,491,968 32
1876	2,012,672 98	1891	1,560,941 10
1877	2,206,085 80	1892	1,622,243 53
1878	2,204,497 2	1893	1,592,339 39
1879	1,842,286 99	1894	1,656,452 44
1880	1,809,537 10	1895	1,614,356 41
1881	1,797,319 43	1896	1,492,590 84
1882	1,693,050 25	1897	1,598,643 31
1883	1,714,011 11	1898	1,776,391 54
1884	1,800,816 19	1899	2,039,477 70
1885	1,738,471 9	1900	2,214,774 92
1886	1,743,154 33		

* Kegalla and Ratnapura Districts detached.

It will be noted that the amount entered in this year's report is the highest of which there is any record. For the next highest we must go back to 1877, when Kegalla and Ratnapura were both attached to Colombo, and when the revenue derived from the paddy tax formed no inconsiderable item.

I have no wish to figure as a prophet of evil, but I cannot help feeling some doubts as to whether the present figure will be exceeded for many years to come. A comparative statement in detail is appended :—

Detailed Statement of Revenue collected in the Western Province during the Years 1899 and 1900.

Heads of Revenue.	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1.—CUSTOMS.					
Imports.					
Grain ...	31,572 32	18,630 10	—	12,942 22	Less imports at Kalutara
Cotton Manufacture ...	73 37	1 15	—	72 22	
Other Goods ...	155 44	214 45	59 1	—	
Total ...	31,801 13	18,845 70	59 1	13,014 44	
2.—PORT, HARBOUR, WHARF, AND LIGHTHOUSE DUES.					
Port Dues and Outports ...	551 64	435 68	—	115 96	
3.—LICENSES, EXCISE, AND INTERNAL REVENUE NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED.					
Licenses.					
Arrack, Rum, and Toddy ...	1,246,765 14	1,414,002 32	167,237 18	—	Instalments for the month of December, as a rule brought to account in the following January, were credited this year in December; Negombo rent sold for a larger amount
Opium ...	800 0	2,650 0	1,850 0	—	Opium licenses for 1900 realized higher prices
Sundries ...	174 0	126 0	—	48 0	
Carried over ...	1,247,739 14	1,416,778 32	169,087 18	48 0	

Heads of Revenue.	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Brought forward ...	1,247,739 14	1,416,778 32	169,087 18	48 0	
Land Revenue.					
Tithes redeemed ...	38 20	—	—	38 20	
Royalty on Cabook ...	569 16	267 73	—	301 43	Larger amounts received in 1899 on account royalty on gravel
Rents exclusive of Lands.					
Road Tolls ...	75,259 82	79,954 17	4,694 35	—	Fetched larger amounts for the rents of 1900
Bridge Tolls ...	52,591 24	55,005 12	2,413 88	—	
Ferry Tolls ...	4,420 6	4,845 13	425 7	—	
Canal Tolls ...	36,240 0	35,390 57	—	849 43	Twelfth instalment and a part of eleventh of Negombo canal rent were not paid during 1900
Stamps.					
Revenue (various services)...	53,676 15	45,197 30	—	8,478 85	Distillery Licenses for 1901 were not issued at Kalutara during the year under review
Fines and Forfeitures.					
District Courts ...	320 0	440 25	120 25	—	Less fines by the District Judges
Courts of Requests ...	—	11 0	11 0	—	
Police Courts ...	32,842 8	35,375 61	2,533 53	—	More fines by the Police Magistrates
Government Agents ...	340 52	46 10	—	294 42	Less fines by the Assistant Agents
Other Departments ...	3,041 11	2,831 48	—	209 63	Less fines by the other Departments
Forest Offences ...	1,281 68	330 85	—	950 83	Less forest offences
Total ...	1,508,359 16	1,676,473 63	179,285 26	11,170 79	
4.—FEES OF COURT OR OFFICE, PAYMENT FOR SPECIFIC SERVICES, AND REIMBURSEMENTS IN AID.					
Judicial Stamps ...	19,430 57	19,520 55	89 98	—	
Survey Fees ...	22,965 75	14,924 73	—	8,041 2	Less number of lots finally settled
Recoveries on Irrigation Works ...	1,348 73	1,139 15	—	209 58	Less punctual payment of water-rate
Hospital Stoppages ...	2,827 1	3,646 13	819 12	—	More patients attending Hospitals
Collections at Dispensaries ...	10,695 29	10,928 46	233 17	—	More people taking English medicines
Medical Aid Dues ...	8,925 96	7,596 51	—	1,329 45	Less sickness in estates
Cemetery Fees ...	441 0	463 0	22 0	—	
Cost of Police within Municipalities ...	311 73	394 75	83 2	—	
Police Rates in Towns and Rural Districts ...	9,555 92	9,759 45	203 53	—	Larger receipts on account of Police tax
Value of Prison Labour ...	518 4	862 79	344 75	—	More marketable work done by the prisoners at Negombo jail
School Fees ...	27,552 19	27,482 68	—	69 51	
School Books and Stationery	286 77	421 58	134 81	—	More children attending schools (lower classes)
Value of Tools lost ...	43 15	—	—	43 15	
Warehouse Rent ...	1,756 1	1,087 71	—	668 30	Less imports at Kalutara
Fees for Title Deeds ...	5,710 75	4,376 52	—	1,334 23	Less number of lots finally settled
Sundries ...	1,119 1	732 56	—	386 45	Casual
Cost of Drugs ...	466 0	844 88	378 12	—	Amounts realized by sale of medicines are now entered under this head.
Total ...	113,954 64	104,181 45	2,308 50	12,081 69	
5.—RENTS OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.					
Rent of Buildings and Houses	443 91	861 30	417 39	—	More Government houses rented out
Garden Rents ...	13,407 5	10,894 90	—	2,512 15	Less number of gardens rented out
Rent of Lands ...	10,640 48	3,127 89	—	7,512 59	Leases of plumbago lands are now entered under head "Land Sales"
Rent of Reclamation Ground	14,019 28	15,034 84	1,015 56	—	Higher rate now paid for reclamation grounds
Total ...	38,510 72	29,918 93	1,432 95	10,024 74	
6.—INTEREST.					
On Arrears of Revenue ...	1,887 59	977 51	—	910 8	More punctual payment of the instalments of rent in 1900

Heads of Revenue.	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
7.—MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.					
Sale of Old Stores ...	18 60	38 92	20 32	—	
Unclaimed Deposits ...	2,591 94	3,669 28	1,077 34	—	More unclaimed deposits credited to revenue
Sundries ...	254 83	2,520 46	2,265 63	—	Casual
Total ...	2,865 37	6,228 66	3,363 29	—	
8.—SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.					
Timber ...	54,141 99	45,727 50	—	8,414 49	Less quantity of forest timber sold
Crops on Crown Lands ...	870 52	282 32	—	588 20	Less Crown lands cultivated
Sundries ...	1,360 55	1,692 79	332 24	—	Casual
Total ...	56,373 6	47,702 61	332 24	9,002 69	
9.—LAND SALES.					
Crown Lands sold ...	254,556 79	308,891 57	54,334 78	—	More valuable lands sold
Premia on Leases ...	30,617 60	21,119 18	—	9,498 42	Less plumbago lands leased
Total ...	285,174 39	330,010 75	54,334 78	9,498 42	
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,039,477 70	2,214,774 92	241,116 3	65,818 81	
Deduct Decrease	—	—	65,818 81		
Nett Increase ...	—	—	175,297 22		

The largest increase is under the head "Licenses," which is partly due to the fact that instalments for the month of December, as a rule brought to account in the following January, were this year credited in December.

The next largest increase is that of Rs. 54,334·78 under the head Land Sales. Comparative statements of lands granted and sold in 1900 and in previous years are appended :—

Return of Lands Granted and Sold during the Years 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, and 1900, in the Colombo and Negombo Districts, including those disposed of under the 7th and 8th Clauses of the Ordinance No. 12 of 1840, and the Minute of August 8, 1844.

Year.	Sales.			Half Value.			Certificates against the Crown.		
	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.
		A. R. P.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.
1890 ...	201	741 1 1	10,076 26	93	149 3 8	1,859 50	390	710 2 21	—
1891 ...	30	136 3 14	7,713 38	20	12 2 12	766 76	24	59 0 24	—
1892 ...	177	554 2 23	57,577 10	58	102 2 37	1,492 52	71	135 0 35	—
1893 ...	180	466 2 25	68,808 7	37	61 0 13	1,097 9	83	156 1 2	—
1894 ...	360	1,585 2 15	69,889 16	103	203 2 18	4,043 15	69	80 3 4	—
1895 ...	533	850 1 15	40,754 3	155	200 0 9	8,381 36	71	166 0 4	—
1896 ...	169	289 3 4·30	49,151 0	45	53 1 26	1,702 74	84	152 2 33	—
1897 ...	314	424 0 4·12	117,945 57	92	99 0 17	3,654 16	100	147 1 33·75	—
1898 ...	562	806 3 10·40	146,591 62	179	317 1 34	7,052 41	575	1,183 1 15	—
1899 ...	1,046	1,723 1 15·82	164,739 91	427	623 0 12·25	14,024 21	1,242	2,309 1 12	—
1900 ...	547	1,199 0 11·67	196,798 17	369	597 2 0·75	10,272 24	562	1,149 2 8·64	—

Year.	Under the Minute of 8th August, 1844, including Lots disposed of under the Minute, portions of which have been granted at Half Value.			Total.		
	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.
		A. R. P.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.
1890 ...	4	17 2 12	175 75	688	1,619 1 2	12,111 51
1891 ...	3	21 3 31	219 44	77	230 2 1	8,699 58
1892 ...	14	48 3 10	488 12	320	841 1 25	59,557 74
1893 ...	2	10 6 32	100 0	302	694 3 32	70,005 16
1894 ...	—	—	—	532	1,869 3 37	73,932 31
1895 ...	4	4 3 35	98 77	763	1,221 1 23	49,234 16
1896 ...	3	6 0 27	61 69	301	502 0 10·30	50,915 43
1897 ...	1	1 0 0	30 0	507	671 2 14·87	121,829 75
1898 ...	2	3 3 9	116 25	1,318	2,311 1 28·40	153,760 28
1899 ...	56	87 1 19·91	1,575 38	2,771	4,743 0 19·98	180,339 50
1900 ...	22	32 0 31	386 38	1,500	2,978 1 12·06	207,456 79

There are also material increases under the following heads :—Road tolls, Rs. 4,694·35 ; Bridge tolls, Rs. 2,413·88 ; Opium, Rs. 1,850 ; and Police Court Fines, Rs. 2,533·53.

On the other hand, there are substantial decreases as follows :—Rs. 12,942·22 under the head Customs, in consequence of smaller imports of grain at Kalutara. It is, however, more than possible that this may not indicate any actual decrease of revenue ; the grain has probably been landed at Colombo and paid duty there.

The diminution under the head Survey Fees and Fees of Title Deeds is due to the fact that a smaller number of lots were finally disposed of in 1900 than in 1899. This is due to an increased and increasing reluctance on the part of the people to take out certificates of quiet possession. Their views are not altogether unreasonable, they maintain that as the deed contains only a declaration that the Crown has no title, there is little use in obtaining it for an old garden where the claimant's right by prescription is apparent from the age of the trees. They also maintain that when there are several claimants the issue of a deed to one alone is of little or no use. I anticipate great difficulty in the future in recovering survey fees from the owners of private lands.

There is a falling off of Rs. 1,379·25 under Medical Aid Dues; this arises simply from smaller claims by the Medical Department, and may indicate an improvement in the general health of coolies on estates.

The other items of increase and decrease are explained in the "Remarks" column of the comparative statement above referred to.

The expenditure was normal, being Rs. 92,819·11, as compared with Rs. 88,303·42 in 1899. This is exclusive of the charges incurred in connection with the Ragama Camp, under the head Port and Marine, which, in consequence of cholera, amounted to Rs. 21,131·80, in comparison with Rs. 3,457·50 during the previous year. The following is a comparative statement of the expenditure during 1900 and 1899:—

Particulars.	As per Supply Bill.	As per Supplementary Supply Bill.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	53,611 89	—	53,611 89	53,611 89
Pensions	6,784 19	—	6,784 19	6,784 19
Other Charges:—				
Cart and cooly hire	3 80	—	3 80	
Petty expenses	420 70	—	420 70	
Furniture	98 28	—	98 28	
Binding records	245 51	—	245 51	
Commission to collectors of assessment tax ...	405 78	—	405 78	
Remuneration to police tax assessors	150 0	—	150 0	
Commission on boutique rents	—	—	—	
Law prosecutions	78 75	—	78 75	
Cost of registration of carts and boats	1,152 78	—	1,152 78	
Stationery, Government Agent's Department ...	905 4	—	905 4	
Stationery, Village Tribunals	245 93	—	245 93	
Allowance to Friend-in-Need Society, Colombo ...	10,000 0	2,000 0	12,000 0	
Do. Moratuwa ...	200 0	—	200 0	
Do. Negombo ...	300 0	—	300 0	
Allowance to paupers	9,504 94	—	9,504 94	
Conservation of cemeteries	275 14	—	275 14	
Latrine charges	132 0	—	132 0	
Burying dead bodies	55 90	—	55 90	
Relieving and removing sick, &c., to hospital ...	28 97	—	28 97	
Travelling allowance to Government Agent and his Assistant	2,026 38	—	2,026 38	
Do. Clerks, Interpreter, &c. ...	2,317 53	—	2,317 63	
Conveying and guarding treasure	24 0	—	24 0	
Killing cheetahs, &c.	60 10	—	60 10	
Clearing and keeping Crown Reservation ...	328 40	—	328·40	
Expenses on account of cattle murrain	—	—	—	
Consideration money on account of distillery bonds ...	800 0	—	800 0	
Expenses on account of Waste Lands Ordinance ...	16 0	—	16 0	
Allowance for appraising property for Government ...	—	522 0	522 0	
	29,776 3	2,522 0	32,298 3	32,298 3
Special Expenditure:—				
Allowance in lieu of overtime to clerks, Colombo, for work connected with Land Sales	125 0	—	125 0	125 0
	Total Expenditure for 1900 ...			92,819 11
	Total Expenditure for 1899 ...			88,303 42

Port and Marine.

Particulars.	As per Supply Bill.	As per Supplementary Supply Bill.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	947 96	4,363 35	5,311 31	5,311 31
Oil, wicks, and petty expenses	535 62	—	535 62	
Hospital equipments	52 0	—	52 0	
Furniture and tools	73 96	—	73 96	
Dieting coolies and other expenses	1,629 27	13,229 64	14,858 91	
Rent of Medical Officer's house	300 0	—	300 0	
	2,590 85	13,229 64	15,820 49	15,820 49
	Total Expenditure for 1900 ...			21,131 80
	Total Expenditure for 1899 ...			3,457 50

LAND ACQUISITION.

During the year twenty-nine mandates were received for the acquisition of lands for the following purposes, viz. :—

Kelani Valley Railway.
Harbour Works.
Quarters at Avisawella for Clerk of the District Engineer.
Quarters for Station Master at Kelaniya.
Extension of hospital at Avisawella.
Quarry at Galkissa.
Quarry at Attanagalla.
Extension of Supreme Court buildings.

At Kalutara.

Public latrine at Kalutara.
Cooly lines at Panadure.
Extending resthouse premises at Panadure.
Quarry at Panadure.

The number of lots for acquisition in the Colombo District was 1,017, embracing an area of nearly 364 acres, and may be classified as follows :—

	Lots.
Compensation accepted	827
Referred to court owing to rejection of offer	15
Referred to court owing to dispute as to title	34
Crown lands	92
Abandoned	43
Pending	6
	1,017

The total extent of land thus taken over for public purposes was—

Crown lands	68 acres
Private lands	270 „

Kelani Valley Railway.

The great increase in the extent of land acquired during this year, as compared with previous years, is due to the construction of the Kelani Valley Railway. On this account alone 965 lots (Crown and private) have been taken over, representing an area of 336 acres 1 rood 0·87 perches, and a total length of nearly 38 miles. The total amount paid on account of lands taken for the Kelani Valley Railway during the year was Rs. 237,401·07.

The date of the first acquisition was 8th February (mandate of 23rd December, 1899), and the last 20th December, 1900.

496 lots containing 167 acres 2 roods 9 perches were taken over within three days of the expiration of notice, while within a fortnight of that date 643 lots, containing 196 acres 2 roods 11 perches, had been given to the Railway authorities.

Payments were also very rapidly made—the full value of 538 lots, containing 178 acres 0 rood 1 perch, was paid to the owners within three days of the date of appraisement, most of the claimants having been paid either on the day of appraisement or the next day.

The compensation awarded was paid as far as possible at convenient centres along the trace between Colombo and Avisawella. This arrangement was very convenient to the landowners as well as to the Railway Engineers, the former were satisfied that their lands were fairly assessed and that payment was promptly made, while the latter were very rapidly put in possession of the lands.

Experience has now shown that the new system of assessment is in every way more satisfactory than the old one. Formerly the amount paid was determined almost entirely by the Mudaliyar's assessment; this was open to many obvious objections and caused a good deal of discontent. Now no assessment is made. The Agent personally inspects each lot, being accompanied by three experienced assessors. A surveyor accompanies the party, and his coolies point out clearly the boundaries of each lot. The owner is present, and can make any representation he thinks fit. The assessors are not allowed to confer together, but are required, when they have examined the lot, to enter their appraisement on a slip of paper, which is handed to me. I record in a book opposite each lot the value placed on it by each assessor, and then deliver my decision as to the amount to be awarded.

When the morning's work is over, this book is handed to a clerk who draws up the necessary papers, and if the claimant accepts the amount he is paid there and then. I also settle on the spot many disputes as to shares which would otherwise necessitate a case in court. The success of this system is shown in the return by the fact that in only fifteen cases was the offer made rejected. In most of these the Crown got judgment.

FOOD SUPPLY.

The food supply of the people was plentiful. It consists chiefly of rice, the greater portion of which is imported, of fish, both fresh and salted, and of vegetables and fruit. The quantity of paddy grown in the Province though considerable is quite insufficient for the wants of the inhabitants. The price of rice during the year under review varied from Rs. 3·50 to Rs. 6 per bushel. There seems to be no reasonable prospect of any substantial addition in the amount of paddy produced in the Province. An increase can only be expected from one of two sources—either such a material improvement in the method of cultivation as would render it possible to obtain a much larger return from the area now under cultivation or a considerable expansion in the extent of land in which paddy is grown. The idea of the first method of increasing production has long been abandoned by all practical men, and it also seems perfectly clear that the area of paddy land can only be increased at a prohibitive expense. Even supposing, however, that such an end were attained, it is open to doubt whether—if production were even doubled—the price of paddy would be materially affected, while it seems almost certain that even a slight fall in price would have an immediate effect in diminishing production.

IRRIGATION.

In this Province there are few irrigation works. Paddy is not the crop which pays best, and it is doubtful whether there is any real advantage in stimulating its production at the expense of other products.

During 1900 the total expenditure amounted to only Rs. 1,244·83, of which Rs. 671·82 were spent on Boralesgomuwa tank. The sluice gates at Attidiya were also kept up at some cost. Prevention from floods rather than storage of water is the principal need. Considerable progress has been made with the Dehiwala flood outlet scheme during the year, and it will, it is hoped, be completed early this year.

The real want of this district is not so much irrigation as a ready means of transport to enable the villager to get his produce of whatever kind it may be to the market. He cannot do this except on a road passable for at least a single bullock cart, but it is almost incredible how little assistance he requires in making such a road. He cannot blast rocks, nor can he construct even the smallest culvert, but unless he meets with streams or steep rocks he can make a serviceable path with a wonderfully small amount of labour. When, however, money has to be spent either on blasting or on culverts, an almost insuperable obstacle arises. There is no way of raising money except by voluntary subscription, a most unsatisfactory process, and it not unfrequently happens that a passable road remains useless to the villagers for months, and may indeed have to be entirely abandoned, because fifty rupees is not forthcoming to pay for the skilled labour required. The Gansabhawa can do very little towards meeting these demands, while the Road Committee, not unnaturally, is very reluctant to expend money on roads which are not in its charge. It is worthy of consideration whether Government should not put in small wooden bridges or culverts on roads which the villagers have made passable for carts for a distance of over two miles. It is more than probable that the money thus expended would be repaid by the enhanced value of the Crown land in the vicinity of the road.

LEGISLATION.

In legislation what seems to be most required is the revision and consolidation of our existing laws, with the view of placing a knowledge of the requirements of the law within the reach of all, and also of eliminating regulations which experience has shown to be impracticable or unnecessary. This is the first step towards a real enforcement of all legal enactments. It is to be feared that, when some of the regulations now in force were framed, the extent of the trouble and annoyance which would result from a strict compliance with the rule was not fully realized. The consequence has been that the observance of these burdensome provisions of the law has not been enforced, and this has gradually led to the violation of its useful and necessary provisions. If a law is impracticable, or if compliance with its provisions would entail an expenditure of time or labour which the results would not justify, it is better to repeal the law than leave it to be ignored. I believe that a careful examination of the Ordinance book would lead to a great reduction in its size.

HEALTH AND THE WEATHER.

The health of the people was on the whole good. There were a few cases of smallpox in Alutkuru korale south and Salpiti korale, but the disease spread no further.

The dispensaries have been made fully utilized, though in many places native treatment is preferred.

A statement of rainfall registered at Colombo and Negombo separately is annexed.

Statement of Rainfall registered at Colombo and Negombo during 1900.

	First Quarter. Inches.	Second Quarter. Inches.	Third Quarter. Inches.	Fourth Quarter. Inches.	Total. Inches.
Colombo:					
Rainfall in the quarter	8·06	33·58	18·12	23·92	83·68
Rainfall to end of quarter from the beginning of the year	8·06	41·64	59·76	83·68	—
The average of the past three years to end of quarter from the beginning of the year ...	9·44	43·63	55·68	86·45	—
Negombo:					
Rainfall in the quarter	5·25	33·57	13·76	26·61	79·19
Rainfall to end of quarter from the beginning of the year	5·25	38·82	52·58	79·19	—
The average of the past three years to end of quarter from the beginning of the year ...	3·70	31·28	37·27	62·78	—

THE CAMP OF OBSERVATION, RAGAMA.

One section of the Ragama Camp, that furthest from the station, was in December, 1900, given up to the Boer prisoners, who fortunately did not arrive till after the usual cooly immigration period. Two camps were left for the use of the coolies, and up to the present they have proved sufficient. Another is about to be constructed, and this will probably meet all possible demands.

During the year 134,134 coolies passed through the camp. There were eleven distinct outbreaks of cholera, but in no case was the disease allowed to spread in the camp or to extend to estates. Of the twenty persons attacked in the course of these outbreaks, sixteen died. Over 12,000 coolies were kept in quarantine for longer or shorter periods; at one time there were in the camp 2,771 coolies in quarantine.

The largest number of coolies in the camp on one day was 3,434. On the whole the system has worked smoothly and well considering the large amount of business done, the complaints have been few, whereas the benefit conferred on the planting industry can hardly be denied. It is believed that the introduction of the ticket system, by which the destination of the cooly can at once be discovered, will prove of considerable benefit both to planters and coolies. To the former it will supply the means of communicating by letter or telegram with his coolies or indeed with any individual cooly who may be passing through Ragama. The latter it will relieve of the inconveniences consequent on their having to wait the arrival of the kangani with funds before they can get on to the estate.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Drainage of Cinnamon Gardens.
Water supply, Negombo.
Extension of Railway line to Negombo.
Extension of Dehiwala flood outlet.
The conversion of the Attanagalla-Hanwella road to a principal road.
A railway station at Galahitiyawa (between Ragama and Henaratgoda).
Conversion of Horawala-Migahatenna road into a principal road.
Extension of telegraph to Minuwangoda, Hanwella, and Ja-ela.

LAND SALES.

A sum of Rs. 308,891·57 was recovered under the head Land Sales, as against Rs. 254,556·79 in 1899. The former is the largest sum which has ever been brought to account in one year under this head of revenue.

Altogether 2,262 lots, containing an extent of 5,251 acres, were disposed of as follows :—

	Lots.	Extent. A.	R.	P.
Sales	1,002 ...	2,965	0	19·67
Half-improved value	416 ...	637	2	9·75
Certificate of quiet possession	822 ...	1,616	1	11·64
Excess	22 ...	32	0	31

The last item includes cases in which villagers had obtained old grants from the Crown, but being ignorant of the boundaries had cultivated an extent considerably in excess of that appearing on their deeds. It is usual in such cases to issue a new grant for the whole extent in the claimant's possession, charging him at the upset price per acre for the amount in excess of the extent mentioned in the original grant—out of the whole land disposed of only eight lots, containing 159A. 2R. 0P., passed into the hand of Europeans.

The figures for the Colombo and Negombo Districts are as follows :—

	Lots.	Extent. A.	R.	P.
Sales	547 ...	1,199	0	11·67
Half-improved value	369 ...	597	2	0·75
Certificate of quiet possession	562 ...	1,149	2	8·64
Excess Minute of 3rd August, 1844	22 ...	32	0	31

This represents a large amount of work, and much credit is due to the Head Clerk of the Land Department, Mr. Walter Jansz, who has done much valuable service; his assistants have also worked well.

The system of bi-weekly sales and settlements was started in 1899, and is being continued. It is difficult to overrate the extent to which the villager is benefited by the continuous sale of small lots, and by settlements on easy terms, of lands improved by them. Not only is production stimulated and the country opened up, but a field is found for honest industry, and many people are thereby induced to cultivate lands for themselves instead of preying on their neighbours. The increase which has lately taken place in the extent of land thus disposed of may be gathered from the following figures. During the last three years 5,589 lots have been disposed of, whereas the number in the previous eight only amounts to 3,490. The number for the last two years, viz., 4,271 lots, exceeds that for the previous eight years.

There has also been considerable improvement in the way in which surveys are taken up. Much time has been wasted and much money lost in the past by surveying lands for which there was no ready demand. Very large sums expended as survey fees are and must remain irrecoverable. This is due to the fact that some of the lots consist of old gardens, for which the people will not take out certificates, while in other cases the lands were unsaleable. Survey fees are now deposited in almost every case before the application is forwarded to the Surveyor-General, and in this way rapid disposals are easily effected. Application surveys are now being pushed on with a rapidity previously unknown, and the results cannot fail to be highly beneficial both to the Government and to the people.

The following returns are annexed :—

[For Table see next page.]

Statement of Preliminary Plans received from the Surveyor-General since 1888 is annexed :—

Statement of Preliminary Plans received from the Surveyor-General since 1888.

		Plans in which all Lots have been disposed of.	Plans in which no Lots have been disposed of.	Plans in which some Lots have been disposed of and some not.
Colombo Kachcheri.				
On 1st January, 1899	Plans ...	467 ...	459 ...	271
	Lots ...	1,413 ...	4,808 ...	5,416
Do. 1900	Plans ...	558 ...	382 ...	310
	Lots ...	2,045 ...	2,252 ...	7,762
Do. 1901	Plans ...	634 ...	402 ...	308
	Lots ...	2,299 ...	2,499 ...	7,807
Kalutara Kachcheri.				
On 1st January, 1899	Plans ...	206 ...	363 ...	146
	Lots ...	509 ...	5,267 ...	1,363
Do. 1900	Plans ...	261 ...	320 ...	155
	Lots ...	698 ...	4,748 ...	1,762
Do. 1901	Plans ...	305 ...	337 ...	151
	Lots ...	840 ...	4,633 ...	2,052

It will be seen that plans in which all lots have been disposed of is steadily increasing, and plans in which no lots have been disposed of is decreasing, notwithstanding the fact that new preliminary plans of surveys which are now being actively pushed on by the Surveyor-General.

Return of Lands Granted and Sold in the Western Province during the Years 1897, 1898, 1899, and 1900, including those disposed of under the 7th and 8th Clauses of the Ordinance No. 12 of 1840.

How disposed of.	1897.			1898.			1899.			1900.			1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Average Price per Acre.	Average Price per Acre.	Average Price per Acre.
		A. R. P.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Sales:																
Colombo Kachcheri ...	314	424 0 4·12	117,945 57	562	806 3 10·40	146,591 62	1,046	1,723 1 15·82	164,739 91	547	1,199 0 11·67	196,798 17	278 0	181 87	96 0	164 0
Kalutara Kachcheri ...	163	933 0 27·25	49,783 6	350	1,315 1 3	81,574 78	459	2,605 2 16 25	158,866 80	455	1,766 0 8	80,468 3	53 20	61 60	60 80	45 0
	477	1,357 0 31·37	167,728 63	912	2,122 0 13·40	228,166 40	1,505	4,328 3 32·07	323,606 71	1,002	2,965 0 19·67	277,266 20	123 0	107 0	74 0	93 0
Half Value:																
Colombo Kachcheri ...	92	99 0 17	3,654 16	179	317 1 34	7,052 41	427	623 0 12·25	14,024 21	369	597 2 0·75	10,272 24	37 0	22 24	22 50	17 0
Kalutara Kachcheri ...	10	11 0 13	261 16	17	18 3 1	1,341 6	27	29 2 32	741 19	47	40 0 9	1,170 7	23 60	71 60	24 80	29 0
	102	110 0 30	3,915 32	196	336 0 35	8,393 47	454	652 3 4·25	14,765 40	416	637 2 9·75	11,442 31	35 0	24 0	22 0	18 0
Certificates against the Crown:																
Colombo Kachcheri ...	100	147 1 33·75	—	575	1,183 1 15	—	1,242	2,309 1 12	—	562	1,149 2 08·64	—	—	—	—	—
Kalutara Kachcheri ...	25	74 1 34	—	143	284 1 37	—	182	301 1 38	—	260	466 3 3	—	—	—	—	—
	125	221 3 27·75	—	718	1,467 3 12	—	1,424	2,610 3 10	—	822	1,616 1 11·64	—	—	—	—	—
Under the Minute of 8th August, 1844, including lots portions of which have been granted at half value:																
Colombo Kachcheri...	1	1 0 0	30 0	2	3 3 9	116 25	56	87 1 19·91	1,575 38	22	32 0 31	386 38	30 0	32 50	18 0	12 0
Kalutara Kachcheri ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	1 0 0	30 0	2	3 3 9	116 25	56	8 1 19·91	1,575 38	22	32 0 31	386 38	30 0	32 50	18 0	12 0
Total ...	705	1,690 1 9·12	171,673 95	1,828	3,929 3 29·40	236,676 12	3,439	7,679 3 26·23	339,947 49	2,262	5,251 0 32·06	289,094 89	101 0	60 0	44 0	55 0

VILLAGE LAND SETTLEMENTS.

The settlement of entire villages—a system only in force in this Province—is being pressed on as rapidly as possible, but in most cases, unless the survey is of recent date, a good deal of re-surveying has to be undertaken, and this is a most troublesome work.

The boundaries of the cultivated areas vary considerably every few years, and this renders the old plans almost valueless for purposes of final settlement. No attempt is, as a rule, made to settle the extent of the different shares to which the claimants are entitled. The sole question decided is whether the land is Crown or private. If the claimants have not been thirty years in possession, they are called on to pay an amount varying with the length of possession. To this settlement the villagers gladly agree and readily pay the sum demanded. The only difficulty that arises is in cases in which the right to obtain a grant on payment is disputed. Thus A and B who have been living on a land for twelve years claim a grant at half-improved value, their brother C, who lives on the adjoining land, asserts that he assisted in the cultivation and is entitled to a share. A grant at half-improved value should be issued, all are eager to pay, A and B however strongly resist the insertion of C's name in the grant, and, though the issue is not an easy one to determine, the matter has to be disposed of on the spot. It is, however, wonderful how readily the people concur in the decision arrived at, and in the majority of cases come to some private arrangement, which gives all parties substantial justice. I have now had considerable experience both in land settlement and in dealing with disputed claims to lands which are being acquired under the Ordinance. The more I see the more I am convinced that it is in every way better to leave the people to settle their own land claims rather than make any attempt to do this for them. Cases will arise in which the intervention of a court is unavoidable, but this should be regarded as an unfortunate necessity to be avoided by every possible means. Any attempt to force a legal settlement either by means of an officer specially appointed or of a court will lead to interminable litigation, in the course of which the value of the property will be paid over and over again in law costs. Such a course will also give rise to many bitter feuds, which will last for generations, and in the great majority of cases the decision arrived at will satisfy nobody.

As an instance of the impossibility of adjudicating in private claims, the following may be taken as a fair specimen. The lot came up for disposal at a large settlement at Weke; there were several other similar lots: Lot W 2½ in plan No. 41, containing in extent 41A. 2R. 35P. The whole land is fully planted with trees about forty years old, and is worth over Rs. 4,000. There are twenty houses in the garden, they are occupied by probably more than a hundred persons. These people have up to the present time lived quite peacefully, possessing the produce of the land by some system of division known to themselves. I can hardly imagine a more hopeless task than that of an officer who undertook to make in this garden a proper surveyed division based on the legal rights of the parties. Long before the work was finished dissensions would have arisen which must almost inevitably terminate in bloodshed. Even were the work completed—and it is very doubtful whether this could ever be done—no one with practical experience will believe that the arrangement made would be in any way as satisfactory as the present one.

The above lot also furnishes a fair example of one of the difficulties which used to hamper revenue officers in dealing with plans. The owners of the garden in question having been in possession for over thirty years are entitled to a certificate of quiet possession. It is, however, obvious that such a deed would be of little or no value to the hundred shareholders, the villagers are well aware of this, and very sensibly decline to pay survey fees. Under the old system no land could be entered as disposed of until survey fees had been recovered, and consequently this and thousands of similar lots appeared in the returns as not disposed of. Jungle and forest available for sale were also entered under the same head, and it was impossible, without reference to the headmen's reports, to discover to which of these two widely different descriptions of lands undisposed of lots belonged. When a return of lands available for disposal was made out, it included all undisposed of lots whether private property or jungle. This led to very erroneous conclusions as to the extent of land in the Province really available for sale. This has now been altered, and when a certificate of quiet possession has been ordered the lot is entered as disposed of, whether a deed is taken out or not. This is only reasonable, for the order made is of itself conclusive proof that the land as far as the Crown rights are concerned has been disposed of.

INQUIRERS.

The question of the value of inquirers still remains a debatable one. The fears that were at one time entertained that these officers would abuse their powers and endeavour to make money by extortion and corruption have been found to be groundless. In this Province it is almost impossible for an inquirer to do any harm. If his action produces any result at all, it must be beneficial. He is only employed when the complainant will not voluntarily go to court. This occurs in two classes of cases: one in which there is absolutely no clue to the identity of the offender, and the person robbed is unwilling to add to his loss by the cost of fruitless journeys to the court; the other in which the case has been compromised and the complainant having received compensation is unwilling to prosecute. In both these cases there is an advantage in an investigation by an inquirer, in the first he may be able to discover the offender and get evidence against him by examining all parties concerned, giving witnesses an opportunity of coming forward, and bringing pressure to bear on the headman. In the second case he can by working in the village frustrate the efforts of those who are interested in a compromise and compel the complainant to go to court.

It is difficult to see how the present system of criminal returns could be continued without inquirers. The Magistrate has to decide in every case whether the offence was committed or not. This cannot be done without investigation, and, if there were no inquirers, this must be held by the Magistrate himself. This would involve a procedure somewhat as follows, and this would be of frequent occurrence: a man would lose his bullock, or his house would be broken into; he would complain to the headman who would duly report the matter to the court; a summons would then issue to the complainant, who might live twenty miles off, requiring his attendance with one or two of his family and the headmen; the matter would probably not be taken up on the first day, as cases in which there was a defendant would be given priority, the parties would come again, and the only result would be that the Magistrate would find that an offence had been committed but the offender was unknown. This would involve a great waste of time and trouble by all the persons

concerned, including the Magistrate. This is avoided by the employment of an inquirer, whose notes of inquiry are sufficient to enable the Magistrate to affix the proper letter to the case.

It would be an improvement if people were required by law to report the commission of serious offences either to the headman or to the Police. By the 21st clause of the Criminal Procedure Code this is made obligatory in cases of offences committed against the State, murder, theft with violence, robbery, arson, house trespass, and lurking house trespass, and death under suspicious circumstances, but this list might be extended so as to include all reportable offences. At present when it is discovered that an offence has been committed, but not reported, the headman invariably asserts that no complaint was made to him, and in some cases this may be true. If a really accurate statement of offences is to be obtained the person injured must be required to report the matter to the headmen; this involves no great hardship, and may produce very beneficial results.

A new system of registering reports has been introduced, which proves very effective, as it shows the state of crime in each village at a glance without the preparation of any returns. A large almirah has been filled with drawers, one of which is assigned to each village and bears its number. Sheets of cardboard of different colours have been obtained, and each colour indicates an offence, as,—black, murder; red, house-breaking; white, cattle stealing, &c. The cardboard is cut into different shapes, each of which indicates the termination of the case, thus:—

▭ .....pending	○..... punished
▯ .....no offence committed	△..... unpunished

Each report as it arrives is put into the drawer to which it belongs, and a piece of cardboard of the proper colour for the offence is fastened outside with a drawing pin.

In most cases at first a piece of cardboard ▭ "pending" shape will be attached; when the case is finished, this will be removed and the shape appropriate to the termination affixed. Thus, by simply opening the door of the almirah, the state of crime in any village is at once disclosed, and half-an hour is quite sufficient to enable any one to check the correctness of any returns.

GANSABHAWAS.

The usual Gansabhawa returns are annexed:—

[For Table see next page.]

They do not contain as much information as might with advantage be given. A statement of the manner in which the different classes of offences are disposed of under the heads Convicted, Acquitted, Amicably Settled, also a statement showing total amount of fines inflicted and average amount per case and per person would be very useful. These will be provided next year. What is chiefly observable in these returns is the large number of cases disposed of without evidence. This amounts to no fewer than 74 per cent. in both civil and criminal courts, the percentage being pretty equally maintained in each. It seems almost indisputable that an amicable settlement is the best way in which civil cases can be terminated, and tribunals which bring about this desirable result without trouble or expense in 1,700 out of 2,200 cases are unquestionably doing an excellent work. It is impossible to say how many quarrels, assaults, and perhaps murders have been averted by this prompt and satisfactory mode of adjustment of petty claims in disputes. It must be borne in mind that, although only 330 cases were settled before the court, in the balance of the 1,700 cases disposed of without evidence, the parties, having come to an arrangement in the village, never came before court and simply allowed the cases to be struck off. It is, however, by no means certain that the dismissal of criminal cases by agreement between the parties is always beneficial. In a certain class of cases such as those of abuse, petty assaults, irrigation disputes, this mode of settlement is desirable, but it is to be feared that in the case of petty thefts, of which over 1,000 were prosecuted, this mode of settlement may act as an encouragement. Theft of garden produce is one of the greatest hardships to which the cultivator is exposed, and if these are taken before the Gansabhawas, as they generally are (the value of the article stolen being below twenty rupees), and are there amicably settled, it is not unreasonable to suppose that this class of offence will steadily increase. This question cannot be satisfactorily dealt with until it has been ascertained how many of the 3,500 criminal cases disposed of without evidence were theft cases.

The idea which used at one time to be very prevalent, that the administration of justice in the Gansabhawas was tainted by corruption and class prejudice is, as regards this Province, quite erroneous. The entire freedom of appeal and the necessity for recording the opinion of the assessors provide amply sufficient checks. The appellant would not hesitate to make charge of improper influence on the very slightest foundation, or indeed on no foundation at all, but such allegations are hardly ever made. The Gansabhawas are regularly inspected in a way which must secure detection of any improper decisions, but in my experience there have been no such cases. The Presidents have not enough work to do, although they are made inquirers into crime in addition to their own duties. There is, however, great difficulty in increasing their work; if their territorial jurisdiction is increased it means either that the Presidents spend a large portion of their time in travelling, or that the people have to come a long distance to courts which are established for the purpose of providing justice cheaply and easily. On the whole, however, there can be little doubt that these tribunals are worth far more than they cost.

KNIFE ORDINANCE.

A sufficient time has now elapsed to make it possible to form a general idea of the success of the Knife Ordinance, No. 3 of 1898, and of the clauses of the Crimes Ordinance which empower the levy of a tax for punitive police or compensation.

It is open to doubt whether the Knife Ordinance has done much good, but it has certainly done no harm. It is singular that in not a single instance has application been made to carry a knife, while there have been no prosecutions for carrying one without a license. This may be due either to a rigid observance of the regulation or to a complete disregard of its provisions. It is to be feared that the latter is the more probable reason. There is nothing more easily concealed than a knife. A man may wear it quite openly, and all that he has to do when he sees the headman coming is to twist a fold of the cloth round the handle and without an actual search the weapon could not possibly be discovered. Let us suppose, however, that the prohibition were observed with the utmost strictness, what diminution in crime might reasonably be expected?

Comparative Statement showing the Number of Criminal and Civil Cases instituted, decided, and appealed under the Village Committees Ordinance during the Year 1900.

	For the Year 1900.														
	Colombo District.										Negombo District.				Kalutara District. Village Committee, Pasdun korale west.
	Gampaha.	Kanuwana	V. C. Alutkuru korale south.	Hanwella.	Aturugiriya.	Kaduwela.	Gangodawila.	Homantara.	Mahara.	Henaratgoda.	Minuwangoda.	Katana.	V. C. Hapitigam korale.	Total, including Kalutara District.	
Pending on January 1, 1900 :—															
Civil	3	4	—	6	—	5	—	1	3	15	—	2	—	39	—
Criminal	4	7	—	8	7	6	1	1	3	11	2	4	10	64	—
Instituted during the year :—															
Civil	128	133	—	224	155	101	199	310	144	229	403	228	—	2,254	—
Criminal	220	286	7	329	369	221	798	429	385	524	655	355	308	4,926	40
Total number of cases :—															
Civil	131	137	—	230	155	106	199	311	147	244	403	230	—	2,293	—
Criminal	224	293	7	337	376	227	799	430	388	535	657	359	318	4,990	40
DECISIONS.															
Breach of V. C. Rules :—															
Criminal	113	129	5	127	119	83	314	159	160	227	198	125	316	2,115	40
Irrigation	3	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	4	5	13	6	—	36	—
Civil :—															
Money	131	130	—	220	146	102	199	311	142	239	371	216	—	2,207	—
Land	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	11	—
Criminal :—															
Assault	83	100	—	95	120	71	293	110	105	148	184	94	—	1,403	—
Theft	20	25	—	72	98	50	156	125	115	153	173	84	—	1,071	—
Malicious injury ...	5	10	—	20	24	8	36	36	4	2	52	30	—	227	—
Cattle trespass ...	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	10	5	—	18	—
Maintenance ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Decisions :—															
Civil, on evidence ...	49	37	—	70	63	31	24	35	24	44	75	42	—	494	—
Civil, without evidence ...	82	93	—	150	83	72	175	276	123	200	296	174	—	1,724	—
Criminal, on evidence ...	72	78	5	120	112	61	242	140	84	106	136	84	22	1,304	40
Criminal, without evidence...	152	187	—	196	253	152	555	290	304	429	494	260	294	3,566	—
Amicable settlements under section 22 included under head "Decisions" :—															
Civil	9	14	—	12	7	11	54	88	44	48	35	8	—	330	—
Criminal	58	42	—	2	2	—	296	180	121	196	138	56	151	1,242	—
APPEALS.															
To Government Agent.															
Civil ... Confirmed ...	6	1	—	20	13	7	6	4	4	9	11	1	—	82	—
Civil ... Set aside ...	—	—	—	2	8	1	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	16	—
Criminal ... Confirmed ...	9	7	1	18	24	15	31	27	11	12	18	10	—	183	—
Criminal ... Set aside ...	1	2	—	5	10	2	2	2	2	1	3	—	—	30	—
From Government Agent to Governor in Executive Council.															
Civil ... Confirmed ...	—	1	—	2	3	1	3	2	1	—	3	—	—	16	—
Civil ... Set aside ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Criminal ... Confirmed ...	2	—	—	3	3	—	4	2	1	—	1	1	—	17	—
Criminal ... Set aside ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Pending on December 31, 1901 :—															
Civil	—	7	—	10	9	3	—	—	—	—	32	14	—	75	—
Criminal	—	28	2	21	11	14	—	—	—	—	27	15	2	120	—

It cannot be supposed that persons who are not deterred from stabbing their enemies by fear of flogging or imprisonment will be deterred by the chances of having to undergo the temporary inconvenience of not being allowed to wear a knife. The only cases in which the Ordinance will be practically operative are those in which a man who has been once convicted would, within the period during which he is prohibited from carrying a knife, have stabbed some one else and is prevented from doing so by not having a knife. It is very doubtful whether five such cases take place in a year throughout the whole Island.

Previous convictions are now, thanks to the introduction of the measuring system, very carefully and accurately recorded. I believe that an examination of the prison returns would show that not five per cent. of persons convicted of stabbing have been previously convicted of a similar offence, and that not one in a hundred has been convicted within the time during which he would have been prevented from carrying a knife.

It is not desirable to repeal the Ordinance, where it operates it may operate beneficially, but great results are not to be expected from it.

CRIMES ORDINANCE.

The taxation clauses of the Crimes Ordinance have now been put into operation four times, in the villages Madampitiya, Nittambuwa, Ratmalana, and Weliweriya. It is open to question whether any really deterrent effect has been produced. The theory on which the system is based is sound, but there are serious practical difficulties in the way of its application. In the first place, the tax is a personal one—that is, each person pays the same sum whatever the value of his property may be; and as the money must be recovered by distraint of property, those who have no property or can make it appear that they have none pay nothing. Thus, if a father lives with his three sons, only the father will pay the tax; he will claim the whole of the property in the house. Recent proceedings have shown that it is doubtful whether the headman has even the right to enter the house to look for the sons' property; there is some reason to suppose that he may be looked on by the law as a trespasser, in which case he can be forcibly ejected. Many persons escape contribution in this way, servants, coolies, artificers, mechanics, those who earn daily wages even though they be high, all these have practically no property that can be seized and must therefore be exempted. It is to be feared that among these are sometimes to be found the very persons who were instrumental in the commission or concealment of the offence which is being punished. Another difficulty arises with reference to the amount of the tax. If it is low, say a rupee, the people regard it with indifference, the deterrent effect of its imposition disappears, and the object of the Ordinance is frustrated. If, on the other hand, the tax is high, say six rupees, it is in many cases irrecoverable and the number of persons who thus escape punishment is very large.

Experience has shown over and over again that any attempt to recover money by distraint always ends unsatisfactorily. The personal property belonging to individuals is of such slight value and the difficulties of establishing ownership are so great that efforts made to recover taxes in this way have generally ended in failure. It is, however, found that fines inflicted in the court and gansabhawa are nearly always paid, and there can be no doubt that recoveries under the Crimes Ordinance should be made not by distraint, but "as a fine of court." If this were done very few of the residents of the village would escape.

CRIME.

The figures as regards crime are unsatisfactory, and it is to be feared that they indicate a real increase in the number of offences committed, although under the present system of reports many cases appear in the returns which formerly would not have been brought to the notice of the courts. The headmen are now punished when it is found that offences committed or alleged to have been committed are not reported. Under the old system a man's bullock might be stolen or his house broken into, and unless the accused was known, the matter was never reported to court, and the offence would not appear in any return. In 1900 no fewer than 559 offences were committed in the Colombo and Negombo Districts alone in which the offender was unknown. In cattle stealing cases it is often almost impossible to discover whether an offence has been committed, or whether the animal has simply strayed away. When it is not forthcoming, the owner reports that it has been stolen by persons unknown. Cattle stealing and burglary still continue to be the most prevalent crimes. The latter it is extremely difficult to deal with except by measures of such stringency as would by harassing the villager render the remedy more burdensome to him than the disease. Thus, for instance, any one found out of his house after nine at night without a permit might be liable to be arrested, or give an account of himself, or householders might be compelled to keep a list of the inmates of their houses, who might be required to be within doors after ten, this being enforced by visits of inspectors. It is to be feared, however, that those entrusted with the enforcement of such rules would make them a source of profit. Similarly, with patrols, if they were entrusted with the duty of arresting suspicious characters, this would soon be made an instrument for levying blackmail, and complaints, whether true or false, would soon begin to pour in.

In the Administration Report for 1899 attention was called to the great prevalence of crime in the villages which forms the suburbs of Colombo. It was at first proposed to quarter regular police in the villages, and add this area to the police jurisdiction of Colombo. After a careful consideration of the matter the Inspector-General arrived at the conclusion that adequate protection could not be supplied for less than Rs. 32,000 per annum. The persons paying commutation tax in the villages in which it was proposed to quarter police amounted in round numbers to 2,500, and it is probable that at least one-third of these were not possessed of property which would render them liable to assessment for cost of police. The amount payable by each tax-payer would therefore in all probability have come to Rs. 20 a head per annum, a sum considerably in excess of that which a similar class of residents have to pay for police, water, lighting, and conservancy within the Municipality, where the rate of taxation for police is only Rs. 3·31 per commutation tax-payer. In point of fact the sum required to defray the cost of performing police duties in the nine villages, which it was proposed to deal with, amounted to nearly three times the sum allowed for similar purposes in over 800 villages in the rest of the Province. Government was unable to approve of such a large expenditure, but it was decided to allow a sum of Rs. 3,000 in order that an experiment with rural police might be tried. The system adopted was as follows:—

The area to be dealt with was divided into twelve beats, each including some fifty acres. Six constables and an inspector were appointed. At six o'clock every evening the constables report

themselves to the Inspector and are told off by twos to beats which are not selected or known to any one till then. If an offence, such as aggravated assault, burglary, or cattle stealing, is committed within the selected beat, the constables are fined unless they have reported the matter in the morning. It is the duty of the Inspector to pay surprise visits to the beats during the night, and also to go round the area within his charge every day and ascertain whether any offences were committed on the previous night. It remains to be seen how this scheme will succeed; if it fails, the problem of affording protection to the people in the selected area will be a difficult one. It is to be feared that it would be absolutely impossible to recover from them the amount or even half the amount required by the Inspector-General.

CATTLE STEALING.

An attempt has also been made to deal with the offence of cattle stealing. The great majority of the animals taken by thieves are stolen for the purposes of sale. The rules with reference to the issue of certificates are, however, very strict. Headmen are not allowed to issue unless the brands on the animal agree with the seller's name or unless he produces the certificate on which he bought. It is not easy for a thief to comply with either of these conditions. The gansabhawas of most districts have made it an offence to sell an animal without giving a certificate, but this has not proved effective, because in most cases the seller was not to be found, while the buyer had committed no offence.

Government has now passed regulations under the Branding Ordinance, No. 10 of 1898, which makes it an offence either to buy or sell cattle without a proper certificate, and have also given the force of law to the departmental rules which have long been in existence with reference to the issue of certificates. In order to carry out the system it was necessary to issue vouchers for cattle bought in previous years without proper certificates, as otherwise the owners would be liable to a fine. When this work began it was speedily discovered that the thieves had been selling their stolen cattle without a certificate to persons who were prepared to buy at a cheap rate on those terms. A certificate was not necessary to a man who bought an animal for work, breeding, or manure. Many persons when asked for proof of ownership said that the animals had been bought from a man passing in the road or from some one whose name they did not know. It became clear that there has been a regular system of removing stolen cattle in this way—a practice which must have given great encouragement to thieves. This has now been stopped, persons buying without a certificate are liable to fine and also to confiscation of the animal purchased. It will in future be very difficult for thieves to dispose of stolen cattle, and unless this can be done theft will be an unprofitable business. In addition to this, special vouchers are being issued and special brands put on cattle with altered or defaced brandmarks; unless protected by these special brands all such animals will be seized and sold. It is also intended to compel the villager to adopt a regular system of branding which will enable any one at once to know where an animal comes from. At present it not infrequently happens that when the headman arrests a man removing stolen cattle it is impossible to find the owners. The driver says,—the bull is not his; that he knows nothing about it; that he was arrested as he was peacefully walking along the road, and he has to be discharged when no claimant for the animal is forthcoming. The system about to be introduced is as follows:—

Each Kachcheri will have a letter assigned to it, and all villages within the jurisdiction of that Kachcheri will brand with that letter, the number of the village (all villages are now numbered) will follow, and no other brand will be allowed on that side of the animal; on the other side the villager can put his initial or name. Thus, if an animal is branded A 191, it is at once known that it must belong to Kanuwana in the Alutkuru korale north. When this information has been supplied, the owner is easily found. It is intended to bring into force at once, with reference to unbranded cattle, the system described above; if it is found that the introduction of the certificate system does not check cattle stealing, it may be necessary to brand all the cattle in the Province, and this would be a very laborious undertaking. It should not be undertaken till its absolute necessity has been proved. It may however be pointed out that unless substantial punishment is inflicted on those convicted of this offence success in dealing with it cannot reasonably be expected. A return is annexed furnished by the Itinerating Police Magistrate, within whose jurisdiction the crime is very prevalent:—

Return of Convictions in Cattle Stealing Cases in 1900.

g = accused pleaded guilty.

No. of Case.	No. of Persons convicted.	Sentence.
9,053	1	One month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25.
9,040	2	Both accused bound over for twelve months under First Offenders' Ordinance, and further ordered to pay Rs. 15 each to complainant as compensation.
9,066	2	Both accused bound over for twelve months under First Offenders' Ordinance.
9,069	1	Do. do.
9,061	2	Do. do.
9,093	1	Bound over for twelve months under First Offenders' Ordinance, and further ordered to pay Rs. 25 as compensation to complainant.
9,171	2	First accused six months' rigorous imprisonment, second accused three months' rigorous imprisonment.
9,170	3	First and second accused three months' rigorous imprisonment, third accused six months' rigorous imprisonment.
9,207	1	Bound over for twelve months under First Offenders' Ordinance and further ordered to pay Rs. 20 as Crown costs.
9,248	1	One month's rigorous imprisonment.
9,345	1	Bound over for twelve months under First Offenders' Ordinance and to pay Rs. 5 as Crown costs.
9,422*g*	1	Sentenced to receive ten cuts with a cane.
9,396	1	Bound over for twelve months under First Offenders' Ordinance.
9,415	1	Bound over for twelve months under First Offenders' Ordinance and to pay Rs. 10 as compensation to complainant.
9,416	2	One month's rigorous imprisonment each.
9,601	1	Bound over for twelve months under First Offenders' Ordinance and to pay Rs. 10 as Crown costs.
9,528	2	Three month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 each.
9,679	1	One month's rigorous imprisonment.

No. of Case.	No. of Persons convicted.	Sentence.
9,725	1	One month's rigorous imprisonment.
9,773	2	One month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 each.
9,769	1	Bound over for twelve months under First Offenders' Ordinance, and to pay Rs. 20 as Crown costs.
9,708	1	One month's rigorous imprisonment.
9,754	1	One month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20.
9,766	1	One month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25.
9,801*g*	1	Three months' rigorous imprisonment.
9,770	1	One month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20.
9,862	1	One month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20.
9,859	1	One month's rigorous imprisonment.
9,893	1	Three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25.
9,929*g*	1	Ten cuts with a cane and sent to Maggona Reformatory for two years.
9,998	2	Bound over for twelve months under First Offenders' Ordinance and to pay Crown costs Rs. 20 each.
5,099	1	One month's rigorous imprisonment.
9,425	1	Accused bound over for twelve months under First Offenders' Ordinance and to pay Rs. 25 as Crown costs.
9,825	1	One month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25.
9,922	1	Three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50.
10,051	1	One month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20.
10,127	1	Bound over for twelve months under First Offenders' Ordinance.
10,274	2	Do. do
10,235	1	Bound over for twelve months and to pay Rs. 20 as Crown costs.
10,338*g*	1	Six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20.
6,277	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment.
10,418	1	Bound over for twelve months under First Offenders' Ordinance and to pay Rs. 20 as Crown costs.
10,567*g*	2	First accused six months' rigorous imprisonment, and second accused one month's rigorous imprisonment.

It will be seen that in seventeen cases out of forty-three, with the exception of paying the value of the animal in the form of Crown costs or compensation, the thief has not been punished at all. It is a matter of grave doubt whether the First Offenders' Ordinance introduces a system well adapted to this country. In England two great deterrent forces are at work for the prevention of crime—the fear of punishment and the fear of public opinion. There the latter is much the stronger of the two. Here this is almost entirely non-existent, and if by wholesale discharges of persons convicted of serious offences the fear of punishment is also to a great measure removed, it is difficult to see how the most sanguine can anticipate a diminution in crime. It is probable that not more than ten per cent. of the persons who steal cattle are convicted, and if of these forty per cent. are after conviction discharged without punishment, the chances of escape are very greatly increased. It is the uncertainty of punishment which is the real cause of crime. It must prove a great incentive to the commission of offences when a man is aware that he has a treble chance of escape: the chance of not being detected, the chance of being acquitted if he is detected, and the chance of being discharged without punishment even if convicted. It may be added that in most cases it must be very doubtful whether even if this be the accused's first conviction it is his first offence, and it is not by any means certain that it is his first conviction. If the offender were a stranger in the village in which he was arrested, he might have been convicted four or five times before and no one would know anything about it.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The usual criminal statistics drawn up by korales are annexed. These refer only to the Colombo and Negombo Districts. The tax-paying population for 1899 differs slightly from that given in the Administration Report for that year, because it was discovered that the men included in the additional list of householders—that is those who had been accidentally omitted from the first list had not been included. This error has been rectified. In return B the figures of the Census of 1901 have been made use of :—

A.

Division.		Total Tax-paying Population.	Total Offences committed.	Punished.	Unpunished.	Number of Offences per 1,000 Tax-payers.	Percentage of punished to Total Offences committed.	Number of Tax-payers to each Offence.	Taverns.	Distilleries.	Number of Tax-payers to each Tavern.
Hapitigam korale	1899	7,545	68	22	46	9·1	32	110	17	—	443
	1900	7,780	88	22	66	11·3	25	88	17	—	457
Alutkuru korale north	1899	28,464	139	57	82	4·8	41	204	45	—	632
	1900	28,797	184	82	102	6·3	44	156	45	—	639
Alutkuru korale south	1899	12,391	93	31	62	7·5	33·3	133	22	—	563
	1900	12,793	86	37	49	6·7	43	148	22	—	581
Siyane korale west	1899	19,374	129	59	70	6·6	45·7	150	28	—	691
	1900	20,216	250	72	178	12·3	28·8	80	28	—	722
Siyane korale east	1899	11,223	105	42	63	9·3	40	106	7	—	1,603
	1900	11,828	157	50	107	13·2	31·8	75	7	—	1,689
Hewagam korale	1899	13,983	128	49	79	9·1	38·2	109	20	—	699
	1900	14,397	156	73	83	10·8	46·7	92	20	—	719
Salpiti korale	1899	12,084	49	24	25	4·5	50	246	13	—	929
	1900	12,331	98	49	49	7·9	50	125	13	—	948
Colombo Mudaliyar's korale	1899	12,292	191	45	146	15·5	23·5	64	16	—	768
	1900	12,866	211	62	149	16·4	29·3	60	16	—	804
Total	1899	117,356	902	329	573	7	36	130	168	—	698
	1900	121,008	1,230	447	783	10	36	98	168	—	720

The figures show an increase in all the korales except Alutkuru korale south, where there is a slight decrease. Salpiti korale and Siyane korale west show double the number of offences in 1900 compared with 1899.

This is difficult to account for as there has been no change in the circumstances which tend to promote or to check crime. The increase may be accidental, as in the case of the homicide return, but the district will have to be carefully watched, and if there is not a marked decrease next year, further action will have to be taken. In Salpiti korale the following villages are chiefly responsible for the increase.

Village Number.	Village.	Offences committed. 1899.	1900.
545	Ratmalana north	6	11
546	Ratmalana south	—	4
553	Moratuwella	2	12
558	Moratumulla	1	8
562	Suwarapola	2	6
572	Demaladuwa	1	5
579	Mampe	1	4
	Total	13	50

This accounts for an increase of thirty-seven out of a total of forty-seven.

In Siyane korale west the total increase amounts to 121, out of which the following villages account for thirty-two :—

Village. Number.	Village.	Offences committed. 1899.	1900.
268	Biyanvila pahala	—	11
270	Makola north	—	5
284	Naranwala	—	4
307	Ambagaspitiya	1	5
318	Tihariya	—	4
324	Bemmulla	—	4
		1	33

In no fewer than thirty-seven villages in this korale which were free from crime in 1899 were one or more offences committed in 1900. There is, however, very considerable difficulty in dealing with facts of this nature, even when they are disclosed. If rewards are offered for immunity from crime, this has a very strong tendency to promote the suppression of reports ; the result is that though the crime exists nothing is heard of it. This cannot fail to offer the greatest encouragement to the criminal. If, on the other hand, the headmen is made responsible for the prevalence of crime, his enemies conspire to report numerous losses of cattle or other property. As no person is charged with the offence, the matter is not thoroughly investigated ; very little evidence is sufficient to establish the fact that the offences were committed and the cases are duly marked *Fe* "Offence committed, offender unknown." The very persons who have been the instigators of these false complaints then present a petition complaining of the lawless state of the village, and attributing this entirely to the headman.

The Return B shows 1,797 cases reported, in 567 of which the offences were found not to have been committed ; of the balance 1,230 offences committed, 221 were against persons and 1,009 against property. Of the former, however, 74·66 were punished, while convictions were obtained in only 38·67 per cent. of the latter :—

B.

Number of Village.	Offences reported.		Offences committed. Against Person. Punished.		Unpunished.		Total.		Against Property. Punished.		Unpunished		Total.		Grand Total.		Total Population by the Census of 1901.	Offences committed per 1,000 of the Population.	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.		1899.	1900.
Hapitigam korale, 1-54 ...	102	99	14	7	3	6	17	13	12	15	40	60	52	75	69	88	31533	2·1	2·7
Alutkuru korale north, 55-163 ...	303	371	36	32	19	12	55	44	28	50	56	90	84	140	139	184	114781	—	—
Alutkuru korale south, 164-224 ...	143	114	16	13	1	2	17	15	21	24	66	47	87	71	104	86	55773	1·8	1·5
Siyane korale west, 225-340 ...	177	295	24	23	4	3	28	26	31	49	64	175	95	224	123	250	91593	1·3	2·7
Siyane korale east, 341-424 ...	123	200	21	19	3	7	24	26	16	31	58	100	74	131	98	157	51280	1·9	3·6
Hewagam korale, 425-503 ...	193	249	24	21	3	5	27	26	38	52	71	78	109	130	136	156	65050	2·9	2·3
Colombo Mudaliyar's division, 504-544 ...	277	310	14	22	3	16	17	38	25	40	137	133	162	173	179	211	55984	3·2	3·7
Salpiti korale Mudaliyar's division, 545-603 ...	95	159	13	28	3	5	16	33	13	21	20	44	33	65	49	98	57157	0·9	1·8
	1413	1797	162	165	39	56	201	221	184	282	512	727	696	1009	897	1230	519151	1·7	2·3

The figures still seem to show that there is no direct relation between the number of taverns and the amount of crime. The headman have now been thoroughly instructed as to their duties in reporting crime, and there is reason to believe that the returns compiled are fairly accurate.

COURT RETURNS.

A summary of the A B C returns from the courts and also of the Magistrates' percentage returns are annexed :—

Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by the Police Courts of the Western Province for 1900.

N.B.—A. Cases of a civil nature or cases in which the accusation has been made under a misapprehension of law or fact come under this head; also cases in which it has not been established that an offence has been committed. In the latter case this letter should not be used unless the facts connected with the commission of the alleged offence have been thoroughly investigated.

B. The case appears to have been designedly false; no offence committed.

C. Offence not within the jurisdiction of the court.

D. Committed, District Court.

E. Committed, Supreme Court.

F. True.—*a* Accused dead or insane.

b Accused absconded and cannot be arrested.

c Compounded under section 355, as amended by Ordinances 5 of 1886 and 22 of 1890.

d Evidence insufficient to convict any one.

e Offender unknown.

f Convicted, Police court.

Number of Offences in Breach of—	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.						Grand Total.
						a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	
	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	
Section 140 ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5
Sections 219 and 220 ...	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	10
Section 220 ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	9
Section 221 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Section 276 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3
Section 282 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	1	2	15
Section 296 ...	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	1	2	—	26
Section 297 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Section 300 ...	—	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	2	—	7
Section 302 ...	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	7	15
Section 308 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Section 309 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sections 315 and 490 ...	41	68	—	7	—	—	11	9	15	3	128	282
Section 316 ...	4	7	—	18	3	—	2	—	4	—	9	47
Section 317 ...	1	—	—	16	6	—	2	—	3	1	6	35
Section 319 ...	4	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	8
Section 326 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Section 332 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Section 333 ...	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	12
Section 345 ...	3	6	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	12
Sections 354 and 357 ...	13	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Section 357 ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Sections 364 and 490 ...	—	13	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	19
Sections 367, 369, and 370 ...	35	32	—	2	1	—	3	3	14	24	24	138
Section 368 ...	62	77	—	19	1	—	7	1	74	181	84	506
Section 369 ...	18	26	—	2	1	—	5	2	9	39	29	131
Section 370 ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	2	2	11
Sections 380 and 490 ...	14	55	—	12	2	—	3	—	10	—	3	99
Section 382 ...	1	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	8
Section 389 ...	9	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	6	22
Section 390 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Section 391 ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	7
Section 394 ...	12	4	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	9	30
Section 411 ...	14	3	—	—		—	1	3	1	—	6	28
Section 412 ...	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	12
Section 418 ...	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5
Section 419 ...	8	13	—	3	—	—	—	—	4	9	2	39
Section 433 ..	33	10	—	—	—	1	—	18	1	—	19	82
Section 434 ...	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	9	—	—	4	18
Section 437 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Section 439 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Section 440 ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	1	10
Section 443 ...	9	25	—	16	4	1	1	—	42	304	14	416
Section 449 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Section 450 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Section 488 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7
Section 490 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	321	372	3	101	47	4	45	66	193	574	388	2,114

Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by the Police Courts of the Western Province during the Year 1900.

	A		B		C		D		E		F												Total Grand.
											a		*b*		*c*		*d*		*e*		*f*		
	Total.	Percentage on Grand Total.	Total.	Percentage on Grand Total.	Total.	Percentage on Grand Total.	Total.	Percentage on Grand Total.	Total.	Percentage on Grand Total.	Total.	Percentage on Grand Total.	Total.	Percentage on Grand Total.	Total.	Percentage on Grand Total.	Total.	Percentage on Grand Total.	Total.	Percentage on Grand Total.	Total.	Percentage on Grand Total.	
Colombo, 1900	61	13·48	86	19·75	—	—	19	4·28	10	2·21	2	·42	14	3·27	4	·84	43	9·88	115	22·82	90	20·53	444
Do. 1899	64	14·7	84	19·3	4	·9	6	14	4	·9	2	·5	19	4·4	1	·2	23	5·3	151	34·7	73	16·8	431
Avisawella, 1900	18	9·42	29	25·21	—	—	13	6·83	8	4·12	—	—	3	1·53	3	1·58	35	18·54	38	20 19	42	22·54	189
Do. 1899	17	12·1	28	19·9	—	—	8	5·7	5	3·5	—	—	1	·7	3	2·1	34	24·1	7	5·0	38	27·0	141
Panadure, 1900	115	17·64	97	14·87	—	—	65	10·12	12	1·64	3	·39	8	1·16	6	·85	73	11·55	171	25·17	110	16·50	660
Do. 1899	76	15·3	122	24·4	—	—	26	5·2	16	3·2	2	·4	8	1·6	14	2·8	81	16·2	94	18·8	59	11·8	498
Kalutara, 1900	99	15·12	145	22·81	5	·70	8	1·19	18	2·61	—	—	2	33	28	4·27	65	9·45	86	13·32	191	30·17	647
Do. 1899	71	13·5	176	33·4	1	·2	13	2·5	9	1·7	1	·2	—	—	22	4·2	15	2·9	55	10·4	164	31·1	527
Negombo, 1900	82	23·19	85	23·17	1	·19	2	·47	7	1·47	—	—	15	3·41	22	5·36	18	8·09	43	10·01	51	24·07	326
Do. 1899	109	27·2	90	24·5	8	2·2	2	·5	7	1·9	—	—	15	4·1	29	7·6	36	10·0	24	6·6	57	15·5	359
Itinerating Court, 1900	69	8·48	51	6·66	—	—	30	3·91	22	3·8	—	—	14	2·03	19	2·29	51	6·30	321	39·17	213	27·75	790
Do. 1899	50	8·6	52	8·9	1	·2	25	5·0	13	2·6	—	—	7	1·2	16	2·7	44	7·5	171	29·3	204	35 0	583
Average, 1900	444	14·5	493	16·1	6	0·19	137	4·4	77	2·5	5	0·16	56	1·6	82	2·6	285	9·3	774	25 3	697	22 8	3,056
Do. 1899	378	14·8	552	21·6	14	0·54	80	3·1	54	2·1	5	0·19	50	1·9	76	2·9	233	9·1	502	19·6	595	23 3	2,539

These deal with the crime of the whole Province. It is singular how closely the averages of 1900 resemble those of 1899, in hardly any column do the differences exceed six per cent. under the letter F*f* (Convicted in Police Court), the two extremes are found in the adjoining courts of Kalutara and Panadure, the former finding the prisoner guilty in 30·17 of the cases instituted, the latter in only 16·50. It is difficult to explain this, but there have recently been several changes of Magistrates at Panadure, and it will be interesting to watch the results in the figures of this return. The letters A B and F*e* illustrate well how the idiosyncrasies of Magistrates affect returns. A and B may generally be added together, the distinction between them only really amounting to this, that A gives the cases as not shown to be true and B as false.

A and B in the Itinerating Magistrate's return amount to only 15·14 per cent., Negombo Magistrate's to 46·36 per cent. Figures under the other letter, F *e*., which indicate offender unknown, are as follows :—

	Per Cent.
Itinerating Magistrate	39·17
Negombo	10·01 only

When it is borne in mind that the courts are adjoining ones, it seems probable that the Itinerating Magistrate believes most of the cases in which an accused is not produced to be true, while the Negombo Magistrate thinks they are false. If the figures under the three letters A, B, and F *e* are added, it will be found that there is only a difference of two per cent.

	Per Cent.
Itinerating Magistrate	54·31
Negombo	56·37

It is singular that the Panadure Magistrate, who has the lowest average (16·50) of convictions in his own court, should have the highest in committals to other courts. He has indeed committed before the District Court very nearly as many cases as all the other Magistrates put together. This would look as if it were as difficult to convince the Magistrate of a prisoner's guilt in a summary as of his innocence in a non-summary case. As a testimony to the efficiency of the headmen in producing criminals who are wanted it may be noted that, taking the average of all the courts, in only 2·11 per cent. of the cases were the accused persons not to be found. It is probable, however, that not more than half this number are really not arrested ; because if a person entered as an absconder in the first quarter were arrested in the second, this would not appear in the returns, as there is no way of altering the figures far the first quarter.

The A, B, C Return is chiefly remarkable for the very large number of cattle stealing cases (section 368) and burglary (section 443 of the Code). No fewer than 992 cases, out of 2,114, consisted of charges of one or other of the above offences. In 139 out of the 506 reports of cattle stealing the Magistrate found that no offence had been committed, while in 104 there were either convictions or committals. It may therefore be presumed that justice was vindicated in about 28 per cent. of the cases in which a theft took place, while in about 49 per cent. the offender was unknown ; this means that there was not sufficient evidence to put any one on his trial. Dealing in a similar way with burglary the returns show that impunity is the real cause of the prevalence of this serious offence. In 382 cases the Magistrate found that the offence had been committed, but in only 78, or about 21 per cent., was there sufficient evidence to prosecute any one. In only about one-half of these cases were convictions or committals obtained. The next most serious item on the return are the figures for assault with dangerous weapons. Out of 282 offences reported, the Magistrate found that 109 had not been committed. This is a very large percentage of cases, which must practically mean perjury and conspiracy. If a man is injured by some one else, this must constitute an offence, and the case cannot come under A or B. On the other hand, if he injures himself it must be with a view of falsely implicating persons. Such cases, when they can be clearly established, should be very severely dealt with. It is hard to imagine an offence more injurious both to the community and to the administration of justice. In 135 cases out of the 173 which the Magistrate found to have been committed, the accused persons were convicted and committed. This only leaves a balance of 38 cases unpunished, and of these, 9 were compromised, presumably with the sanction of the Attorney-General. We thus find that in 28½ per cent. of the offences actually committed justice was vindicated. In cases of simple theft (section 367), out of 138 cases 101 were found to be true. Of these, 27 were either convicted or committed and in 24 no one was charged. In theft from houses (section 369), 131 offences were reported, 87 were committed, and of these 32 were committed or convicted, in 39 cases the offender was unknown. No other class of offence exceeds 100 in number. It will be seen from the above that if we could deal satisfactorily with cattle stealing and burglary, there would be a very great diminution in crime. The steps taken in order to check these two offences have been described in another paragraph. It has also been shown that on the whole offences against the person are satisfactorily dealt with.

A return of knife cases for the Colombo and Negombo Districts is annexed :—

[For Table see next page.]

It will be seen that the total number of offences reported was—

	166
Of which, pending	1
	165
Found not to have been committed	44
Committed	121
Of these, punished	90
Unpunished	31

Summary of Knife Cases disposed of by the Police Courts of the Western Province during the Year 1900.

	A		B		C		D		E		F												
											a		*b*		*c*		*d*		*e*		*f*		
	Total.	Percentage on Grand Total.	Total.	Percentage on Grand Total.	Total.	Percentage on Grand Total.	Total.	Percentage on Grand Total.	Total.	Percentage on Grand Total.	Total.	Percentage on Grand Total.	Total	Percentage on Grand Total.	Total	Percentage on Grand Total.	Total.	Percentage on Grand Total	Total.	Percentage on Grand Total.	Total.	Percentage on Grand Total.	Grand Total.
Police Court, Colombo (outside town) ...	3	6	10	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	12	—	—	9	18	—	—	21	42	50
Do. Avisawella ...	—	—	4	33·33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8·33	7	58·33	12
Do. Panadure ...	1	6·66	3	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	66·66	15*
Do. Negombo ...	11	24·44	7	15·55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4 44	—	—	3	6·66	2	4·44	20	44·44	45
Itinerating Police Court, Western Province	3	6·81	2	4·54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4·54	—	—	3	6·81	2	4·54	32	72·72	44
	18	10·84	26	15·66	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	·60	10	6·02	—	—	13	7·83	5	3·01	90	54·21	166

* One pending.

In one of these cases accused died before trial, leaving a balance of thirty cases out of 121, about 24½ per cent. This is not unsatisfactory. Some of the figures are, however, worthy of remark. It will be noticed that twenty per cent. of the knife cases instituted in the Colombo and Panadure Courts were designedly false, this means in all probability that the complainants deliberately injured themselves with a view to supporting by perjury a charge against their enemies. Such cases will always occur, but it will probably be admitted that it is a very serious thing that this should take place in one out of every five cases instituted. The returns for Negombo are, however, still more extraordinary. It would appear that in one case out of every four persons appeared before the Magistrate suffering from injuries apparently inflicted with a knife. These injuries cannot have been self-inflicted, as in that case the letter B must have been affixed. It would appear thus that in this large proportion of cases, although the complainants have admittedly been stabbed by some one, no offence has been committed by any one. This can only be accounted for by the supposition that the Magistrate found that the infliction of the stabs was justifiable. This arises when they were inflicted in self-defence. It however would indicate a very serious state if it were found that in one out of every four cases in which the knife was used that use was justified by the imminent danger to his own life to which the user was exposed. Taking the Magistrate's total figures it appears that no offence at all was committed in forty per cent. of cases, in which to all appearance knife wounds were inflicted.

HOMICIDES.

A return of homicides during the last four years is annexed.

	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Colombo Mudaliyar's division ...	—	2	—	1
Salpiti korale	3	3	3	3
Siyane korale west	10	3	7	4
Siyane korale east	8	1	2	3
Hewagam korale	3	1	4	7
Alutkuru korale south	1	—	1	5
Alutkuru korale north	8	8	8	8
Hapitigam korale	—	5	1	2
	33	23	26	33
For the Province	53	40	45	47

It shows a slight increase of two for the Province, but of seven for the Colombo and Negombo Districts, the Kalutara figures being five below those of 1899.

The figures are very singular. Alutkuru korale north has for the last three years headed the list, but it has the largest population. During each of the last four years this korale had exactly the same number of homicides in each year; the same can be said of Salpiti korale.

On the other hand, Alutkuru korale south, which had only two murders in 1897, 1898, 1899, had five in 1900; and Hewagam korale, which had only eight in the same time, had seven in 1900. Worked out on the population of the last Census, Hewagam korale is the worst, with one homicide to 9,300 of the population, while the Colombo Mudaliyar's is the best with one to 56,000. The positions are however reversed with reference to other offences, which are more prevalent in the Colombo Mudaliyar's division than in Hewagam korale, the figures being one crime to ninety-two of the tax-paying population in the latter, and one crime to sixty in the former. The fact is that police efficiency, by which is meant chances of conviction or severity of punishment, has little effect in preventing crimes of impulse. Before a man starts to commit a burglary he has time to weigh the consequences, the probabilities, and the results of detection. It is clear that with him the deterrent elements both of certainty and severity of punishment will have great weight; not so with the man who suddenly pulls out a knife or snatches up a club and kills his opponent, there is no time for the man to consider the probable results of his act, and therefore the question of punishment has not much influence on him. It is not, however, advisable to treat such offences lightly, because the prospect of a lengthened imprisonment or execution has a very considerable effect, not only in preventing a man from placing himself in a position in which he is likely to lose all power of self-control, but also in inducing friends to intervene at an early stage of the quarrel, and thus in many cases avert a fatal result. In order to arrive at a correct opinion on the lawlessness of a district, it would be necessary to divide the offences committed into crimes of pre-meditation and crimes of impulse. Prevalence of the former would indicate a criminal population, not necessarily so with the latter.

Out of the thirty-three cases reported from the Colombo and Negombo Districts, three are marked A, showing that no offence was committed; of the remaining thirty—

Convictions were obtained in	18
The accused were discharged by the Magistrate in ...	4
The accused were acquitted in the Supreme Court in ...	5
No one was charged in	3
Total ...	30

The return seems to establish—not for the first time—the fallacy of the idea that drink is the cause of most of the crimes of violence. Out of the thirty-three homicides, only five are in any way attributable to this cause—

D.—Return of Homicides reported to the Police during 1900.

[In the cases marked (*a*) the injured man was conveyed to hospital and died there on the date given in column 3.]

No.	Village and Number.	Offence committed.	Body discovered.	Accused apprehended.	Date of Inquest.	Magisterial Inquiry commenced.	Committed or discharged.	Date of Final Trial.	Result.	Punishment.	Instrument used.	Probable Motive.	Attributable to Liquor or not.	Circumstances.
1	Andiambalama, 155 ...	Jan. 3	Jan. 4	Jan. 4	Jan. 4	Jan. 4	Mar. 13	June 16	Convicted	Death commuted to 20 years	Gun	Anger owing to land dispute	No	As given in annexed table
2(*a*)	Dadagomuwa, 327 ...	Jan. 17	Jan. 18	Mar. 8	Jan. 18	Jan. 18	Mar. 14	April 25	Convicted	Death by hanging	Knife	Anger	No	do.
3(*a*)	Mabima, 276 ...	Jan. 19	Jan. 21	Jan. 22	Jan. 21	Jan. 23	Jan. 30	July 26	Convicted	Death by hanging	Club	Jealousy	No	do.
4	Udagama, 458 ...	Jan. 20	Jan. 22	Jan. 23	Jan. 22	Jan. 22	Feb. 21	—	Discharged (Fd)	—	—	Robbery	No	do.
5(*a*)	Peliyagoda, 174 ...	Feb. 25	Feb. 28	Feb. 26	Feb. 28	Feb. 27	March	April	Acquitted	—	Club	Religious enmity	No	do.
6	Pannagula, 422 ...	Mar. 7	Mar. 8	April 9	Mar. 8	April 9	July	—	Discharged (Fd)	—	Knife	Greed	No	do.
7	Peliyagoda Pattiya, 173...	Mar. 9	Mar. 10	Mar. 10	Mar. 10	Mar. 10	Mar. 19	July	Convicted	Death by hanging	Knife	Jealousy	No	do.
8(*a*)	Amunukumbura, 296 ...	Mar. 9	Mar. 13	Mar. 11	Mar. 13	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	—	Discharged (Fd)	—	—	Anger	No	do.
9	Watareka, 448 ...	Mar. 22	Mar. 22	Mar. 22	Mar. 22	Mar. 22	April	—	Discharged (A)	—	Mamoty	Anger	No	do.
10	Matammana, 116 ...	Mar. 26	Mar. 26	Mar. 28	Mar. 26	Mar. 28.	April 21	July	Convicted	Death commuted to 20 years	Gun	Revenge	No	do.
11	Pinnawala, 456 ...	Mar. 26	Mar. 27	April 3	Mar. 27	Mar. 27	April	August	Convicted	10 years' rigorous imprisonment	Knife	Anger	No	do.
12(*a*)	Halpe, 42 ...	April 15	April 16	April 18	April 17	April 17	May 5	June 4	Acquitted (Fd)	—	Club	Anger	Yes	do.
13	Weligampitiya, 190 ...	April 15	April 15	April 16	April 16	April 16	May 7	July	Acquitted (Fd)	—	Gun	Revenge	No	do.
14	Telangapata, 175 ...	April 23	April 23	—	April 24	—	(accused	not known	—	—	Revolver	Revenge	No	do.
15	Uggalboda, 140 ...	May 10	May 10	May 11	May 11	May 11	Dec. 12	Feb., 1901	Acquitted Fd)	—	Knife	—	No	do.
16	Udakananpella, 424 ...	May 11	May 12	May 12	May 12	May 12	May	July 18	Convicted	10 years' rigorous imprisonment	Club	Anger	No	do.
17	Aturugiriya, 490. ...	June 11	June 11	June 30	June 12	June 13	September	October	Convicted	Death by hanging	Knife	Anger	Yes	do.

D.—Return of Homicides reported to the Police during 1900—*contd.*

No.	Village and Number.	Offence committed.	Body discovered.	Accused apprehended.	Date of Inquest.	Magisterial Inquiry commenced.	Committed or discharged.	Date of Final Trial.	Result.	Punishment.	Instrument used.	Probable Motive.	Attributable to Liquor or not.	Circumstances.
18(a)	Doranegoda, 110 ...	June 11	June 15	June 14	June 15	June 15	July 21	November	Convicted	1st and 3rd accused three years' rigorous imprisonment; 2nd six years' rigorous imprisonment; 4th seven years' rigorous imprisonment	Club	Anger	No	As given in annexed table
19	Nittambuwa, 348 ...	July 5	July 5	July 19	July 5	July 19	September	Sept. 4	Acquitted (Fd)	—	—	Robbery	No	do.
20	Pamunuwa, 528 ...	July 12	July 13	July 12	July 13	July 14	Aug. 17	December	Acquitted (A)	—	Gun	Protection of property	No	do.
21	Katugastara, 135 ...	Aug. 11	Au . 13	Aug. 13	Aug. 13	Aug. 13	Sept. 14	Nov. 3	Convicted	Death by hanging	Knife	Anger	No	do.
22	Banduragoda, 35 ...	Sept. 1	Sept. 2	Nov. 20	Sept. 2	Sept. 14	Sept. 28	Nov. 20	Convicted	10 years' rigorous imprisonment	Knife	Anger	No	do.
23	Weniwelkola, 600 ...	Nov. 3	Nov. 3	Nov. 8	Nov. 4	Nov. 3	Jan. 10	Jan. 17	Convicted	18 months' rigorous imprisonment	Club	Anger	No	do.
24	Batagama, 185 ...	Nov. 9	Nov. 9	Nov. 9	Nov. 9	Nov. 12	Dec. 10	Feb. 26, 1901	Convicted	1 year's rigorous imprisonment	—	Anger	No	do.
25	Bollatawa, 433 ...	Nov. 9	Nov. 10	Nov. 11	Nov. 10	Nov. 10	Dec. 3	April	1st accused convicted; 2nd accused acquitted	10 years' rigorous imprisonment	Knife	Anger	No	do.
26	Murutena, 66 ...	Nov. 20	Nov. 20	Nov. 20	Nov. 21	Nov. 23	Dec. 14	Feb. 9	Convicted	5 years' rigorous imprisonment	Club	Anger	Yes	do.
27	Kowinna, 151 ...	Nov. 22	Nov. 22	Nov. 23	Nov. 22	Nov. 23	December	—	Discharged (A)	—	Gun	Self-defence	No	do.

28	Kurana, 157 ...	Nov. 28	Nov. 28	Nov. 28	Nov. 29	Nov. 28	Dec. 18	Feb. 7, 1901	Convicted	Sent to the house of observation	Club	—	No	As given in annexed table
29	Pahala Imbulgoda, 243 ...	Nov. 25	Nov. 30	Nov. 26	Nov. 30	Nov. 27	December	—	Discharged (*Fd*)	—	Club	—	Yes	do.
30	Kamburugoda, 666 ...	Dec. 16	Dec. 17	—	Dec. 17	(Accused not known)			—	—	Knife	Gain	No	do.
31	Indibedda, 559 ...	Dec. 27	Dec. 27	Dec. 27	Dec. 27	Dec. 27	Mar. 7, 1901	Mar. 20, 1901	Convicted	18 years' rigorous imprisonment	Axe	Anger	No	do.
22	Kamburagalla, 523 ...	Dec. 14	Dec. 20	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Dec. 15	Feb. 6, 1901	April 16	Convicted	10 years' rigorous imprisonment	Knife	Anger	Yes	do.
33	Moratuwella, 553 ...	Dec. 25	Dec. 25	—	Dec. 26	(Accused not known)			—	—	Knife	Gain	No	do.

Circumstances of Homicides, 1900.

1. *Andiambalama, 155.*—The deceased while sleeping in the verandah of his house was, on the 3rd January, 1900, shot by accused, they being on bad terms owing to land disputes. First accused was convicted and sentenced to be hanged; punishment commuted to twenty years' rigorous imprisonment. Second accused was discharged.

2. *Dudagomuwa, 327.*—The deceased was stabbed by accused on 17th January, 1900, the accused being irritated because he could not obtain a watch that he had pawned with the deceased. Accused surrendered and was convicted and sentenced to be hanged.

3. *Mabima, 276.*—Accused assaulted the deceased with a club on the night of 19th January, 1900, when the latter had come out of his house to answer a call of nature. This was due to ill-feeling existing between the deceased and the accused owing to accused being on friendly terms with the deceased's wife. Accused was tried and sentenced to be hanged.

4. *Udugama, 458.*—Deceased was a beggar who was found lying dead with marks of violence on body on 20th January, 1900. Suspected accused was arrested, tried, and was discharged upon instructions from Attorney-General.

5. *Peliyagoda, 174.*—During the riot between the Buddhists and Catholics the deceased came by his death on 25th February, 1900. Accused was arrested and committed for trial, and was acquitted.

6. *Punnagala, 422.*—The deceased was found dead with stab wounds on 7th March, 1900. Suspected accused were arrested; discharged upon instructions from Attorney-General.

7. *Peliyagoda Pattiya, 173.*—The deceased, a female, was stabbed by accused in a fit of jealousy on the night of 9th March, 1900. Accused was arrested and tried and was sentenced to death.

8. *Amunukumbura, 296.*—The deceased was assaulted on 9th March, 1900, it is believed while in the act of stealing. Accused were arrested and tried and were discharged.

9. *Watareka, 448.*—The accused assaulted the deceased with a mamoty on 7th March, 1900. An altercation ensued between them on account of deceased having removed earth from accused's field. Accused surrendered and was discharged on the ground that the actual cause of death was due to chronic disease of the kidneys.

10. *Matammana, 116.*—The deceased was shot at his house on 26th March, 1900, by accused, who were on bad terms with him owing to land disputes. First accused was sentenced to death; sentence commuted to twenty years. Second accused was acquitted.

11. *Pinnawala, 456.*—Accused stabbed deceased with a knife on 26th March, 1900, being irritated at deceased coming and asking accused why he beat his wife. Accused was arrested and tried, convicted, and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

12. *Halpe, 42.*—Deceased was assaulted by accused on 15th April, 1900, by way of revenge for a previous grudge. Accused were tried and were acquitted.

13. *Weligampitiya, 190.*—The deceased was shot dead on 15th April, 1900, owing to a previous quarrel. Accused was arrested and tried and was acquitted.

14. *Telangapata, 175.*—The deceased was found dead with shot wounds on 23rd April, 1900. Accused could not be traced.

15. *Uggalboda, 140.*—The deceased was found dead with marks of violence on 10th May, 1900. Accused were arrested and tried and were acquitted.

16. *Udakananpella, 424.*—The accused assaulted the deceased with a rice pounder on 11th May, 1900. An altercation about a transaction of some money. Accused arrested and tried and was convicted and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

17. *Atirugiriya, 490.*—The accused in the attempt to extort money was ordered off by the deceased, when he drew his knife and stabbed him and also killed another man, he then stabbed three other persons and escaped. Accused was arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to death.

18. *Doranegoda, 110.*—The accused being angry with the deceased and some others owing to some marriage transaction assaulted them with clubs on 11th June, 1900. Four accused were convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment as follows: first and third accused to three years, second accused to six years, and fourth accused to seven years.

19. *Nittambuwa, 348.*—Deceased, while he was sleeping in his house on the night of the 5th July, 1900, heard some one calling him, when he came out and was then tied up by some men. It is believed that the cloth put round deceased's neck was accidentally drawn too tight and he was strangled. Some property which was in his house was removed. Accused tried for being in possession of some of the property removed from the deceased house were acquitted.

20. *Pamunuwa, 528.*—The deceased was shot on the 12th July, 1900, in the act of stealthily removing a door post belonging to accused during the night. Accused was tried and was acquitted on the ground that he was defending his property.

21. *Katugastara, 135.*—The accused being angry with the deceased owing to some objection raised by the deceased against a proposal of marriage, the accused cut the deceased's throat on 11th August, 1900. Accused was sentenced to death.

22. *Banduragoda, 35.*—The deceased was stabbed by accused on 1st September, 1900, when he was seized at a place where he had gone to steal nuts. Accused was convicted and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

23. *Weniwelkola, 600.*—The deceased was struck by the accused on 3rd November, 1900, in the act of stealing nuts. Accused was convicted and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

24. *Batagama, 185.*—The deceased, who was in a state of pregnancy, met her death on the 9th November, 1900, from the effects of a kick inflicted on her abdomen by her lover. Accused was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

25. *Bollatawa, 433.*—Owing to a land dispute a serious stabbing affray took place on 9th November, 1900, when the deceased and three other persons received injuries. First accused was convicted and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment, second accused acquitted.

26. *Murutena, 66.*—The accused was drunk and clubbed the deceased on 20th November 1900. Accused was tried and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

27. *Kowinna, 151.*—The deceased, who was reported to be a cocoanut stealer, was found lying dead on 22nd November, 1900. Accused surrendered, and stated that some thieves came to his house and when he took up his gun three of them rushed at him and the gun went off. Accused was discharged.

28. *Kurana, 157.*—The deceased was struck with a stick on the night of 28th November, 1900, by his daughter, who was supposed to be insane, while he was sleeping. Accused was tried and convicted, but was sent to the house of observation, as there was some doubt as to her soundness of mind.

29. *Pahala Imbulgoda, 243.*—The deceased was sent for by a certain person to protect him against a man whom he had abused. The deceased came, and as he was returning home he was seriously assaulted on 25th November, 1900, by some person or persons unknown.

30. *Kamburugoda, 666.*—The deceased was found dead on the night of 16th December, 1900, with his throat cut, and some property belonging to him had been stolen. Accused not known.

31. *Indibedda, 559.*—The deceased and another woman was struck, on 27th December, 1900, by accused with an axe, being enraged at the insulting language used by them towards him. Case heard, accused was convicted and sentenced to eighteen years' rigorous imprisonment.

32. *Kamburagalla, 352.*—Both accused and deceased were drunk on the 14th December, 1900, and words passed between them about some money transaction, when the deceased gave a blow to the accused with his hand, the latter thereupon stabbed him. Accused convicted and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

33. *Moratuwella, 553.*—The deceased was sleeping in his boutique on the night of 25th December, 1900, when at midnight shouts were heard in the room where he was sleeping and a cry that he was stabbed; in the meantime the deceased came out seriously stabbed and was unable to speak. Shortly after he fell down and expired. Accused not known.

CATTLE DISEASE.

There has been a decided decrease in the number of cases of cattle disease in the Colombo and Negombo Districts during the past year. The figures for cases of murrain are annexed :—

Korale.	Year.	Number of Cattle affected with Murrain.	The Number that died of the Disease during the said Period.	The Number that recovered.
Colombo Mudaliyar's division	January, 1899, to January, 1900 ...	85	59	26
	January, 1900, to January, 1901 ...	46	24	22
Salpiti korale ...	January, 1899, to January, 1900 ...	4	2	2
	January, 1900, to January, 1901 ...	Nil	Nil	Nil
Alutkuru korale south ...	January, 1899, to January, 1900 ...	75	43	32
	January, 1900, to January, 1901 ...	63	28	35
Hewagam korale ...	January, 1899, to January, 1900 ...	1,273	728	545
	January, 1900, to January, 1901 ...	703	391	312
Siyane korale east ...	January, 1899, to January, 1900 ...	156	75	81
	January, 1900, to January, 1901 ...	99	50	49
Siyane korale west ...	January, 1899, to January, 1900 ...	216	160	56
	January, 1900, to January, 1901 ...	170	105	65
Alutkuru korale north	January, 1899, to January, 1900 ...	91	47	44
	January, 1900, to January, 1901 ...	663	331	332
Hapitigam korale ...	January, 1899, to January, 1900 ...	31	21	10
	January, 1900, to January, 1901 ...	44	22	22

	Total attacked.	Total died.	Total recovered.	Percentage of Deaths to Total attacked.	Percentage of recovered to Total attacked.
January, 1899, to January, 1900 ...	1,931	1,135	796	59	41
January, 1900, to January, 1901 ...	1,788	951	837	53	47

It will be observed that there is a decrease of 143 in the number of cattle attacked, while there is an improvement of 6 per cent. in the number of recoveries.

In nearly all cases the outbreak has been traced to Colombo. Cattle have been brought up from the village to Colombo, passed the night in a gala where they have caught the infection, which they take back to the village.

If the attack is promptly reported and measures are taken at once to properly segregate the animals, outbreaks can, as a rule, be easily suppressed.

The headmen have of late shown themselves more alive to their duties in this respect—in several cases owners have been prosecuted and fined in the Gansabhawa for neglecting to at once report an outbreak of murrain amongst their cattle. Medicines have been applied for and the animals promptly segregated.

The introduction of a regular quarantine for infected cattle would doubtless diminish the chances of outbreaks of murrain; yet if measures of segregation are properly carried out and the headmen and villagers realize—as they are beginning to do—their responsibility in this matter, outbreaks can be reduced to very small proportions, and the necessity for a quarantine, which would involve a very large expenditure, be largely obviated.

WASTE LANDS ORDINANCE.

There were no notices under the Waste Lands Ordinances issued in 1900 in the Colombo District. Four villages in Siyane korale east were settled in December, 1900, with a view to their being proclaimed. Notices calling for claims will be issued and dealt with during this year.

SALE OF LAND BY VILLAGERS.

The notarial lists of lands sold by villagers were regularly received during the year and examined. There were no instances traced in this Province of Crown land being sold by villagers. The transactions mostly related to the transfer and sales of gardens and paddy fields.

ROAD TAX.

The collections show a marked increase over last year. In the Colombo District 83,707, Negombo District 30,429, and Kalutara District 46,551 persons discharged their liability. The increase over last year in each of the districts is respectively 3,094, 361, and 1,678. The number of non-effectives are also gradually decreasing. At the end of the year there remained out of 89,580, 32,892, and 51,874 persons liable for each of the respective districts, only 625, 214, and 361 to be accounted for. The rest have been satisfactorily accounted for under the following heads, *i.e.*, exempted, paid, or laboured elsewhere, committed to jail, fined, double entries, or dead, &c. The usual returns will be found in the Chairman's report on the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Work for Villagers.—There was a steady demand for labour on the Kelani Valley Railway Works, on plumbago mines, and on plantations. Liberal wages were paid both to males and females, and there was no scarcity of food amongst them.

June 4, 1901.

F. R. ELLIS,
Government Agent.

APPENDIX I.

REPORT OF THE ITINERATING POLICE MAGISTRATE FOR 1900.

THE jurisdiction of the Itinerating Court of the Western Province extends over the following korales, viz., Alutkuru korale south, Siyane korale west, Siyane korale east, Hapitigam korale, and two Vidane Arachchi divisions of Alutkuru korale north.

2. I hold court at the following centres,—namely, Welisara, Mabara, Henaratgoda, Pasyala, in rotation, and at the Colombo Kachcheri on Saturdays for disposal of special cases.

3. Five proctors practise regularly before my courts, and some advocates and proctors from Colombo appear occasionally before my court on special retainers.

4. During this year 1,544 criminal cases were disposed of, out of which 53 were referred to the Gansabhawa and 62 were not proceeded with owing to the slightness of the offences under section 88 of the Ceylon Penal Code.

5. In the cases entertained there were 1,259 persons accused, out of whom 669 were convicted in this court and 81 were committed to stand their trial before the higher courts, namely, 39 before the Supreme Court and 42 before the District Court. Out of the 669 convicted by me, 450 persons were fined only, 67 were sentenced to only rigorous imprisonment, 21 to rigorous imprisonment and fine, and 31 to rigorous imprisonment and whipping. Fifteen were caned as juvenile offenders and 85 released as first offenders.

6. There were nine appeals, out of which seven were affirmed and two set aside, as compared with twenty appeals during the previous year, of which seventeen were affirmed.

7. The following table will show the number of convictions during 1899 and 1900 :—

Year.	Supreme Court.	District Court.	Police Court.	Total.
1899	11 ...	21 ...	723 ...	755
1900	28 ...	26 ...	669 ...	723

8. The fines imposed during the year amounted to Rs. 5,501·10, out of which Rs. 924·25 have been awarded to Headmen's Reward Fund. The revenue derived from stamps in civil and criminal cases amounted to Rs. 2,649·50.

9. In the Court of Requests at Pasyala 63 cases were pending at the beginning of the year and 412 were instituted during the year. Out of these, 391 were disposed of; two cases went in appeal before the Supreme Court, and both were affirmed.

10. The homicidal cases within my jurisdiction during the year were thirteen, which were distributed as follows :—

Siyane korale east ...	2	Alutkuru korale south ...	5
Siyane korale west ...	5	Hapitigam korale ...	1

In six of these accused were convicted; sentence of death being passed in three, and three being sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

As I said before, there were two cases of homicide in Siyane korale east. In one of these the motive was robbery. In this case an old and well-to-do man, who lived a miserly life by himself in a large cocoanut land with no protection whatever but only a boy to cook his meals, was found throttled to death and robbed of his property by some person or persons unknown. In the other the accused was sentenced to imprisonment.

Of the five cases in Siyane korale west, in two of them the accused were found guilty of the capital offence and were sentenced to be hanged. Of the remaining three, one was a case in which the deceased was clubbed to death while stealing nuts; in another a noted character came by his death by having been struck on the Kandy high road in a drunken brawl. There was hardly any evidence against the men charged in these two cases, and they were accordingly discharged. In the remaining one the victim was a rich old man who was living alone in an extensive cocoanut land and he was found murdered in his own house one morning by some person or persons unknown.

In the cases in Alutkuru korale south, sentence of death was passed on the accused in one. In two cases the accused were acquitted and discharged in the Supreme Court; in one the accused was sentenced to imprisonment for the lesser offence. The last was the case in which the body of the now well-known Sutiya was found in a field adjoining the Negombo high road. This case has also to be included in the number of undetected crimes.

There was only one case in Hapitigam korale, and conviction was obtained in it, the accused having been sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment for culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

11. The annexed return will show the number of cases in which lashes were inflicted under section 18 of Ordinance No. 15 of 1896 :—

Return of Whippings ordered by the Itinerating Police Magistrate, Western Province, under Section 18 of Ordinance No. 15 of 1896, during the Year, 1900.

No. of Case.	Date of Offence.	Date of Sentence.	Section of the Code.	No of Persons ordered to be lashed.	Sentence.	Result in Appeal, &c.
9,103 ...	Jan. 21, 1900	Jan. 30, 1900	315	1	3 months' rigorous imprisonment and 10 lashes	Confirmed by H. E. the Governor.
9,135 ...	Feb. 1, 1900	Feb. 13, 1900	315	1	3 do. 10 do.	do.
9,205 ...	Feb. 23, 1900	Mar. 2, 1900	315	1	6 do. 10 do.	Lashes only remitted by H. E. the Governor.
9,202 ...	Feb. 21, 1900	Mar. 8, 1900	315	1	3 do. 7 do.	Sentence reduced to a fine of Rs. 10 in appeal.
9,264 ...	Mar. 10, 1900	Mar. 19, 1900	315	1	3 do. 10 do.	Confirmed by H. E. the Governor.
9,270 ...	Mar. 14, 1900	Mar. 19, 1900	315	1	3 do. 10 do.	do.
9,365 ...	April 9, 1900	April 12, 1900	315	1	3 do. 10 do.	do.
9,387 ...	April 13, 1900	April 30, 1900	315	1	3 do. 10 do.	Affirmed in appeal and confirmed by H. E. the Governor.
9,497 ...	May 8, 1900	May 16, 1900	315	1	6 do. 15 do.	do.
9,541 ...	May 19, 1900	June 14, 1900	315	1	3 do. 10 do.	do.
9,651 ...	June 15, 1900	June 26, 1900	315	1	3 do. 10 do.	Affirmed in appeal and further ordered that accused do enter into a bond to keep the peace for six months, lashes confirmed by H. E. the Governor.
9,682 ...	June 22, 1900	July 2, 1900	315	1	3 do. 10 do.	Confirmed by H. E. the Governor.
9,729 ...	July 5, 1900	July 10, 1900	315	1	6 weeks' rigorous imprisonment and 7 lashes	do.
9,932 ...	Aug. 16, 1900	Aug. 25, 1900	315	1	6 months' rigorous imprisonment and 10 lashes	do.
9,945 ...	Aug. 20, 1900	Aug. 25, 1900	315	1	3 do. 10 do.	do.
9,965 ...	Aug. 24, 1900	Aug. 28, 1900	315	1	3 do. 7 do.	do.
9,861 ...	Aug. 1, 1900	Sept. 3, 1900	315	1	3 do. 10 do.	do.
10,124 ...	Sept. 25, 1900	Sept. 27, 1900	315	2	3 do. 10 do. each	do.
10,107 ...	Sept. 23, 1900	Oct. 1, 1900	315	1	3 do. 10 do.	Lashes only remitted by H. E. the Governor.
10,098 ...	Sept. 18, 1900	Oct. 11, 1900	315	1	3 do. 10 do.	Confirmed by H. E. the Governor.
10,099 ...	Sept. 18, 1900	Oct. 11, 1900	315	1	3 do. 10 do.	do.
10,328 ...	Oct. 31, 1900	Nov. 1, 1900	315	1	3 do. 10 do.	do.
10,251 ...	Oct. 19, 1900	Nov. 7, 1900	315	1	3 do. 10 do.	do.
10,329 ...	Oct. 31, 1900	Nov. 7, 1900	315	1	3 do. 7 do.	do.
7,661 ...	Feb. 2, 1899	Nov. 8, 1900	315*	1	3 do. 10 do.	do.
10,086 ...	Sept. 1, 1900	Nov. 21, 1900	315*	1	6 do. 15 do.	do.
10,364 ...	Nov. 9, 1900	Nov. 29, 1900	315	1	3 do. 10 do.	Affirmed in appeal and confirmed by H. E. the Governor.
10,476 ...	Dec. 2, 1900	Dec. 28, 1900	315	2	3 do. 10 do. each	Confirmed by H. E. the Governor.
10,505 ...	Dec. 11, 1900	Dec. 31, 1900	315	1	6 do. 15 do.	do.

* The accused was in concealment.

12. The following will show the number of inquests held during the year by me and by the Inquirers attached to my court :—

Homicide	13
Suicide	11
Accidental deaths	51
Natural causes	19
Found dead	3
	97

13. There were 213 petitions presented to me during the year in the different stations where I hold court regarding disputes between parties, and they were duly inquired into and settlements made.

14. The clerical work of this court has considerably increased owing to the addition of a large number of villages to my jurisdiction during the year; and the constant supervision of the work performed by sixteen inquirers under me entails a deal of correspondence.

15. I have relieved the Police Court of Negombo of 114 villages over which it exercised jurisdiction, and the clerical work of that court must have been correspondingly reduced. I have applied for further clerical assistance, as my present staff is wholly inadequate to cope with the additional work.

16. The rural police and headmen have promptly reported every case of a serious nature and rendered me valuable help in the investigation of cases, and I take this opportunity of thanking them for the assistance given.

17. The system introduced by Mr. Ellis, together with the instructions issued to headmen in the Act Book, a copy of which he has kindly sent me, is now thoroughly understood and is working admirably.

PETER DE SARAM,
Police Magistrate.

Pasyala, May 27, 1901.

APPENDIX II.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE OF THE WESTERN PROVINCE FOR 1900.

Stations.—At the beginning of the year there were ten police stations in the Western Province including Ratmalana, a punitive police post, and distributed as under :—

Colombo District.	*Negombo District.*	*Kalutara District.*
Colombo Kachcheri	Negombo	Kalutara
Peliyagoda	Minuwangoda	Kalutara north
Welikada		Panadure
Avisawella		
Ratmalana		

The Minuwangoda station was abolished on the 18th December, it having been arranged that the Local Board of this town employ paid headmen, Government granting one-third of the cost of the regular police to the Local Board for this purpose. The station, which is a Government building, has been handed over to the Public Works Department for the use of that Department.

The punitive police stationed at Ratmalana were removed on 25th July and sent back to Colombo, so that at the end of the year there were only eight police stations in the Province. These are visited by me once every month and a thorough inspection made.

Drill.—Special attention has been given to the drilling of the men at all the stations during the year, and, I may say, with good results.

The Force.—There has been another change in the small staff of Inspectors, owing to the untimely death of Inspector Peries of Negombo, who died of blood poisoning on the 18th November after close on fifteen years' service. Inspector Anthonisz was transferred to Negombo from Colombo division to fill the gap.

The sergeants and men, numbering 67 in all, are distributed as follows :—

	Sergeants.	Men.
Colombo Kachcheri	2	9
Negombo	2	15
Kalutara	1	11
Kalutara north*	—	5
Panadure	1	6
Avisawella	1	4
Welikada	1	4
Peliyagoda	1	4
Total ...	9	58

The following dismissals and reductions took place during the year :—

Dismissals.—Police Sergeant No. 87 A. O. Sheriff for (1) going beyond police limits on duty without orders or authority ; (2) going in civil dress to execute a warrant without orders; (3) being under the influence of liquor ; (4) behaving in a disorderly manner and causing a serious disturbance in the bazaar at Negombo on 27th May, 1900.

Police Constable No. 1,727 M. Deen for being drunk and behaving in a disorderly manner on 27th May, 1900.

Police Constable No. 864 H. L. Hidroos for telling two falsehoods : (1) stating P. C. Deen was not drunk; (2) in stating that the Sergeant had not been drinking, whereas in Court, case No. 27,030, he made an opposite statement.

Reductions.—Police Sergeant No. 204 M. Cornelis reduced to a first class constable for (1) allowing his men to make a disturbance under the pretence of acting in the Hobson-Jobson festival ; (2) allowing his men to neglect their duty in not going on their beats; (3) for making a false entry in his diary.

Habitual Criminals (Ordinance No. 7 of 1899).—On the whole, the identification system has been effectually carried out.

The following table gives full particulars of the number of habitual criminals under police supervision or at large on license who reported themselves, who failed to report themselves, and who were prosecuted :—

	1900.
Total number of habituals under supervision proper	22
Total number of habituals who failed to report and were prosecuted ...	9
Total number of habituals who failed to report and evading arrest ...	2
Total number of license-holders at large	12
Total number of license-holders who failed to report and were prosecuted ...	1
Total number of license-holders and those under supervision	34
Total number of license-holders and those failed to report :	
Prosecuted	10
Evading arrest	2

Knife Ordinance, No. 3 of 1898.—The prohibition has been enforced in forty-four cases, but, strange as it may seem, out of the forty-four cases not a single application has been made to the Government Agent for a license under section 26 of the Ordinance.

Reward Fund.—During the year Rs. 165 was distributed among sixteen men by way of reward for special good service.

* This is really a sub-station of Kalutara, and is in charge of a senior constable, who is under the direct supervision of the sergeant stationed at Kalutara.

Recreation Fund.—The total Recreation Fund amounted to Rs. 75, which was all spent in subscribing to papers and magazines, and buying suitable books for the Police Library.

Office Work.—The office work has again been very heavy during the year with the small staff allowed, but who, with one exception, have got through the work efficiently, and the office is now in far better order than it was a year ago. The collection of the Ratmalana punitive police tax increased the work of the office to a considerable extent.

Buildings.—All are in fair order. The new police station and barracks at Negombo are now almost complete, and it is expected that they will be ready for occupation almost immediately.

Smallpox.—There have been several cases reported from the Kalutara District, and the police have been employed in guarding the premises of infected houses and keeping isolation. The disease has not spread.

April 4, 1901.

J. P. ARMSTRONG,
Assistant Superintendent of Police,
Western Province.

APPENDIX III.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

Forest Administration.

THE total value of timber and forest produce credited at Colombo and Kalutara Kachcheries for 1900 amounted to Rs. 44,136·28, of which the following is the analysis :—

	Rs.	c.
Timber of all sorts	39,031	53
Firewood and charcoal	4,543	54
Bamboos and canes	268	60
Other produce	292	61
Total ...	44,136	28

The following table illustrates the results of the year, as compared with last year, beside showing the value of timber, &c., sold to Public Departments as well as to private persons :—

Heads.	Sold to Public Departments. in 1900.		Sold to Private Persons in 1900.		Sold to Public Departments in 1899.		Sold to Private Persons in 1899.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Timber	15,837	73	23,193	80	9,489	90	30,096	90
Firewood and charcoal	1,885	11	2,658	43	13,594	20	2,052	35
Bamboos and canes	—		268	60	125	0	747	20
Other produce	—		292	61	—		236	0
Total ...	17,722	84	26,413	44	23,209	10	33,132	45

It will be seen that there is a considerable increase in the amount credited under head of Timber Sold to Public Departments in 1900, as compared with 1899. This is due to the large deliveries of wood to the new Railway line to the Kelani Valley. The decline in value of fuel sold to Public Departments is due—as already explained—to difference in the method of crediting proceeds and not gross totals.

A falling off in the demand for hora timber for boat-building is chiefly responsible for the decline in the revenue from private persons for timber sold in this year, as compared with last.

There has also been a smaller demand for canes in 1900.

The Department, however, can show a very much lessened expenditure in 1900, as compared with 1899, the figures being—

Expenditure for 1899	Rs.	34,381·21
Expenditure for 1900	,,	23,432·19

or a saving of Rs. 10,949·02, which fully makes up for shortages due to weakened demand.

The earnings of the Department have been almost entirely made out of small blocks of forest, so that it may be said that the main capital locked up in large forest areas left for scientific working has been practically untouched, and these have been carefully safeguarded against operations, so as to ensure for them, when the time comes, a systematic method of working.

The Department has sought to meet all demands, and in so doing has not only secured a very handsome surplus on its expenditure, but it has provided for wants that before were supplied by unlawful means. It has also been the means of preventing much illicit clearing of land, as in such cases the Assistant Conservator has reported offences that have come under or were brought to his notice.

In the matter of land sales, the appraisement of forest lots prior to sale has been subject to the Assistant Conservator's personal scrutiny, though in the statistics now given no credit is taken for value of wood sold with the land at the time of its disposal.

The improvement in the Department is best tested by reference to the following table showing the gross revenue and expenditure of each year since 1890, the surplus or deficit, and the rate per cent. of such gain or loss :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	Percentage on Outlay.	Deficit.	Percentage on Outlay.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	
1890	49,877 87	38,299 48	11,578 39	30	—	—
1891	19,129 73	39,450 10	—	—	20,320 37	51
1892	11,280 32	22,834 45	—	—	11,554 13	50
1893	17,758 5	35,846 49	—	—	18,088 44	50
1894	37,389 95	62,433 59	—	—	25,043 62	40
1895	34,136 0	44,871 37	—	—	10,735 37	23
1896	87,701 19	62,284 64	25,416 55	40	—	—
1897	60,314 89	56,193 28	4,121 61	7	—	—
1898	73,974 25	56,974 52	16,999 73	29	—	—
1899	59,558 34	34,381 21	25,177 13	73	—	—
1900	44,859 13	23,432 19	21,426 94	91	—	—

The expenditure for the year will be seen to be the lowest on record for eleven years if the items of unusual expenditure be taken from it, and it covers the cost of demarcation and plantation upkeep, together with certain operations, such as improvement fellings, &c., and also exchange compensation.

The details of both revenue and expenditure for 1900 are set forth in the following table :—

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure, Forest Department, Western Province, for 1900.

Revenue.	Amount Credited. Rs. c.
Sold by Government Agency :—	
Timber	18,618 29
Firewood	1,885 11
Rent of Depôt grounds and sale of materials	143 0
Sold to Applicants and Purchaser's direct—	
Timber	18,995 42
Firewood	2,658 43
Bamboos and canes ...	268 60
Minor produce	292 61
Drift, waif, and confiscated wood	1,417 82
Sundry heads—	
Fines and forfeitures ...	284 62
Refunds	3 27
Property marks and permit fees...	291 96
Total ...	44,859 13

Expenditure.	Amount Disbursed. Rs. c.
Sawing and delivery of timber and salvage	12,254 22
Supervision of fuel supply ...	160 0
Upkeep of plantations ...	550 18
Demarcation	307 89
Repairs to buildings ...	47 25
Hire of checking station ...	30 0
Purchase of tools ...	0 20
Improvement fellings, &c. ...	197 49
Stationery and postage ...	111 16
Sundries	23 30
Establishment :—	
Salaries of superior staff and exchange compensation ...	4,424 55
Salaries of subordinate staff ...	3,627 84
Travelling claims ...	1,698 11
Total ...	23,432 19

F. LEWIS,
Assistant Conservator of Forests.

REPORT ON THE KALUTARA DISTRICT FOR 1900.

Area, 623¾ square miles ; Population, 230,160.

I.—REVENUE.

THE detailed comparative statement of revenue for 1899 and 1900 is annexed :—

Detailed Statement of Revenue collected and credited in the Kalutara District during the Years 1899 and 1900.

Heads of Revenue.	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
1.—CUSTOMS.					
Imports.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Grain	31,364 96	18,630 10	—	12,734 86	Less imports, the price of Coast rice being high the local traders bought rice in Colombo.
Cotton Manufacture ...	73 37	1 15	—	72 22	
Other Goods	155 44	214 45	59 1	—	
	31,593 77	18,845 70	59 1	12,807 8	
2.—PORT, HARBOUR, WHARF, AND LIGHTHOUSE DUES.					
Port dues and outports ...	389 26	256 40	—	132 86	

Heads of Revenue	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
3.—LICENSES, EXCISE, AND INTERNAL REVENUE NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED.					
Licenses.					
Arrack, Rum, and Toddy ...	115,043 88	119,547 58	4,530 70	—	The last instalment of the arrack farm, Panadure, for 1900 was paid within the year.
Opium	—	520 0	520 0	—	Fees on opium licenses for 1899 were credited in 1898.
Rents exclusive of Lands.					
Road Tolls	25,319 66	24,696 68	—	622 98	Due to ninth instalment of road toll, Colombo to Galle, 14th and 15th mileposts amounting to Rs.918·33 being credited at the Colombo Kachcheri and to the remainder of the instalments not having been paid pending decision regarding a claim for reduction.
Bridge Tolls ...	3,080 0	4,820 0	1,740 0	—	Larger revenue from bridge tolls.
Ferry Tolls	1,795 0	2,070 8	275 8	—	Larger revenue from ferry tolls.
Canal Tolls	6,550 0	6,750 0	200 0	—	Larger revenue from canal tolls.
Stamps.					
Revenue (various services) ...	52,425 90	43,860 5	—	8,565 85	Distillery licenses for 1901 were not issued during the year under review.
Fines and Forfeitures.					
District Courts ...	260 0	430 25	170 25	—	
Police Courts ...	7,348 69	11,747 82	4,399 13	—	Mainly due to change of Police Magistrate at Panadure.
Government Agents ...	65 52	35 0	—	30 52	
Other Departments ...	192 50	520 0	327 50	—	More fines on road tax defaulters.
Forest Offences ...	1,082 50	150 0	—	932 50	Less fines in Police Courts
	213,163 65	215,147 46	12,135 66	10,151 85	
4.—FEES OF COURT OR OFFICE, PAYMENT FOR SPECIFIC SERVICES, AND REIMBURSEMENTS IN AID.					
Judicial Stamps ...	18,913 90	18,766 30	—	147 60	
Survey Fees	7,394 55	6,347 90	—	1,046 65	Less lands sold and settled
Recoveries on Irrigation Works	848 49	848 49	—	—	
Hospital Stoppages ...	388 65	27 2	—	361 63	Rs. 370·65 was erroneously credited under this head instead of under Medical Aid Dues in 1899.
Collections at Dispensaries ...	3,244 44	2,947 47	—	296 97	Smaller collections at Beruwala and Horana owing to the opening of private dispensaries.
Medical Aid Dues ...	5,208 42	5,036 96	—	171 46	Misclassification in 1899.
Cost of Drugs ..	299 67	450 83	151 16	—	Increase due to misclassification in 1899.
Police rates in Town and Rural Districts	5,189 68	5,250 56	60 88	—	
School Fees	621 41	653 4	31 63	—	
School Books and Stationery...	286 77	421 58	134 81	—	More school books sold.
Warehouse Rent ...	1,695 32	1,050 71	—	644 61	Less imports.
Fees for Title Deeds ...	2,592 61	2,003 29	—	589 32	Less lands sold.
Sundries	17 75	10 0	—	7 75	
	46,701 66	43,814 15	378 48	3,265 99	

Heads of Service.	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
7.—RENTS OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.					
Rent of Buildings and Houses	45 81	55 30	9 49	—	
Garden Rents ...	670 58	344 80	—	325 78	Rent of Alutgama Depôt and other garden rents for 1900 were credited in 1899.
Rents of Lands ...	1,258 50	674 50	—	584 0	Less Crown fields leased.
	1,974 89	1,074 60	9 49	909 78	
8.—INTEREST.					
On Arrears of Revenue ...	152 91	228 94	76 3	—	
9.—MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.					
Unclaimed Deposits ...	221 9	345 7	123 98	—	More unclaimed deposits credited to revenue.
Sundries	7 56	32 38	24 82	—	
	228 65	377 45	148 80	—	
10.—SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.					
Timber	11,287 71	15,388 85	4,101 14	—	More timber sold.
Crops on Crown Lands ...	865 27	235 0	—	630 27	A sum of Rs. 745·50 on account of sale of paddy crops on lands in Pasdun korale east was credited in July, 1899.
Sundries	17 74	283 71	265 97	—	
	12,170 72	15,907 56	4,367 11	630 27	
11.—LAND SALES.					
Crown Lands sold ...	86,629 45	136,360 72	49,731 27	—	Balance purchase amount of lands sold in 1899 amounting to Rs. 62,302·80 was credited in 1900.
Premia on Leases ...	6,452 60	1,230 0	—	5,222 60	Less leasing of plumbago lands.
	93,082 5	137,590 72	49,731 27	5,222 60	
GRAND TOTAL ...	399,457 56	433,242 98	66,905 85	33,120 43	
Deduct Decrease ...	—	—	33,120 43		
Nett Increase ...	—	—	33,785 42		

The revenue for the year under review amounted to Rs. 433,242·98, as compared with Rs. 399,457·56 in 1899, showing an increase of Rs. 33,785·42.

There would have been no increase were it not for the large sum, viz., Rs. 62,302·80, credited in January, 1900, as balance purchase amount of land sold in December, 1899.

The notes in the last column of the statement explain the chief increases and decreases. The larger revenue under the heads Tolls and Timber are satisfactory. The figures for the last three years show a steady increase under the latter head :—

1898. Rs. c.		1899. Rs. c.		1900. Rs. c.
7,533 31	...	11,287 71	...	15,388 85

The chief decreases are those under the heads Customs, Revenue Stamps, Survey Fees, and Premia on Leases. That under Customs is due to the high price of Coast rice, and the others to the decline of the plumbago industry.

The revenue under the head Revenue Stamps is much the same as in 1898. The issue of distillery licenses for 1900 during 1899 accounts for a portion of the difference between the figures for the two years, as the licenses for 1901 had not been issued by the end of 1900.

If the sum credited under the heads affected by the sale of Crown land be omitted, the real revenue of the district for the last three years is as follows :—

1898. Rs. c.		1899. Rs. c.		1900. Rs. c.
265,245 72	...	301,793 90	...	289,367 82

It will thus be seen that the revenue for 1899 was exceptionally large. The plumbago industry had not then begun to decline.

II.—EXPENDITURE.

Statement of Expenditure for 1899–1900.

	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	10,930 90	11,867 50
Pensions	8,413 56	8,002 65
Other Charges:		
Cart and cooly hire	41 53	41 35
Petty expenses	50 41	45 57
Furniture	13 26	31 59
Binding records	16 34	40 0
Hire of tom-tom beaters	13 0	5 0
Commission to collectors of assessment tax ...	203 58	209 15
Remuneration to Police tax assessors ...	135 0	135 0
Stationery	304 62	294 29
Allowance to Friend-in-Need Society ...	300 0	300 0
Allowance to paupers	831 20	808 50
Burying dead bodies	40 24	33 80
For relieving and removing sick and destitute to hospital	23 25	28 63
Travelling allowance to Assistant Government Agent	1,065 96	910 65
Travelling allowance to clerks	449 50	733 2
Conveying and guarding treasure ...	2 10	51 0
Compensation for killing cheetahs, bears, and stray dogs	33 68	—
Compensation in local rates on Government buildings, Kalutara	194 0	194 0
Special Expenditure:		
Cost of clearing new burial ground at Panadure and putting the road in order ...	175 0	—
Pay of watchers on plumbago lands ...	964 0	1,452 92
Clearing Maguru-ganga	—	274 87
	24,201 13	25,462 99

Personal Emoluments.—The increase is due to (1) the payment of Rs. 375 as increments to clerks' salaries; (2) the employment of three additional peons for Mudaliyars at Rs. 120 each per annum; (3) the continued employment throughout the year of the extra land clerk allowed for the last four months of 1899.

Pensions.—One pensioner died in March; two others drew their allowance from the Treasury vote in 1900; hence the decrease.

Travelling Allowance to Clerks.—Charges incurred in 1899 amounting to Rs. 220·58 were paid in 1900.

Pay of Plumbago Watchers on Crown Land.—In 1899 watchers were only employed from July. In 1900 they were at work throughout the year.

III.—LAND SALES.

A return of lands granted and sold during 1898, 1899, and 1900 is annexed:—

	1898.			1899.			1900.			1898.	1899.	1900.
	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Average Price per Acre.	Average Price per Acre.
		A. R. P.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.	Rs c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Sales ...	350	1315 1 3	81574 78	459	2605 2 16·25	158866 80	455	1766 0 8	80468 3	61 60	60 80	45 60
Half Value ...	17	18 3 1	1341 6	27	29 2 32	741 19	47	40 0 9	1170 7	71 60	24 80	29 20
Certificates against the Crown ...	143	284 1 37	—	182	301 1 38	—	260	466 3 3	—	—	—	—
Under the minute of August 8, 1844, including lots portions of which have been granted at half value ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	23 2 17	714 6	—	—	30 0
	510	1618 2 1	82915 84	668	2936 3 6·25	159607 99	766	2296 1 37	82352 16	62 15	60 56	44 95

The number of lots sold in 1900 was almost the same as in 1899, but their acreage and the average price realized were much less. This falling off in price was probably due to the unsatisfactory condition of the plumbago industry.

There was an increase in the number of lots settled on certificate of possession, but the lots were small, the average extent was about 1¾ acre.

The disposal of lots under and over 100 acres in extent was as follows :—

	No. of Grants under 100 Acres.		No. of Grants over 100 and not exceeding 500 Acres.		Whether by Grant or Purchase.
	No. of Lots.	Extent.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	
1898 ...	350	1,315 1 3	—	Nil	Sales.
1899 ...	457	2,286 2 36·25	2	318 3 20	
1900 ...	454	1,662 2 8	1	103 2 0	
1898 ...	17	18 3 1	—	Nil	Half-improved value.
1899 ...	27	29 2 32	—	Nil	
1900 ...	47	40 0 9	—	Nil	
1898 ...	143	284 1 37	—	Nil	Certificates of quiet possession.
1899 ...	182	301 1 38	—	Nil	
1900 ...	260	466 3 3	—	Nil	
1898 ...	—	Nil	—	Nil	Under the Minute of August 8, 1844, including lots portions of which have been granted at half value.
1899 ...	—	Nil	—	Nil	
1900 ...	4	23 2 17	—	Nil	

It will be seen that during the year under review only one lot of over 100 acres was sold. It was purchased by the owners of Perth estate at the upset price of Rs. 67·50 per acre.

The figures given above as the amount realized by the sales of the year do not agree with those contained in the statement of revenue under the head Crown Lands Sold, because, though the fees and one-tenth of the purchase amount are paid on the date of sale, the balance is not due till forty days after sale.

Statement of Preliminary Plans received from the Surveyor-General since 1888 :—

Date.	Plans in which all Lots have been disposed of.	Plans in which no Lots have been disposed of.	Plans in which some Lots have been disposed of and some not.
On January 1, 1900 :—			
Plans ...	261	320	155
Lots ...	698	4,748	1,762
On January 1, 1901 :—			
Plans ...	305	337	151
Lots ...	840	4,633	2,052

IV.—REDEMPTION OF CROWN SHARES OF PADDY FIELDS.

Statement of Fields remaining Unredeemed at the end of 1900.

	No. of Fields.	Extent. A. R. P.	Redemption Value. Rs. c.
Kalutara and Panadura totamunes ...	2	6 0 0	54 0
Pasdun korale east ...	49	141 0 1	724 17
	51	147 0 1	778 17

Nothing in the way of redemption was done during the year. It is doubtful whether these figures will undergo any reduction.

V.—LAND ACQUISITION.

At the beginning of 1900 three acquisitions were pending :—

(1) Site for a latrine for Pandure Courts.
(2) Site for a public latrine for Kalutara south.
(3) Site for a level crossing at Alutgama.

As regards the first of these, a price was agreed upon and the latrine has been built, but the formal acquisition has not yet taken place.

In the second, nine lots, aggregating 1 rood 28·25 perches in extent, were acquired for Rs. 508·46.

In the third, three lots, 24·12 perches in extent, were acquired for Rs. 463·07.

Three mandates were received for the acquisition of land for the following purposes :—

(1) Site for P. W. D. cooly lines at Panadure.
(2) Extension of Panadure resthouse premises.
(3) Site for a metal quarry at Panadure.

In the first of these, a lot, 1 rood 1·25 perch, was acquired for Rs. 833·59. The second and third are pending. In the case of the latter it is doubtful whether all the six lots surveyed need be acquired.

VI.—ORDINANCE NO. 1 OF 1897.

The final notification in the *Government Gazette* of the settlement of the village of Badureliya was published in January, 1900. No work under this Ordinance was done during the year under review. The village of Midalana, adjoining Badureliya, was however selected for settlement.

VII.—CHENA CULTIVATION.

Chena cultivation is not allowed in this district. The number of chenas illicitly cultivated was seventy-one. In thirteen cases the offenders were dealt with departmentally. The rest were reported to the Kalutara Police Court, where, out of fifty-three cases decided, convictions were obtained in forty-three. This illicit cultivation was almost entirely confined to Pasdun korale east, which is responsible for fifty-seven out of the seventy-one cases reported.

VIII.—SALE OF LANDS BY VILLAGERS.

There have been frequent sales of land among villagers, and these sales have included residential gardens and fields. Only one case has come to my notice in which the vendor has sold a larger share of a piece of land than he was entitled to. This case is at present under inquiry.

IX.—AGRICULTURE.

Paddy.—The acreage cultivated and the crop reaped were estimated by the headmen as 39,003 acres and 477,272 bushels, as compared with 39,995 acres and 627,040 bushels in 1899. The crops were considerably damaged in many villages by floods, of which there were five during the year. The paddy in Munwattebage pattu suffered late in the year from the pest known as "Godawellu."

Other Grains.—There was very little dry grain cultivation. The crop has been estimated at 1,760 bushels, as compard with 4,446 bushels in 1899. More than half of this crop was raised in Rayigam korale.

Cocoanuts.—There has been but little increase in the acreage under cocoanut cultivation. Mr. B. O. Dias has opened 36 acres in cocoanut and cinnamon in Alutgama in Rayigam korale.

Cinnamon.—There is an increase of 372 acres, mainly in Rayigam korale.

Fruits and Vegetables.—Fruit was scarce throughout the district. Vegetables were most plentiful in Rayigam korale.

Tea.—I am indebted to Mr. R. Morison, the late Chairman of the Kalutara Planters' Association, for the following observations on the prospects of the tea enterprise in this district :—

> The planting enterprise in Kalutara, in common with the enterprise in the low-country generally, is now passing through a very severe crisis due to overproduction of low-grown tea and low quality. Whether the measures taken to reduce output and improve quality will be successful in overcoming present depressed conditions of affairs remains to be seen; but already it is apparent that while that condition lasts, much hardship must be endured by the low-country planter and those dependent upon him, and some must be ruined.
>
> One hundred and seven acres have been planted with tea during the year.

Para Rubber.—Para rubber continues to be planted.

X.—WEATHER.

The annexed statement shows the rainfall at Kalutara during each month of the last ten years :—

	1891. Inches.	1892. Inches.	1893. Inches.	1894. Inches.	1895. Inches.	1896. Inches.	1897. Inches.	1898. Inches.	1899. Inches.	1900. Inches.
January	2·68	4·46	1·36	1·52	2·46	3·69	1·57	3·49	9·82	4·98
February	2·88	4·82	4·90	3·22	·30	1·28	·33	2·41	—	2·80
March	8·55	4·00	3·00	4·44	2·07	3·86	2·93	1·32	7·26	1·85
April	8·22	9·42	18·02	10·10	10·93	11·49	12·98	17·72	13·43	23·71
May	14·50	3·56	15·00	1·15	18·07	10·49	4·17	5·00	29·71	13·60
June	8·52	10·03	9·59	12·41	7·87	14·71	8·35	13·91	10·76	10·99
July	2·85	2·70	1·90	1·68	·60	2·49	4·06	5·03	1·19	8·21
August	4·99	2·64	1·04	·72	2·65	3·66	9·44	2·60	1·37	7·49
September	11·82	2·96	3·77	1·50	2·82	11·64	11·29	8·27	3·33	7·23
October	25·25	11·14	5·70	11·76	24·80	15·25	2·02	19·41	20·18	12·62
November	11·53	9·90	15·36	19·90	8·47	13·02	8·74	14·52	11·83	11·06
December	8·29	3·85	2·67	3·59	5·99	9·48	5·14	10·87	11·82	9·74
	110·08	69·48	82·31	71·99	87·03	101·06	71·02	102·55	120·70	114·28

The total for the year under review, 114·28 inches, though not so large as that of 1899 was 23·59 inches in excess of the average for the preceding nine years. More rain fell in April, 1900, than in any month of the first three quarters of the ten years, except May, 1899. The fall in July was more than three times the average fall in that month during the preceding nine years.

Unseasonable rain and floods damaged paddy crops, especially in Munwattebage pattu of Rayigam korale and in the Maha pattu of Pasdun korale east, and in low-lying parts of Panadura totamune of the Warakagoda division of Pasdun korale east, and of the Migama and Ittapana divisions of Pasdun korale west.

XI.—OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Plumbago.—The price of plumbago, which was unusually high at the end of 1899, fell heavily early in 1900, and though there was a slight rise later in the year, it was not maintained. Many pits were closed during the year. Few new ones were opened. The number of mining declarations fell from 557 in 1899 to 204 in 1900. The majority of these were for land in Pasdun korale east, where operations were commenced in about 100 cases; but about half of these pits were closed later in the year.

A statement compiled late in the year showed the distribution of working pits to be as follows :—

Pasdun korale east	61
Rayigam korale	17
Kalutara and Panadura totamunes	8
Pasdun korale west	8
	94

Of this total, seventy-four are in land alienated by the Crown, fourteen in land leased by the Crown, and six in paraveni land.

Messrs. Skrine & Co., on behalf of Messrs. Reckitt & Sons, Limited, are at work near Moragala on land leased by the Crown.

By the courtesy of Messrs. Skrine & Co., I am able to annex the following extracts from observations made by Mr. Gill, the Manager of the Mines, on their operations :—

> The work of developing these mines during the past year has met with considerable success, not only in proving the existence of good veins and the amount of plumbago raised, but in the successful establishment of a twelve hours' system of working instead of

twenty-four hours (or murre system) hitherto universal throughout the island. Two new pits were sunk during the year, and some old ones cleared out and their timbering strengthened. The work generally on the other pits has been that of development, the shafts having been sunk deeper and in some cases enlarged and several tunnels driven.

Two main systems of mining have been followed, viz., that of cutting the vein by a vertical shaft and then carrying it down at the inclination of the main vein, and the other system of sinking the main shaft vertically only, and cutting the veins at various levels by tunneling. This latter system has proved to be that best adapted to the deeper mining and extended use of machinery proposed by the Company.

The best systems of native timbering have been found suitable for the work in progress in the pits, though the lasting properties of the timber obtainable locally leave much to be desired.

* * * *

With the exception of Tunhawula, which is a very dry pit, hand labour for the raising of water has been superseded throughout the mines by steam pumps. At Nakulketiya the plumbago and *débris* are raised by a winding engine, and winding plant is in course of erection at Kokkumbura.

* * * *

A good supply of labour is obtained at moderate rates, the skilled men being chiefly recruited from the mining villages of the Galle District, and the general health of the men employed is good.

The transport of plumbago to the railway is carried on by carts plying on the road between Alutgama and the mines, but great difficulties have been met with throughout the year owing to the extremely bad condition of the minor road connecting the mines with the high road near Welipenna.

Pits have been opened during the year on private land in Pasdun korale west by the Plumbago Mining Company, Limited, on Iddagoda estate, and by the Plumbago Company, Limited (of London) at Pelapitiyagoda. Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa has also commenced operations on leased Crown land at Makalandawa.

The revenue derived by Government from the leasing of Crown land for plumbago digging has fallen from Rs. 6,452·60 in 1899 to Rs. 1,230 in 1900. Six lessees have during the year availed themselves of a condition of their agreement to surrender their leases. No Crown land was leased late in the year, as the conditions of leasing were being reconsidered by Government.

No information is at present obtainable as to the quantity of plumbago raised in the district. The only available figures are those showing the quantity transported by rail on the Seaside Line, but even these include produce of the Southern and Sabaragamuwa Provinces. They have been obtained from the General Manager of the Railway, and are as follows :—

1899. Plumbago 3rd Class.		1899. Plumbago 6th Class.		Stations despatched from.	1900. Plumbago 3rd Class.		1900. Plumbago 6th Class.	
Weight	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.		Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
Tons cwt.	Rs. c.	Tons cwt.	Rs. c.		Tons cwt.	Rs. c.	Tons cwt.	Rs. c.
0 11	1 45	—	—	Panadure ...	15 3	26 82	—	—
52 14	191 26	690 13	1,838 58	Kalutara south ...	17 8	69 49	581 0	1,475 41
13 4	57 25	184 1	544 91	Paiyagala south ...	4 17	21 37	48 2	139 51
5 7	22 66	15 18	53 53	Beruwala ...	0 5	1 19	—	—
—	—	1,099 18	3,821 20	Alutgama ...	—	—	1,244 19	4,425 78
71 16	272 62	1,990 10	6,258 22	Total ...	37 13	118 87	1,874 1	6,040 70

The decline in the plumbago industry has led to a diminution in the number of pits illicitly dug on Crown land.

Arrack.—The number of distillery licenses issued in 1900 was 157, as compared with 165 in 1899.

The quantity distilled was 751,824½ gallons, an increase of 165,567½ gallons on the previous year's total. The price per leaguer was Rs. 300 in January and February, and again in May, but fell in July to Rs. 200, at which figure it remained for the rest of the year.

The quantity removed to be exported beyond seas was 53,422 gallons, as against 61,134 gallons in 1899.

XII.—FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

The following statement shows the improvement in the revenue derived from Crown Forests :—

	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.
Fines in Police Courts for forest offences ...	1,082 50	150 0
Compensation recovered without prosecution ...	1,737 44	288 2
Sale of confiscated produce	838 36	171 85
Sale of drift wood	6 68	11 59
Sale of right to collect timber in rivers ...	120 0	—
Timber sold by Assistant Conservator of Forests ...	8,075 23	13,579 12
Timber sold by Assistant Government Agent's orders ...	Not separately classified	1,338 27
	11,860 21	15,538 85

The large increase under the head "Sale of Timber by Assistant Conservator of Forests" is due to the energy of the Assistant Conservator, Mr. Lewis.

Credit is also due to him for the very promising condition of the jak plantation at the Model Farm. The trees, which are now four years old, look healthy, and ought within a few years to repay the cost of the plantation.

I annex a statement of the prosecutions instituted for Forest Offences, and of the cases compounded out of Court :—

Police Court.	Cases pending from 1899.	New Cases of the Year 1900.					Disposed of during the Year.						Cases pending at the close of the Year.
		Unauthorized Felling or Removal of Timber.	Illicit Chenaing or Clearing.	Other Offences.	Total.	Total Cases.	Convictions.		Acquittals.		Total		
							Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
Kalutara ...	15	20	61	3	84	99	64	100	22	82	86	182	13
Panadure ...	—	11	—	—	11	11	10	28	—	—	—	—	1
Total ...	15	31	61	3	95	110	74	128	22	82	86	182	14
Compositions .	—	27	26	—	53	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15	58	87	3	148	163	74	128	22	82	86	182	14

Mr. Lewis has kindly furnished me with the following remarks on his forest administration in this district :—

THE value of timber sold in this district by the Forest Department during 1900 is as follows :—

Under Departmental Control.

	Rs.	c.
To the District Road Committee (sawn), 1,591·31 cubic ft., value ...	3,090	7
To the Boer Camp, 800 posts	210	30
To the Railway, 3,083 cubic yards, fuel	4,503	46
Sawn barrel staves, 11,105	650	28
Total, Departmentally sold ...	8,454	11

To applicants direct, the following represents the year's transactions :—

	Rs.	c.
Sold by the log, 18, value	50	50
Sold in cubic ft., 93,441·29 ft.	8,603	97
Mine props, 12,195 in number	1,244	25
Firewood sold in cubic yards, 3,807½ yds.	1,227	76
Firewood sold in tons, 503¾ tons, value	503	75
Bamboos and canes, 144,000 in number	37	10
Other produce	74	75
Confiscated wood sold by Assistant Conservator of Forests	362	75
Total Value sold to Applicants direct ...	12,104	83

In fines recovered for forest offences Rs. 71·85 was credited, thus making a total forest revenue of Rs. 20,630·79 by the Forest Department.

The above sum, however, is not all credited at Kalutara, as in consequence of the payments being made by the Assistant Conservator of Forests for cost of felling, sawing, transport, &c., at Colombo, on all items under head of Departmental control, the corresponding receipts or, as in the case of firewood sold to the Railway, proceeds are credited at Colombo.

The nett result therefore is best expressed by the following table :—

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
By sale of timber to Public Departments worked by Departmental agency ...	8,454	11	To cost of sawing and transport of sawn timber	1,684	11
By sale of timber to applicants direct on Departmental expenditure ...	11,742	8	To cost of felling and transport of posts for Boer Camp	130	30
By sale of confiscated forest produce ...	362	75	To cost of cutting, transporting, and stacking firewood supplied to the Railway ...	3,822	92
By fines recovered for forest offences ...	71	85	To cost of sawing and delivery of 11,105 staves sold	573	41
			To salary of Forest Rangers ...	1,142	33
			To salary of Forest Guards ...	690	0
			To cost of tappal cooly allowed to one Ranger	120	0
			To cost of bungalow-keeper at Udugama ...	36	0
			To rent of Demodara checking station, &c.	37	50
			To travelling allowance of Forest Rangers	622	69
				8,859	23
Total recovered ...	20,630	79	Making a Surplus Revenue of ...	11,771	56

The foregoing figures, however, only represent the contribution to the forest revenue made by the Forest Department alone, and must be still further supplemented by items paid direct to the Kachcheri independently of that branch of the revenue. In this way a further sum of Rs. 1,396·60 has been credited, detailed as under :—

Timber sold to applicants	Rs. 179·37
Minor forest produce	„ 280·61
Confiscated forest produce	„ 766·17
Fines for forest offences	„ 170·45
	Rs. 1,396·60

Taking Forest Department and Kachcheri recoveries together, the surplus forest revenue amounts to Rs. 13,168·16.

The expenditure on the jak plantation at Palatotta has not been given by me in compiling the above table, nor yet certain petty incidental items, such as a few repairs to a forest bungalow, the cost of an improvement felling, and the purchase of stationery expended by this Department in the district. The financial result, however, is favourable, and indicates that a large demand exists for timber, &c., and has been met as the figures of quantity show.

The demand for timber for mines is very considerable, and is on the increase, and unless promptly met would lead to a considerable loss of revenue and much theft of timber.

Some tea estates, in addition to mines, are obtaining their fuel supply from the Forest Department. The Railway is also supplied at the Alutgama and Kalutara fuel stages with firewood.

A considerable quantity of sawn timber was supplied to the District Road Committee, but unfortunately none to the Public Works Department, or probably the forest revenue of the year would have been considerably larger.

XIII.—EDUCATION.

Statement of schools in the Kalutara District :—

Management.	Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Average daily Attendance.
Government	35	23	7	4,020
Roman Catholic	8	6	7	1,576
Wesleyan	5	8	12	1,127
Church of England	1	1	6	895
Church Missionary	—	1	1	34
	49	39	33	7,652

This statement excludes private schools.

The distribution of schools is as follows :—

	Population (excluding Estates).	Schools.
Totamunes	115,386	72
Rayigam korale	49,712	24
Pasdun korale west	23,328	16
Pasdun korale east	24,059	9

It is evident that there is plenty of room for more Government schools in the inland divisions. Government has lately suggested that such wants should in future be met out of funds raised by a local cess instead of as hitherto by expenditure out of the general revenue.

XIV.—VILLAGE COMMUNITIES' ORDINANCE.

Though this Ordinance is in force except in the totamunes, it is at present almost a dead letter. The only charges tried by a Village Committee Chairman were in Pasdun korale west, where there were forty cases against parents for not sending their children to school. 361 persons were acquitted and two were fined, the fines amounting to Rs. 3·50.

XV.—FOOD SUPPLY.

The food supply of the people consisted mainly of rice. The amount produced locally has been estimated at 238,636 bushels. As the population of the district, inclusive of immigrant Tamil estate coolies, is 230,160, this gives an average of only about one bushel per head. But there was no scarcity of rice, the deficiency being supplied by imported rice, the only rice used by the estate population, which amounts to 17,316 persons. Payment is made partly in imported rice for Sinhalese labour employed by the estates.

The price of country rice ranged from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per bushel, that of imported rice from Rs. 3·50 to Rs. 6 a bushel. Vegetables were generally plentiful in Rayigam korale, but were scarce in the Pasdun korale. Fruit was generally scarce. The supply of fish was normal, but much of the sea fish is exported from the district.

The number of cattle slaughtered on license during the year was 1,520, of which nearly one-half were killed by the Local Board butchers in Kalutara.

Nowhere in the district was any scarcity felt at any period of the year.

XVI.—IRRIGATION.

There is never much to record under this head. The irrigation works in the district are few in number. While the repairs to the sluice gates of the Nikatu-ela were in progress in 1899, the minor road had to be cut to facilitate operations. This was filled in again, but at the end of the same year the re-filled portion of the road was found to be leaking. The necessary repairs were at once effected by the District Road Committee, the cost, amounting to Rs. 116·15, being defrayed out of the irrigation vote for 1900.

The Thoragala-ela sluice gates were found to be out of order in January. The repairs were unfinished at the end of the year.

One of the sluice gates of Remuna tank in Rayigam korale was stolen about May last; the cultivators of Labugama fields which lie above the tank are suspected to be the offenders. A majority of the cultivators under the tank have agreed to bear the expense of the necessary repairs.

The need that exists in this district for denuding the banks of the smaller rivers of overhanging trees and for removing logs from the river beds was to some extent recognized by Government by the voting of a sum of Rs. 760 for the portion of the Maguru-ganga from the Badureliya bridge to the junction of the Maguru- and Kuda-gangas. I am sorry to state that only a sum of Rs. 274·87 was spent, the work having been impeded by floods and scarcity of labour. The length of bank cleared was only 3½ out of 9½ miles, and no logs were taken out from the river bed. It is to be hoped that when another vote is allowed for the same purpose it will be better utilized.

XVII.—LEGISLATION.

I have no suggestions to offer.

XVIII.—WORKS MOST REQUIRED IN THE DISTRICT.

The following works have already been suggested by my predecessor :—

(1) *Residence for the Assistant Government Agent.*—It has been decided to build a house for the Assistant Agent on the Fort, and money has been voted for the purpose. Plans and estimates have been prepared, and the only question left to be decided is the aspect of the frontage. I am strongly of opinion that the house should face the Kalu-ganga.

(2) *The Construction of a Bridge over Kepu-ela at Galpata.*—The importance of this work has long been urged. It has been estimated that the cost would be Rs. 23,340. The Government is willing to contribute Rs. 10,000 if the District Road Committee will provide the balance. It will only be possible for the Committee to make this payment in small instalments.

(3) *New Bridge at Bentota.*—The old bridge is unsafe for heavy traffic, and is about to be reconstructed.

(4) *Telegraph Extension to Tebuwana.*—This is a question in which the Kalutara Planters' Association is keenly interested. The negotiations for an extension from Kalutara to Neboda having broken down for want of a suitable available site, it is now proposed that the telegraph station should be three miles nearer Kalutara, at Tebuwana, where there is a house which it is believed can be adapted for the purpose. When this extension is sanctioned, the post office should be removed from Neboda to Tebuwana, and a receiving office should be established at Neboda. Most of the important tea estates in the district are within easy reach of either place.

XIX.—PLANS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

(1) *Roads.*—There are three sections of minor road in the district which ought to be taken over by the Public Works Department.

The most important of these is the Horawala-Moragala section of the road from Horawala to Pelawatta. It has to carry all the plumbago traffic from Migahatenna division, the chief mining centre in the district.

The condition of this road is very bad, but its proper repair and upkeep are far beyond the means of the District Road Committee. The Government has just sanctioned the transfer of this section of road to the Public Works Department.

Next in importance comes the road from Badureliya to Matugama, which not only serves as an exit for plumbago dug in the part of Pasdun korale east through which the road passes, but is used when the Maguru-ganga is not navigable, as an outlet for the produce of mines in the Province of Sabaragamuwa. This road is in a very unsatisfactory condition.

The third road, *i. e.*, that from Matugama to Nagoda, is also in bad order; it, too, has to carry considerable traffic.

When these three roads have been transferred to the Public Works Department it will be possible to spend the funds thus released on improving the other minor roads, and in opening up new lines of communication, especially in Pasdun korale east.

The Road Committee, with the assistance of estate contributions, has managed during the year to do something in this direction in Pasdun korale west by getting a footpath from Tebuwana converted into a six-foot bridle path as far as Narthupana estate. It is proposed to continue this road during 1901 to a point on the Kalu-ganga opposite Anguruwatota. The improvements to the village road from Galpata to Anguruwatota should be continued.

The conversion of the footpath from Moragala to Bellana would connect the two main thoroughfares of Pasdun korale east, but this work cannot be taken in hand by the Road Committee as long as it has to try to maintain the important roads above referred to.

(2) *Clearing small Rivers of Vegetation.*—The clearing of overhanging trees from the banks of small rivers and the removal of logs from the river beds has the double effect of diminishing the floods in the upper reaches of the river and of facilitating its navigation. The clearing work begun along the Maguru-ganga in 1900 should be continued as soon as funds are available.

(3) *Schools.*—Earlier in this report I have pointed out the paucity of schools in the inland divisions. My acquaintance with the district is too brief to enable me at present to state in which villages schools are most wanted. I intend to look into the matter during the current year. The manner in which the cost of construction will in future be met will probably be decided by Government in connection with their proposal to authorize the levy of a local cess for such purposes.

(4) *Dispensaries.*—The extreme eastern portion of the district is in need of dispensaries. Elsewhere they appear to be abundant.

(5) *Cemeteries.*—Cemeteries are wanted in some thickly inhabited villages along the sea coast. The present one bordering the Galle road at Alutgama in a populous locality ought to be closed as soon as possible, but a suitable site for a new burial ground has to be acquired for a reasonable sum. This problem presents itself in other villages as well.

(6) *Postal Facilities.*—The Post Office at Bandaragama should be transferred to Horana, the headquarters of the administration of Rayigam korale. The change would benefit not only Government, but most of the tea estates in Rayigam korale.

A receiving post office should be established at Moragala in Pasdun korale east to serve the plumbago traders of Migahatenna division.

I believe that both these proposals have been sanctioned, but the desired changes have not yet been effected.

(7) *Village Communities' Ordinance.*—I should like to see this admirable Ordinance being efficiently worked in this district. It is nominally in force in all the divisions, except the totamunes, but communal labour is not enforced, nor are breaches of rules framed under the Ordinance punished. I believe that there is some intention of amending the present rules. Systematic enforcement of communal labour would much benefit the villager.

XX.—SANITATION AND HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE.

The health of the district was not quite as good as in 1899.

The following comparative statement shows the number of deaths that were registered during each month of the years 1899 and 1900 among (1) the general population (excluding estate coolies); (2) among estate coolies :—

Month.	1899.			1900.		
	General Population.	Estate Coolies.	Total.	General Population.	Estate Coolies.	Total.
January	455	25	480	525	56	581
February	353	50	403	406	44	450
March	393	43	436	390	34	424
April	311	42	353	316	35	351
May	344	43	387	361	34	395
June	366	35	401	406	41	447
July	348	42	390	337	45	382
August	344	36	380	405	—	405
September	325	29	354	396	77	473
October	377	61	438	401	70	471
November	376	49	425	434	62	496
December	442	39	481	443	156	599
	4,434	494	4,928	4,820	654	5,474

The Mudaliyars reported 87 cases of chickenpox, 26 of measles, and 10 of smallpox; 74 of the cases of chickenpox were in the totamunes, 9 in Rayigam korale, and 4 in Pasdun korale east. Measles only occurred in the totamunes. Smallpox appeared in January and disappeared in February. There were four cases at Potupitiya in Panadura totamune and three at Maradana in Kalutara totamune. On Perth estate in Rayigam korale three cases occurred, one of which proved fatal. At Halwala, in Pasdun korale west, in December, six persons who cut up diseased cattle and ate the flesh suffered from blood poisoning; four of them died. The reported symptoms closely resembled those of plague.

288 cases of dysentery were reported, of which 243 occurred in the totamunes, 31 in Rayigam korale, 10 in Pasdun korale east, and 4 in Pasdun korale west. About one-seventh of these ended fatally. It was towards the end of the year that chickenpox and dysentery were most prevalent. In Kudawaskaduwa eight out of twenty-two dysentery cases ended fatally.

At the end of October there were at Maradana four cases of what was suspected to be cholera. Three of the patients died very suddenly before the disease was reported. The remaining patient was isolated and the infected houses were disinfected. Watchers, including four policemen, were posted to secure isolation. A man who escaped from one of the houses was prosecuted in the Police Court. The Magistrate decided that the disease was not cholera.

The following statement shows the number of patients treated in the Government hospitals and dispensaries of the district, and the collections made from them during the year :—

Situation.	Patients. Indoor.	Patients. Outdoor.	Collections. Rs. c.	Prescriptions. Rs. c.
Kalutara ...	867	10,528	645 38	91 10
Panadure ...	632	15,549	474 93	127 8
Neboda ...	787	7,835	76 53	70 31
Beruwala ...	—	5,572	224 35	10 33
Horawala ...	—	2,999	131 85	21 62
Moragala ...	—	1,968	252 99	2 40
Matugama ...	—	2,541	195 45	—
Horana ...	—	6,088	357 97	19 1
Bandaragama ...	—	4,004	292 45	—
Total ...	2,286	57,084	2,651 90	341 85

The totals for 1899 were 2,009 indoor patients; 59,008 outdoor patients; collections Rs. 3,556·56; and prescriptions Rs. 549·83 (the figures given in last year's Administration Report of number of patients attending Kalutara dispensary were incorrect). The decrease in the number of outdoor patients amounted to 6,679 at Beruwala, where the Medical Officer has to compete with a private practitioner. The largest increases were 2,104 at Panadure and 1,097 at Kalutara.

Gikiyanakanda and Halwatura estates have their own dispensaries; there is also one on Vogan estate for Iddagoda and Vogan estates, and one on Pantiya for Pantiya and Ambetenna estates.

The total number of births and marriages registered during 1900 was as follows :—

Births.		Marriages.
9,034	...	2,028

The only towns in the district are Kalutara and Panadure. The Local Board is responsible for the sanitation of the former. A scavenging contractor is employed for the purpose. The construction of cemented cabook drains was not continued during the year for want of money. Drainage is the main want of the town, and is receiving attention during the current year as funds are fortunately now available. Panadure has hitherto not availed itself of the Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance or of the Local Boards Ordinance. The results of the Census of the current year testify to the sanitary condition of the villages. The increase in each division during the last ten years is as follows :—

	Per Cent.
Kalutara and Panadura totamunes (excluding Kalutara Local Board) ...	15·4
Rayigan korale	22·2
Pasdun korale west	23·2
Pasdun korale east	27

Precautions continue to be taken against plague. There are four portable plague hospitals. These are kept at Panadure, Horana, Matugama, and Tebuwana ready to be erected. The plague camp built near Kalutara and described in the Administration Reports of 1898 and 1899 has been kept in repair at the joint expense of Government and the Local Board. Early in the year instructions were issued to whitewash, clean, and disinfect the walls of all buildings, and to clean and disinfect all drains, sewers, and cesspits in the chief bazaars of the district. These orders were enforced by my predecessor. The headmen have instructions to report immediately any cases of cholera or plague and to isolate the patients. They appear to be fully alive to their duties in this respect. Both headmen and villagers reported to me the Halwala cases above referred to in which the symptoms resembled plague The Mudaliyar who visited the spot stated that the villagers were terror-stricken and angry with him for not regarding the disease as plague.

XXI.—CATTLE DISEASE.

The annexed statement shows the extent to which hoof-and-mouth disease and murrain prevailed during the year :—

Korale.	Number affected.					Deaths.		Recoveries.	
	Hoof-and-mouth Disease.		Murrain.		Total.	Hoof-and-mouth Disease	Murrain.	Hoof-and-mouth Disease.	Murrain.
	Buffaloes.	Neat Cattle.	Buffaloes.	Neat Cattle.					
Kalutara and Panadura totamunes	6	367	192	133	698	94	286	279	39
Rayigam korale	199	443	26	13	681	261	29	381	10
Pasdun korale west	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pasdun korale east	7	14	—	—	21	18	—	3	—
Total ...	212	824	218	146	1,400	373	315	663	49

Hoof-and-mouth disease existed in a few villages early in the year, but died out. Pasdun korale was free from murrain throughout the year. This disease appeared at Paraduwa in Panadura totamuna in February, and rapidly spread in this totamuna and extended to Rayigam korale. It had apparently died out in April, but reappeared in May and continued till August. There was a solitary case in November at Mahawila in the Panadura totamune. The affected animal brought the disease from Colombo.

Almost the whole of Kalutara totamuna remained free from the disease.

XXII.—REGULAR POLICE.

The regular police force consists of two sergeants and twenty-two constables, stationed as follows :—

	Sergeants.	Constables.
Kalutara south	1	11
Kalutara north	—	5
Panadure	1	6

This force is under the Assistant Government Agent, and is visited from time to time by the Assistant Superintendent of Police of the Province. This arrangement does not work well. The Assistant Government Agent's other duties do not leave him sufficient time for the proper supervision of the police, and the Assistant Superintendent's visits are not frequent enough to have much effect.

As the Government Agent and my predecessors have pointed out, an Inspector is required for this district. In my opinion he should be stationed at Kalutara, and should be qualified to hold the post of Inquirer into Crime, in which capacity he could be very useful to the Police Magistrate.

As regards serious crime Kalutara south heads the village list with twenty-three offences during the year, of which only four were punished. Kalutara north comes next with sixteen offences, of which eight were punished. Of the other nine villages, with eight or more offences, one forms part of Panadure and six are in the neighbourhood of Kalutara or Panadure. Burglaries, in which the offenders remain unknown, figure largely in the criminal statistics of most of these villages.

A police force well trained by an intelligent and energetic Inspector ought to be far more useful than the present force can be expected to be under existing circumstances.

Until the Government can see its way to sanction the appointment of an Inspector for this district, the proposal that Sergeant Jayen, who keeps the Panadure station in excellent order, should be made a Sergeant-Major, and have control over the Kalutara stations, should be given a trial.

The following rewards were given to policemen for specially good work :—

Police Constable W 52 I. Smahon received Rs. 5 for zeal and intelligence in arresting an accused with a stolen watch (Kalutara, P. C., No. 8,090).

Police Constable W 3 Babun Appu was given Rs. 10 for tracing and arresting accused in Kalutara P. C. No. 8,265 (criminal misappropriation) and Rs. 5 for prompt action in securing the arrest of the accused in case No. 7,746, P. C. Kalutara (causing grievous hurt).

P. C. W 8 Juanis Appu was awarded Rs. 15 for arresting the accused in Maggona double murder case (Kalutara P. C. No. 10,083).

The only policeman dismissed during the year was Police Constable 915 J. Fernando. He was found to be unsuitable for the force.

XXIII.—RURAL POLICE.

The district is divided for administrative purposes into 247 Police Vidanes' divisions, each of which consists of one or more villages and bears a number. The series for the Province begins in Hapitigam korale in the Colombo District. That for the Kalutara District runs from 604 to 850, being distributed as follows :—

Rayigam korale	604 to 669
Panadura totamune	670 to 713
Kalutara totamune	714 to 770
Pasdun korale west	771 to 810
Pasdun korale east	811 to 850

These police vidanes, working under the supervision of the Vidane Arachchies and the Korale Mudaliyars, constitute the rural police. They do not receive salaries, but their expenses in attending court and kachcheri are refunded to them, and they receive money rewards for good work. Their services are more useful in my opinion than those of salaried headmen would be. They have, on the whole, promptly reported crimes, and secured the arrest of the accused persons. As all their crime reports reach the Assistant Government Agent, he is able to keep a close watch on their work. Each Police Vidane has an Act Book in which his duties under various Ordinances are summarized, and which contains his Act of Appointment. In this book commendations and censures regarding his work are entered. It is not thought wise to fine these headmen. Punishment consist of bad marks entered in the Act Book, a net accumulation of which involves dismissal. Commendation takes the form of good marks and of money rewards.

The sum of Rs. 959·50 was paid during the year as rewards to rural police for services during the year. This sum excludes Rs. 700 awarded early in the current year for good work done in 1900. The following special rewards to headmen for long service were given at the end of the year :—

D. J. de S. Gunatilleka, Vidane Arachchi of Beruwalbadda ...	... Rs. 50
D. Juwanis Perera, Vidane Arachchi of Millewa division ...	... „ 50
Maddumage Don Carolis (P. V. 608)	... „ 30
Odanis Perera (P. V. 643)	... „ 50
D. de Alwis Karunaratna (P. V. 673)	... „ 30

The sum paid as expenses of headmen in 1900 was Rs. 2,328·27.

During the year one Vidane Arachchi and six police vidanes were dismissed.

XXIV.—SERIOUS CRIME.

The following return shows the distribution according to villages of serious crime, under which term are included homicide, grievous hurt, hurt with a dangerous weapon, robbery, house-breaking, arson, rape, abduction, cattle theft, riot, unlawful assembly, serious assault, and theft of property exceeding Rs. 20 in value :—

[For Table see next page.]

It will be observed that in two-ninths of the villages there was no crime, that two-ninths had one crime per village, that two-ninths had two crimes per village, and that in the other three-ninths the remaining crimes were committed. In other words, more than two-thirds of the crime was committed in about one-third of the villages.

Dealing with the question on the basis of tax-paying population we have the following results : In villages inhabited by nearly one-seventh of the whole tax-paying population no offences were committed. In villages inhabited by nearly three-sevenths of the population 161 offences were committed. In villages inhabited by a little more than three-sevenths of the population 437 offences were committed, or, in other words, nearly four-fifths of the crime was committed in an area inhabited by less than half the tax-paying population.

The figures for villages with eight or more offences show that more than one-fifth of the crimes were committed in eleven villages, inhabited by a little more than a tenth of the entire tax-paying population.

All but two of these villages are in, or in the neighbourhood of, the towns of Kalutara and Panadure.

It would thus appear that the greater part of the district was comparatively free from crime during the year.

Comparing this return with a similar one for the previous year, we have the following figures :—

	1899.	1900.
Serious offences reported to court	794 ...	953
Found :—		
Not to have been committed	406 ...	355
To have been committed	388 ...	598
Punished	116 ...	215
Unpunished	272 ...	383
Tax-paying population	53,544 ...	54,532
Villages with eight or more offences	5 ...	11

The number of offences found to have been committed is much larger than in 1899, and they are more widely distributed through the villages, but punishment has followed the crime in a larger proportion of cases.

This increase in the number of offences committed is probably to some extent due to the larger number of cattle thefts and burglaries, in which the offenders are unknown, which have been reported to the courts by the headmen.

Statement showing the Number of Serious Offences reported to the Magistrate and decided within the Year, the Number found to have been committed in the different Villages, the Number which have and have not been punished, and the Tax-paying Population of the Villages.

Division.	Serious Offences reported to Court.	Found		Number of Villages and Offences committed in each		Total Offences.	Of these		Tax-paying Population.	Villages with Eight or more Offences.
		Not to have been committed.	To have been committed.	Village.	Offences.		Punished.	Unpunished.		
Rayigam korale ...	279	92	187	7	—	—	—	—	876	
				14	1	14	5	9	2,716	
				15	2	30	9	21	2,760	
				8	3	24	6	18	1,617	
				12	4	48	17	31	2,541	
				3	5	15	2	13	606	
				3	6	18	3	15	596	
				2	7	14	6	8	517	
				1	10	10	—	10	253	Yalagala, &c., 653
				1	14	14	4	10	471	Horana, &c., 615
Total ...	279	92	187	66	—	187	52	135	12,953	
Kalutara and Panadura totamunes...	484	176	308	15	—	—	—	—	3,088	
				23	1	23	12	11	5,357	
				21	2	42	21	21	5,455	
				14	3	42	19	23	4,498	
				7	4	28	11	17	2,521	
				5	5	25	8	17	2,151	
				4	6	24	9	15	1,140	
				3	7	21	7	14	1,173	
				3	8	24	9	15	1,221	Dibedda, 693 Etanamada, &c., 718 Kalamulla east and west, 731
				2	9	18	3	15	819	Pattiya south, 686 Wekada, 687
				2	11	22	9	13	708	Kuruppumulla, &c., 682 Maha Payiyagala, 735
				1	16	16	8	8	1,292	Desestara Kalutara, 717
				1	23	23	4	19	847	Welapura Kalutara, 725
Total ...	484	176	308	101	—	308	120	188	30,270	
Pasdun korale west	107	43	64	13	—	—	—	—	1,101	
				9	1	9	3	6	1,327	
				9	2	18	8	10	1,421	
				4	3	12	4	8	556	
				2	4	8	2	6	493	
				1	5	5	3	2	189	
				2	6	12	5	7	588	
Total ...	107	43	64	40	—	64	25	39	5,675	
Pasdun korale east	83	44	39	20	—	—	—	—	2,508	
				7	1	7	4	3	852	
				9	2	18	9	9	1,306	
				2	3	6	3	3	516	
				2	4	8	2	6	452	
Total ...	83	44	39	40	—	39	18	21	5,634	
Totals for the District	953	355	598	55	—	—	—	—	7,573	
				53	1	53	24	29	10,252	
				54	2	108	47	61	10,942	
				28	3	84	32	52	7,187	
				23	4	92	32	60	6,007	
				9	5	45	13	32	2,946	
				9	6	54	17	37	2,324	
				5	7	35	13	22	1,690	
				3	8	24	9	15	1,221	Dibedda, 693 Etanamada, &c., 718 Kalamulla east and west, 731
				2	9	18	3	15	819	Pattiya south, 686 Wekada, 687
				1	10	10	—	10	253	Yalagala, &c., 653
				2	11	22	9	13	708	Kuruppumulla, &c., 682 Maha Payiyagala, 735
				1	14	14	4	10	471	Horana, &c., 615
				1	16	16	8	8	1,292	Desestara Kalutara, 717
				1	23	23	4	19	847	Welapura Kalutara, 725
Total ...	953	355	598	247	—	598	215	383	54,532	

The next return discloses the comparative criminality of Mudaliyars' divisions :—

Statement showing the Tax-paying Population and Number of Serious Offences found to have been committed, punished, and unpunished in each Korale, with the Proportion of Offences to Tax-payers and the Number of Taverns and Distilleries and the Number of Tax-payers to each Tavern.

Division.	Total Tax-paying Population.	Total Offences committed.	Punished.	Unpunished.	Number of Offences per 1,000 Tax-payers.	Percentage of punished to Total Offences committed.	Number of Tax-payers to each Offence.	Taverns.	Distilleries.	Number of Tax-payers to each Tavern.
Rayigam korale	12,953	187	52	135	14·4	27·8	69	20	—	648
Kalutara and Panadura totamunes ...	30,270	308	120	188	10·2	39·0	98	38	153	797
Pasdun korale west	5,675	64	25	39	11·3	39·1	89	6	4	946
Pasdun korale east	5,634	39	18	21	6·9	46·2	144	7	—	805
	54,532	598	215	383	11·0	36·0	91	71	157	768

Column 6 shows that Rayigam korale is the most criminal division. This is almost entirely due to the prevalence of cattle theft in this korale. A comparison of column 6 with column 7 discloses the fact that in the korale where the percentage of crime per thousand tax-payers is lowest the percentage of convictions is highest, and *vice versâ*. The last column shows that the most criminal division, Rayigam korale, has the largest number of taverns in proportion to the tax-paying population, but that Pasdun korale west, which ranks second in criminality, has the smallest number.

The tenth column shows that practically all the distilleries are in the division, which, with the exception of thinly populated Pasdun korale east, is the least criminal. The most criminal division, Rayigam korale, contains no distilleries.

It does not appear to be true that taverns or distilleries conduced largely to crime during the year.

The following statement, based on the Magistrate's quarterly returns, is one which distinguishes cognizable offences reported during the year into—

(1) Those against person punishable under the Penal Code.

(2) Those against property punishable under the Penal Code.

(3) Other offences punishable under the Penal Code and other Ordinances.

It will be found not to agree with the village return above given, because—

(i.) It includes the few offences reported from that part of Salpiti korale which falls within the jurisdiction of the Panadure Magistrate.

(ii.) It includes cognizable offences which do not come under the head of serious crime.

(iii.) It does not show whether offences tried in the higher courts have resulted in convictions or acquittals.

	Offences reported to Magistrate.	Offences found by the Magistrate not to have been committed.	Offences not found by the Magistrate not to have been committed.	Offences punished by Magistrate or committed for trial to Higher Court.	Offences unpunished by Magistrate.	Percentage of Offences punished or committed for trial to Total Offences not found by the Magistrate not to have been committed.	Percentage of unpunished Offences to Total Offences not found by the Magistrate not to have been committed.
Offences affecting human body ...	289	123	166	139	27	84	16
Offences against property ...	835	293	542	147	395	27	73
Others	129	29	100	90	10	90	10
Total ...	1,253	445	808	376	432	47	53

Section of Penal Code.	It was not proved that any Offence had been committed.	Charge false; no such Offence committed.	Offence not within the Jurisdiction of the Court.	Committed to District Court.	Committed to Supreme Court.	Accused dead or insane.	Accused cannot be arrested.	Offences compounded.	Evidence insufficient to convict any one.	Offender unknown.	Convicted in Police Court.	Total.
	A	B	C	D	E	a	b	F c	d	e	f	
157	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	15
209	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
219	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	6	12
220	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7
262	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
272	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	2	2
282	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	3
287	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	9
292	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
296	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	1*	—	—	10
297	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		1
302	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	6	10
308	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
309	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
315	27	44	—	6	—	1	1	2	7	1	71	160
316	2	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	5	13
317	3	4	—	16	4	—	—	—	1	—	8	36
319	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
332	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
333	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	2	19
345	1	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
354	8		1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
357	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
364	—	8	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
367	24	16	—	1	—	—	—	2	11	9	12	75
368	36	50	—	15	—	—	2	—	55	54	38	250
369	16	16	—	4	—	—	1	—	10	11	11	69
370	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	6
380	6	33	—	5	—	—	1	—	5	—	3	53
382	—	9	—	—	1	—		—	—	—	—	10
383	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
389	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	11
390	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
391	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
394	10	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	6	25
411	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	5	20
412	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3
419	5	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	11	—	30
433	15	2	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	9	37
434	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	4
439	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
440	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	5
442	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
443	4	16	—	11	4	1	—	—	19	165	8	228
444	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
449	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
450	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
454	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
488	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5
Ord. No. 4 of 1841, section 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
4 of 1841, „ 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	3
10 of 1844, „ 32	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
14 of 1844, „ 46	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	6
14 of 1865, „ 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
16 of 1865, „ 53	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4
16 of 1865, „ 90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
19 of 1869, „ 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
32 of 1884, „ 21, 22	11	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	14
26 of 1885, „ 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
17 of 1889, „ 4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5
12 of 1891, „ 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	24
2 of 1895 ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total ...	210	230	5	65	29	3	8	33	132	256	282	1,253
Of above offences affecting Human Body (sections 296 to 364, inclusive) ...	53	69	1	28	19	2	1	7	16	1	92	289
Of above offences against Property (sections 367 to 450, inclusive)	135	155	3	37	6	1	7	20	112	255	104	835
Others	22	6	1	—	4	—	—	6	4	—	86	129
Total ...	210	230	5	65	29	3	8	33	132	256	282	1,253

* This is the Migahatenna homicide case in which the six accused were discharged. The case was subsequently re-opened and ended in a conviction (see Homicide Return).

The statement shows that out of 1,253 offences reported to the Magistrates 445 were found not to have been committed. This leaves 808, of which—

There were committed to higher courts	94
Offenders dead or insane	3
Offence compounded with the leave of the court	33
Convicted in Police Court	282
	412

leaving a balance of 396 in which justice was defeated. These are divided as follows :—

Cannot be arrested	8
Evidence insufficient to convict any one	132
Offender unknown	256

The figure 8 under the first head is that of the number of cases in which the offender was still unarrested when the quarterly return in which the offence appears was compiled. It may be that the offenders in some of these cases were arrested before the end of the year. Many of the 132 acquittals are, no doubt, due to causes lying in the character of the persons injured by the offences or of their witnesses. In a district where perjury is so rife, the wonder is that the acquittals are not more numerous.

Out of the 256 cases in which nobody has ever been charged, only one is for an offence against the person, the remainder being for offences against property.

Analysing this remainder we find,—

Penal Code. Section.	Offence.	Cases.
367 ...	Theft	9
368 ...	Theft of cattle and prædial products, chiefly the former ...	54
369 ...	Theft from a dwelling-house	11
419 ...	Arson	11
443 ...	House-breaking, chiefly by night (generally burglary) ...	168
— ...	Other offences	3
		256

The remedies about to be applied with a view of diminishing successful cattle thefts will be mentioned later.

It is difficult to see how burglaries can be much diminished, at any rate in the rural divisions where houses are often isolated, and are ill-adapted by construction to keep out the house-breaker. The villager's habits of leaving his house empty and of taking but little care of his valuables offer temptation to the burglar.

As regards offences of this nature in Kalutara and Panadure towns it is a question whether police protection might not be more effective than it is.

The return further shows that the percentage of offences committed against person which are either punished or in which the accused is committed for trial before a higher court is as large as eighty-four. This is satisfactory.

The next return is that of homicides :—

[For Tables see pages B 47, B 48, and B 49.]

In only one out of the fourteen cases has the offender escaped arrest. I refer to the Madawita homicide. Immediately after committing the crime, the only eye-witnesses of which were two women, the offender ran away. He was traced to Colombo and subsequently to a plumbago pit near Ruwanwella in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, but left each place in time to avoid capture. He has not since been heard of. In the Desestara Kalutara homicide, the accused died in jail before he could be put on his trial.

The Maggona murderer killed two children and was sentenced to death. In the other ten cases the accused were put on their trial. Eight cases resulted in convictions, but not on the capital charge, and the other two in acquittals.

In the Moragala case, the fatal wound was inflicted in a riot. In the other case, in which the prisoner escaped conviction, the defence was an *alibi*.

It will be noticed that in no less than nine cases the weapon of offence was a knife or other sharp cutting instrument and in one a revolver.

In only two of the cases was the offence attributable to liquor. The Munhena homicide arose out of a caste dispute.

The distribution of homicides in 1899 and 1900 was as follows :—

	1899.	1900.
Kalutara and Panadura totamunes	7	7
Rayigam korale	6	2
Pasdun korale west	3	3
Pasdun korale east	—	2
	16	14

In both the Pasdun korale east cases plumbago pitmen were prominent.

Homicide Return.

[In the cases marked (*a*) the injured person was conveyed to hospital and died there on the date given in column 3.]

No.	Village and Number of Village.	Offence committed.	Body discovered.	Accused apprehended.	Date of Inquest.	Magisterial Inquiry commenced.	Committed or discharged.	Date of Final Trial.	Result.	Punishment.	Instrument used.	Probable Motive.	Attributable to Liquor or not.	Circumstances.
		1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900						
1	Moragala, 848 ...	Jan. 10, 2 P.M.	Jan. 10	Jan. 10	Jan. 11	Jan. 11	May 26	Sept. 6	Acquitted	—	Knife	Anger	No	The deceased, the bully of a plumbago pit gang, had an altercation on the previous day. It was resolved to fight it out. He collected his own pitmen and some others next day and marched to the house of a man called Subaneris, who came out with his men. Subaneris was struck by Charles, whom he stabbed to death. A free fight followed, in which Subaneris and three others were hurt. A few dynamite cartridges were exploded, but hurt nobody.
2	Magalkanda, 746 ...	Jan. 15, 11.25 P.M.	Jan. 15	Jan. 16	Jan. 16	Jan. 16	Feb. 14	March 23	Convicted	7 years' rigorous imprisonment	Knife	Anger	No	The accused appears to have been going on a journey and to have met deceased under circumstances which are not satisfactorily explained. There was a row and deceased was stabbed.
3	Maswila, 663 ...	Feb. 5, 7 P.M.	Feb. 8 (*a*)	Feb. 6	Feb. 9	Feb. 6	Feb. 19	March 30	Convicted	12 years' rigorous imprisonment; 3 years' rigorous imprisonment	Knife	Anger	No	Deceased had in the morning beaten a cousin of the two accused, who are brothers. In the evening the relatives expostulated. There was a quarrel, and deceased was stabbed by both accused.
4	Madawita, 778 ...	May 22, 4.30 P.M.	May 22	Not arrested	May 23	May 23	—	—	—	—	Knife	Anger	No	In the morning accused used abusive language about a brother of the deceased, because the brother had not married accused's sister, with whom he had been living for about a year. In the afternoon deceased dared accused to do him any harm. Accused retorted. Deceased dealt accused some blows with a cocoanut branch. Accused drew his knife and stabbed deceased to death. He then bolted.
5	Owitigala, 795 ...	June 12, 7 P.M.	June 12	June 13	June 13	June 13	July 7	Aug. 8	Convicted	10 years' rigorous imprisonment	Knife	Anger	Yes	Some plumbago miners under the influence of liquor interfered with a carol party. A row occurred in which the deceased was stabbed by accused. The injured man died on the way to hospital.

No.	Village and Number of Village.	Offence committed.	Body discovered.	Accused apprehended.	Date of Inquest.	Magisterial Inquiry commenced.	Committed or discharged.	Date of Final Trial.	Result.	Punishment.	Instrument used.	Probable Motive.	Attributable to Liquor or not.	Circumstances.
6	Desestra Kalutara, 717	1900 June 18, 1 P.M.	1900 June 29 (a)	1900 June 18	1900 June 29	1900 June 18	1900 Aug. 22	Accused died in Jail before date fixed for trial.	Withdrawn by Attorney-General	—	Knife	Anger	No	The deceased's brother married accused's niece against accused's wish. Soon afterwards an altercation took place on this account between accused and deceased. Accused thereupon stabbed deceased who died in hospital eleven days later.
7	Kachchagoda, 738	June 30, 9 P.M.	July 8 (a)	June 30	July 8	July 1	July 23	Oct. 15	Convicted	10 years' rigorous imprisonment	Mamoty	Anger	No	The deceased had for a day or two been demanding from accused's father some money due to her. Hearing that people in accused's house were talking disparagingly of her, she went to the house, whereupon accused struck her on the head with a mamoty. She was removed to hospital where she died eight days later.
8	Alutgama, 668 ...	Aug. 30, 3 P.M.	Aug. 31 (a)	Aug. 30	Aug. 31	Aug. 31	Sept. 27	Oct. 12	Convicted	10 years' rigorous imprisonment	Stick	Anger	No	Accused and deceased had a quarrel about the felling of a jak tree, on land the title to which was in dispute. Accused struck deceased on the head with a stick. The latter died next day in hospital.
9	Migahatenna, 849	Sept. 7, noon.	Sept. 13 (a)	Sept. 10	Sept. 14	Sept. 11	Discharged on Nov. 10, subsequently re-arrested	1901 April 25	Convicted	5 years' rigorous imprisonment	Club	Revenge	No	The deceased had an altercation with a plumbago pit cooly on the road. Soon after a gang of miners belonging to the same pit found deceased having his mid-day meal in a shed. He was belaboured on the head by some of them with sticks and was taken before the manager of the pit. Next day he was found to be dangerously ill and was removed to hospital where he died five days later.
10 and 11	Maggona, 743 ...	Sept. 24, 6.30 P.M.	Sept. 25	Sept. 26	Sept. 26	Sept. 26	Oct. 31	Feb. 5	Convicted	Death by hanging	No instruments (hands)	Anger	Yes	The accused came drunk in the evening and found his wife asleep with her two children, girls aged 4 years and 1½ year respectively. He struck the woman and carried the children away. Next day the latter were found drowned in a canal.
12	Pallegoda, 798 ...	Oct. 21, 8 P.M.	Oct. 22	Oct. 21	Oct. 23	Oct. 22	Dec. 21	Feb. 6	Convicted	1st accused 10 years' rigorous imprisonment; 2nd, 3rd, and 4th accused 9 months each	Adze	Anger	No	The deceased came drunk at night to first accused's house and tried to outrage her daughter. The other accused beat deceased, and first accused cut his neck with an adze. The injured man died on his way to hospital.

13	Munhena, 745 ...	Dec. 3, 4.30 P.M.	Dec. 3	Dec. 3	Dec. 4	Dec. 4	Feb. 1	April 3	Convicted	7 years' rigorous imprisonment for each of three accused	Katti	Anger	No	An Oliya caste wedding party at Duwegoda were obstructed on their way to and from Galle by Goigama caste people. On the return journey the party met a Goigama wedding party which was being harassed by Oliya caste inhabitants of Duwegoda. The two parties fought, katties and sticks were used. Three persons of the Goigama faction and four of the Oliya faction were injured—one of the former fatally. He died in hospital the same day.
14	Maha Bellana, 695	Dec. 16, 9.30 P.M.	Dec. 16	Dec. 17	Dec. 17	Dec. 17	Jan. 18	April 10	Acquitted	—	Revolver	Revenge	No	The deceased had only lately been discharged from jail at the expiry of a sentence of seven years' rigorous imprisonment for killing a Police Vidane of Maha Bellana. The deceased was walking along a footpath to his house, when he was shot from behind by a man identified as his former victim's son and by another man who has not yet been identified. The former's defence was an *alibi*.

The following statement shows, on the A B C classification the number of reports in which injuries by a knife or other sharp cutting instrument are alleged to have been inflicted :—

	A.	B.	C.	D + A.	D + B.	D + Fd.	D + Ff.	E + Fd.	E + Ff.	F. a	F. b	F. c	F. d	F. e	F. f	Pending.	Total.
Rayigam korale ...	5	3	—	1	—	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	6	1	22
Kalutara and Panadura totamunes	18	29	—	4	—	—	7	2	3	—	1	2	5	—	45	8	124
Pasdun korale west ...	2	4	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	14	4	31
Pasdun korale east ...	1	4	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	15
	26	40	—	5	1	1	11	3	6	—	2	2	8	1	71	15	192

Deducting from this return the columns A, B, C, D & A, D & B, and "Pending," the remainder gives the number of such offences found to have been committed, thus :—

	Punished.	Unpunished.	Total.
Rayigam korale...	11	1	12
Kalutara and Panadura totamunes ...	55	10	65
Pasdun korale west	16	5	21
Pasdun korale east	6	1	7
Total ...	88	17	105

In two out of the seventeen unpunished crimes the offender is known, but has hitherto escaped arrest.

In only one case has the criminal remained unknown. It is satisfactory to note that the percentage of convictions is as high as 84. In the previous year out of 103 offences only 66, or 64 per cent., led to convictions. In 1898 the percentage was 56.

The 65 cases in the totamunes may be subdivided thus :—

	Punished.	Unpunished.	Total.
Kalutara totamune	44	10	54
Panadura totamune	11	—	11
	55	10	65

It thus appears that every such offence reported and found to have been committed within the jurisdiction of the Panadure Magistrate (*i.e.* Panadure totamune and Rayigam korale) has led to a conviction, except in the one case in which the accused has not yet been arrested.

Kalutara totamune, with nearly one-third of the population of the whole district, is responsible for 62 per cent. of the crimes of this nature ; but even in this division four out of every five such offences have met with punishment.

In Pasdun korale west, which is inhabited by about a tenth of the population of the whole district, and where 20 per cent. of such crimes were committed, the result is almost the same.

District Judges and Police Magistrates have made but little use during the year of their power to prohibit convicts from wearing a knife after their discharge from jail. Such orders have been made in only four cases. It is doubtful whether a larger use of this power would lead to a decrease in the number of knife cases.

It will be interesting to see whether the increasing probability of punishment following offences of this nature results in any diminution in their number.

The next statement shows the distribution of cattle thefts reported to the Magistrates during the year :—

	A.	B.	C.	D. + B.	D. + Ff.	E. + Fd.	F. a	F. b	F. c	F. d	F. e	F. f	Pending.	Total.	Number of Cattle Thefts committed per 1,000 Tax-payers.
Rayigam korale ...	11	11	—	4	5	1	—	1	—	25	23	15	2	98	5·4
Kalutara and Panadura totamunes	10	12	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	15	21	14	5	81	1·8
Pasdun korale west ...	3	9		—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	2	8	34	2·5
Pasdun korale east ...	4	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	2	23	·9
	28	44	—	5	8	1	—	1	—	48	53	31	17	236	2·6

Deducting A, B, C, D and B, and "Pending," the cattle thefts actually found to have been committed were as follows :—

	Punished.	Unpunished.	Total.
Rayigam korale	20 ...	50 ...	70
Kalutara and Panadure totamunes ...	17 ...	36 ...	53
Pasdun korale west	2 ...	12 ...	14
Pasdun korale east	— ...	5 ...	5
	39	103	142

The total number of reported cattle thefts found to have been committed is much larger than in 1899, when there were only sixty-two. This is probably partly due to greater energy on the part of the headmen in reporting such cases. The percentage of convictions has risen from sixteen in 1899 to twenty-seven in 1900. It will be observed that out of the 142 cases there were no less than fifty-three in which the offenders remain unknown, and in forty-eight more the evidence was insufficient to secure conviction. But in only one case has a known offender not been brought to trial.

Rayigam korale continues to be the division in which cattle theft is far the most common.

The low percentage of convictions and the large number of cases in which the offenders are unknown are very unsatisfactory. The neglect of the villagers to take proper care of their cattle and the facility with which the animals can be removed, especially at night, across the Kalu-ganga into another Mudaliyar's division or across the boundary of the district into another district, contribute to defeat justice.

Steps are being taken during the first half of the current year to issue certificates of ownership for all acquired cattle, the owners of which do not already hold such documents, and for branding such animals, if they have defaced brandmarks, with steel brands that will identify them and denote the korale to which they belong.

The Government Agent has by rules framed under Ordinance No. 10 of 1898 been invested with power to compel the production, after the end of next June, of all cattle claimed to have been acquired for which the possessors hold no certificates of ownership, and to sell all such animals as the possessors cannot show to have been legally acquired. It is proposed to brand later on all calves born in the owner's fold with letters signifying the district and Mudaliyar's division, and with a number representing the village of the owner, the brands being so arranged that when they have been tampered with they can easily be deciphered.

It is hoped that these measures will tend to make property in cattle more secure.

XXV.—DUTIES OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

Much of my time, especially on circuit, has been spent in continuing and completing the arrangements commenced by my predecessor for the Census of 1901.

As soon as every habitable house had been numbered, the whole district, excluding estates (for the Census of which the respective superintendents were responsible), had to be divided into blocks, and for each block an enumerator had to be assigned. Each Police Vidane was appointed enumerator for a part or for the whole of his village. Other enumerators were selected from among the villagers. In Kalutara and Panadure the services of Government clerks were obtained for some blocks. The total number of household enumerators appointed was 465. Besides these, 57 persons were selected for taking the outdoor Census at road junctions and ferries and rivers and other places of public resort. All these people had to be taught how to perform their respective duties. In these they were drilled month after month by myself and by the Korale Mudaliyars. Their intelligence was tested by making them take test Censuses of portions of their blocks. The requisite instructions were repeatedly impressed on them in the minutest detail, with the result that, as far as I can gather at present, the Census has been well taken.

I also devoted much time on circuit to investigating the condition as regards crime of each village. Procrastination and want of zeal on the part of Police Vidanes have been punished, and good police work has been rewarded. Offenders who have escaped arrest have in most cases been traced and have either been arrested or have surrendered to the court.

XXVI.—EVENTS OF INTEREST.

On 6th January the new buildings at the Maggona Reformatory were formally opened. This institution now accommodates over 120 juvenile offenders.

On 11th June the fall of Pretoria was celebrated at Kalutara in perfect weather. In the afternoon sports on the esplanade drew large entries and a large crowd of spectators; the Union Jack was hoisted; the National Anthem was sung, and cheers were given for the Queen and Lord Roberts; houses were decorated, and there were illuminations at night. At 9 P.M. there was a torchlight procession from Kalutara south to Kalutara north, where the illuminations were very effective.

On 9th October the Kalutara Town Hall was formally opened by the Government Agent and Mrs. Ellis. An address of welcome was presented by the Local Board, and was acknowledged by the Government Agent. In the evening a successful concert was held in aid of the Kalutara Library.

The collection made in this district for the South African War Relief Fund, and Indian Famine Fund amounted to Rs. 1,300·02 and Rs. 3,081·56 respectively.

Change of Officials.—The changes of officials during the year were numerous.

The District Judge, Mr. G. C. Roosmalecocq, on his departure for England on leave, was succeeded on 26th March by Mr. Allan Beven. Mr. Roosmalecocq resumed duties on 23rd October.

Mr. Vigors left the district early in August on promotion to the post of Government Agent of Uva. On 6th August I succeeded him as Assistant Government Agent.

Mr. W. F. H. de Saram performed the duties of Additional Police Magistrate, Kalutara, from 1st January to 19th March, and again from 9th to 13th July. Mr. J. E. Silva, Village Tribunal President of Minuwangoda, acted in the same capacity from 14th July till the end of the year.

Mr. M. S. Pinto took the place of Mr. E. B. Alexander as Police Magistrate, Panadure, from 3rd December.

On 19th October Mr. C. F. Emerson relieved Mr. W. B. Gregson as District Engineer.

Dr. Heynsbergh was replaced as Medical Officer of Kalutara by Dr. Lourensz on 15th July.

Mudaliyar D. F. Jayasuriya retired on pension from the Mudaliyarship of Rayigam korale after holding the post for eighteen years, and was succeeded on 16th November by Mr. J. V. G. Jayawardena.

Mudaliyar Liveris de Fonseka also retired on pension at the end of the year. A few months before his retirement he was made a Justice of the Peace.

At the beginning of December Mr. P. Gunaratna, an officer seconded from the Public Works Department, was appointed Superintendent of Minor Roads in succession to Mr. D. A. N. Gunawardena, who relinquished the post on account of old age.

H. O. FOX,
Assistant Government Agent.

Kalutara, April 29, 1901.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE HON. THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, CENTRAL PROVINCE, FOR 1900.

REVENUE.

THE amounts brought to account in the three Kachcheries of the Province during 1899 and 1900 were—

	Kandy. Rs.	Matale. Rs.	Nuwara Eliya. Rs.
1899	3,362,192 ...	28,476 ...	65,684
1900	3,449,250 ...	28,205 ...	83,093

2. The particulars of the revenue brought to account at the Kandy Kachcheri are—

Heads of Service.	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Licenses, Excise, and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified (*a*)	783,458	806,416	22,958	—
Fees of Court or Office, Payment for Specific Services, and Reimbursements in aid (*b*) ...	110,802	96,510	—	14,292
Post and Telegraph (*c*)	54,164	46,258	—	9,906
Rents of Government Property (*d*) ...	4,270	5,350	1,080	—
Interest	3,877	4,502	625	—
Miscellaneous Receipts	4,314	5,391	1,077	—
Sale of Government Property (*e*)	89,445	70,522	—	18,923
Land Sales (*f*)	22,854	34,074	11,220	—
	1,073,184	1,069,023	—	4,161
Government Railways (*g*)	2,383,168	2,491,525	108,357	—
Total ...	3,456,352	3,560,548	104,196	—

Setting aside Railway Receipts, which show a marked increase over the figures for 1899, there appears a nett decrease of Rs. 4,161 in the revenue of 1900, as compared with that of the preceding year. The decrease is found under three heads, viz., Fees of Court, &c., Post and Telegraph, Sale of Government Property. The decrease is most marked under the Sale of Judicial Stamps, which, having fallen from Rs. 61,764·50 the amount realized in 1898 to Rs. 59,730·50 in 1899, fell again to Rs. 50,693·50 in 1900. The decrease in the sale of Revenue Stamps was not so heavy, the figures being for the three years—

	Rs. c.
1898	79,603 50
1899	81,209 0
1900	77,737 50

The sale of Revenue and Judicial Stamps at the Nuwara Eliya Kachcheri was authorized and commenced during 1900, the quantity sold being—

	Rs. c.
Revenue	8,288 5
Judicial	779 0

The decrease under Sale of Government Property is attributable to the policy of the Government in closing several timber depôts in the Province and discontinuing felling operations of ebony, satin, and palu in Matale north.

In review of those Heads of Service showing an increase during the year, it may be noted that under Licenses, &c., some instalments due for 1899 and all for 1900 were recovered during the year. The arrack farm of the Central Province is now sold up to the 31st December, 1902, for a sum of Rs. 1,299,100.

Rent of Government Property ; Interest : Increase due to the prompt recovery of rents.

Land Sales.

	Acreage. A. R. P.	Amount. Rs. c.
By sale	253 3 8 ...	13,643 50
Grant at half-improved value	44 0 1 ...	1,806 77
Grant at Rs. 10 per acre	111 2 20 ...	1,117 7
Total ...	409 1 29	16,567 34

Government Railways account for a considerable increase over the figures of 1899, viz., Rs. 108,357, no doubt attributable to the recoveries from the stations in Uva and increased traffic thereto on account of the opening of the Boer Camp at Diyatalawa.

The amount realized by the sale of tolls in 1900 was Rs. 46,754, as against Rs. 49,093·63 in 1899. A sum of Rs. 23,900 was recovered during the year on account of Municipal tolls and paid to the Council. All the renters' accounts were closed within the year.

The following is a return of Medical Aid Dues of the Province collected during the year 1900 :—

No. of Estates dealt with.	No. of Bills issued.		Total Values of Bills issued.		Amount recovered in 1900.		Remarks.
	1900.		1900.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	
875	1st quarter	788	1st quarter	9,920 55	January ...	4,008 39	Arrears on 31st December, 1900, amounted to Rs. 17,229·15. Of this, a sum of Rs. 14,142·11 was for fourth quarter, 1900, bills of which quarter were received from the Medical Officers during January and February, 1901. Deducting the latter sum, the actual amount which was in arrears on 31st December, 1900, was Rs. 3,087·04, for the recovery of which seizure authorities were sent to Ratemahatmayas, and four cases were instituted for recovery of sums aggregating to Rs. 10·10 on account drugs supplied.
	2nd do.	872	2nd do.	13,245 29	February ...	3,921 23	
	3rd do.	873	3rd do.	14,074 15	March ...	3,629 9	
	4th do.	873	4th do.	14,142 11	April ...	1,806 39	
					May ...	5,542 63	
	Total ...	3,406	Total ...	51,382 10	June ...	2,378 79	
					July ...	2,634 10	
					August ...	7,409 88	
					September	2,730 36	
					October ...	2,834 31	
					November...	6,725 0	
					December...	4,081 59	
					Total ...	47,701 76*	

* This amount includes sums credited at Treasury on Colombo cheques.

The following statement illustrates how largely the work under this branch has developed in the last five years, due not, I imagine, to any increase of sickness on the estates, but to the extension of the Government Medical Service in the planting districts and its consequently increased means of reaching and treating sick coolies :—

Return of Medical Aid Dues for the Central Province from 1896 to 1900 (Five Years).

Year.	No. of Estates dealt with.	No. of Bills issued.	Amounts recovered. Rs. c.	Total Values of Bills. Rs. c.
1896	839	3,271	38,825 16	40,499 46
1897	905	3,371	41,768 66	43,095 29
1898	921	3,474	46,297 79	47,879 23
1899	872	3,388	47,370 3	44,393 65
1900	875	3,406	47,701 76	51,382 10

The following statement shows progress of recovery of Police Tax in each district of the Province during 1899 and 1900 :—

Statement of Police Tax.

	Kandy.	Nuwara Eliya.	Matale.	Total.
1899.				
One year's assessment, 1899 ...	Rs. 10,761	Rs. 7,855	Rs. 2,335	Rs. 20,951
Arrears outstanding on 31st December, 1898 ...	Rs. 1,850	Rs. 1,646	Rs. 566	Rs. 4,062
Percentage on one year's assessment ...	17	20	24	19
Collections in 1899 ...	Rs. 10,962	Rs. 8,255	Rs. 2,655	Rs. 21,872
Percentage on one year's assessment ...	102	105	113	105
Arrears on 31st December, 1899	Rs. 1,651	Rs. 1,246	Rs. 246	Rs. 3,143
Percentage on one year's assessment ...	15	15	10	14
1900.				
One year's assessment, 1900	Rs. 11,641	Rs. 7,851	Rs. 2,393	Rs. 21,885
Arrears outstanding on 31st December, 1899 ...	Rs. 1,651	Rs. 1,246	Rs. 246	Rs. 3,143
Percentage on one year's assessment ...	14	15·99	10	14
Collections in 1900	Rs. 10,768	Rs. 7,842	Rs. 2,278	Rs. 20,888
Percentage on one year's assessment ...	93	99·88	95	95
Arrears on 31st December, 1900 ...	Rs. 2,524	Rs. 1,260	Rs. 360	Rs. 4,144
Percentage on one year's assessment ...	21	16	10	19

EXPENDITURE.

3. The following is a comparative statement of the expenditure in the Central Province in the years 1899 and 1900. There was an increase of Rs. 1,519·98 in expenditure under the head "Other Charges," in the Kandy District in 1900, chiefly under the heads Registration of Kandyan Marriages, Travelling Allowance to Government Agent and his Clerks and Interpreters, Compensation for Lands erroneously sold :—

Comparative Statement of Expenditure for 1899 and 1900.

District.	1899. Personal Emoluments.	1899. Other Charges.	1899. Total.	1900. Personal Emoluments.	1900. Other Charges.	1900. Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Kandy	41,909 99	28,206 34	70,116 33	41,686 6	29,726 32	71,412 38
Matale	14,063 17	3,594 79	17,657 96	13,848 35	3,606 86	17,455 21
Nuwara Eliya	9,813 3	6,616 65	16,429 68	9,595 88	4,993 72	14,589 60
Total ...	65,786 19	38,417 78	104,203 97	65,130 29	38,326 90	103,457 19

4. I annex a statement of the births and deaths registered in each district during 1900 and a statement of the marriages under Ordinance No. 4 of 1870 during the year :—

Statement of Births and Deaths in the Central Province in each Quarter of the Year 1900.

District.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Total.
Births.					
Kandy	2,973	3,490	3,125	4,163	13,751
Matale	942	1,092	909	1,098	4,041
Nuwara Eliya	898	906	787	915	3,506
	4,813	5,488	4,821	6,176	21,298
Deaths.					
Kandy	2,081	2,826	3,584	3,626	12,117
Matale	709	729	1,048	917	3,403
Nuwara Eliya	571	691	663	813	2,738
	3,361	4,246	5,295	5,356	18,258

Progress Return of Kandyan Marriages registered in the Central Province during the Year 1900.

District.	Registered in 1899.	Registered in 1900.
Kandy	3,910 ...	2,756
Matale	1,297 ...	1,023
Nuwara Eliya	769 ...	169
	5,976	3,948

The death-rate in each district during the year was (exclusive of the estate population) as follows :—

Kandy District	41·28
Matale District	41·63
Nuwara Eliya District	29·82

FOOD SUPPLY.

5. The following are the figures given by six Ratemahatmayas of the Kandy District of the extent of land cultivated with food grains during the year :—

District.		Extent cultivated. Acres.	Yield. Bushels.
Udunuwara ...		3,864	121,668
Yatinuwara ...	Paddy	4,517	90,340
	Other Grain	295	2,900
Tumpane ...	Paddy	4,508	90,161
	Other Grain	256	3,840
Harispattu ...	Paddy	5,039	100,780
	Other Grain	871	8,710
Pata Dumbara ...	Paddy	5,390	107,800
	Other Grain	500	5,000
Udapalata ...	Paddy	2,796	113,897
	Other Grain	134	2,986
Uda Dumbara ...	No figures given by these Ratemahatmayas of actual acreage cultivated in 1900.		
Pata Hewaheta ...			
Uda Bulatgama ...			

The introduction of the new village register in the form submitted by me to Government will greatly facilitate the preparation of more accurate statistical information of the extent of land brought under cultivation annually in each Province, and enable each revenue officer to check more thoroughly the returns furnished by the principal headmen.

The ruling price of country paddy is Re. 1·50 a bushel and of kurakkan Re. 1 a bushel at the threshing-floor, and of country rice Rs. 4 and kurakkan Re. 1·25 in the bazaars.

The local grain supply is supplemented by plentiful supplies of sweet potatoes, brinjals, and other vegetables, yams, green peas, and beans, manioca, chillies, with jak fruit, pumpkins, and plantains grown in their own gardens, and with the ordinary curry stuffs and dry fish procured from the local bazaar. Imported rice at Rs. 4·50 per bushel provides the food supply to the estate population and to about one-third of the rest of the population of the Province.

There appears to me, as far as I have yet been able to judge from personal observation at least in the Kandy District, an ample extent of chena land available for cultivation in most villages, though no doubt a great extent has passed out of possession of the Kandyans through imprudent sales, and in some villages in consequence the restriction of the extent of high lands available for pasturage has led to serious diminution in the number of cattle for agricultural use. It is only in Uda Dumbara, where paddy land is scarce, that permits to chena upon Crown lands are issued.

IRRIGATION.

6. I have nothing of importance nor any progress under this head to record during 1900. The Provincial Board held six meetings during the year.

The principal irrigation elas and works that received the attention of the Board during the year were—

(1) The Udugoda Bandara-ela (2) The Werapitiya-ela	In Dumbara of Kandy District.
(3) The Waduwela-ela (4) The Bodi-ela (5) The Lamasuriyagama-ela	In Nuwara Eliya District.
(6) The Bowatenna-ela (7) Wannigamawewa (8) Village tanks	In Matale District.

although no expenditure on any of the first seven was sanctioned during the year.

The manufacture of cement pipes for sluices in the village tanks of the Matale District was continued at Dambulla.

7. I invite attention to the remarks of my Assistants at Matale and Nuwara Eliya under this heading, and to the following extract from a report that I submitted to the Central Irrigation Board at the close of the year :—

From the Appendix E attached to the reports of the Central and Provincial Irrigation Boards (Sessional Paper XX. of 1899) it appears that a sum of Rs. 284,765·53 has been expended on irrigation works in the Central Province therein enumerated, of which only Rs. 23,462·49 was spent in village tanks in the Matale District up to the end of 1898. The above sum is exclusive of the expenditure on upkeep and repairs, amounting to Rs. 15,048·18. The maintenance of many of these works requires skilled labour, which it is impossible for villagers to supply, and even if no further expenditure on irrigation works in the Central Province were to be incurred, constant supervision by some qualified engineer is necessary, if the works already executed are to be properly and economically maintained and the capital outlay not to be endangered by risk of serious damage occurring owing to repairs, possibly trifling, originally not being efficiently carried out.

2. Even where no direct charge for maintenance is made upon irrigation funds and repairs are left to villagers, the necessity for skilled supervision is none the less necessary, indeed, it is even more necessary, if the cost of maintenance in labour is not to be thrown away by being improperly applied.

3. The whole scheme of the irrigation, as understood and set out in the Ceylon Irrigation Manual, depends on constant supervision of a superior officer. This supervision has been hitherto supplied by officers of the Public Works Department, and irreparable damage to irrigation works already constructed as well as delay and disappointment in the development and execution of irrigation works in this Province will ensue if adequate arrangements for the continuance of the supervision exercised in previous years is not provided by the new Irrigation Department.

4. In the list above quoted there are—

Twenty-one works specified in the Kandy District.
Sixteen works specified in the Matale District, exclusive of 141 village tanks.
Twenty-one works specified in the Nuwara Eliya District.

5. The only officers of the Irrigation Department in this Province at present are Mr. Caspersz, Sub-Inspector in the Nuwara Eliya District, drawing a salary of Rs. 1,000 per annum and an allowance of Rs. 360 per annum, and Mr. Thalayasingham, the Sub-Inspector of Village Tanks in the Matale District. There is no one at all in the Kandy District.

6. These officers were hitherto supervised and received their instructions from the officers of the Public Works Department in this Province under the direction of the Provincial Engineer, who fortunately for the interests of irrigation in the Province has always taken a great interest in this work.

7. In addition to the above works, many of which are to my own personal knowledge at the present moment in very great disrepair and in need of prompt attention if they are to serve the purpose of irrigation channels at all, there are very many works throughout the villages of the Central Province which require attention and skilled repairs. The villagers are willing enough to contribute to the cost of repair and upkeep, but until we can get officers to make surveys and estimates we cannot help them.

These works are of as much importance to the Kandyans in the hill villages as the large irrigation works, which possibly appeal more to the imagination and sympathies of the Central Irrigation Board, in the low-country of other Provinces, and I venture to assert that there is no part of Ceylon with which I have been familiar in which less has been done to meet the wishes of the landowners and encourage their own efforts to help themselves than in the Central Province. The very nature of their irrigation channels led round the hills for long distances, crossing streams constantly swollen by heavy rains, proves the need of assisting those who have opened them, but are powerless without skilled labour and scientific advice to maintain and keep them open. It is time that the landowners in the Central Province were given some of the assistance to contend with the forces of nature in maintaining their irrigation works, which has been freely given in other Provinces, was not denied in previous years in this Province, but which has certainly not been extended in more recent years.

8. In addition to these claims which merit attention in all parts of the Central Province, there are the larger works which still await survey. Parts of the Matale East and North Districts and of Dumbara in the Kandy District are still practically uninhabited for want of water for irrigation purposes, although large rivers, such as the Mahaweli-ganga, Amban-ganga, and Kalu-ganga, intersect them and run to waste.

If any attempt is to be made to develop these areas, the services of a competent and skilled irrigation officer will be required, if only to consider the practicability of the schemes proposed and to place them intelligently before the Central Irrigation Board.

9. As regards the requirements of the Nuwara Eliya District, I beg reference to the Administration Report of Mr. W. E. Davidson for 1899 and the Lists B, C, and D attached thereto. The work hitherto done has been of immense advantage, and extension of the irrigation works in Walapane is the most pressing need in that district. The refusal to grant chena licenses in that district makes it more incumbent on the Government to provide the amunas and channels required for irrigating the land which the villagers are ready to cultivate.

10. I trust the Central Irrigation Board will recognize from the above remarks the wide field that there is still in the Central Province for useful and remunerative expenditure on small irrigation works, such as village amunas and elas, apart from the larger and more ambitious schemes enumerated, remembering that it is on the maintenance of the existing channels throughout the villages that we depend for the sustenance and food of the inhabitants of the villages, which will in the future provide colonists and cultivators under the larger schemes, not only in this, but in the adjacent Provinces.

11. For these reasons I trust that I shall not be thought unreasonable in urging the appointment from the 1st January, 1901, of the following irrigation officers to work in this Province, viz.:—

(1) An additional Sub-Inspector on a salary of Rs. 720, with allowance of Rs. 240 per annum.

(2) An irrigation officer on a salary of Rs. 3,000, and with a commuted allowance of Rs. 1,000 per annum.

12. The Sub-Inspector will work for the present in the Kandy District, each of the officers now in the Matale and Nuwara Eliya Districts having more than sufficient employment in the supervision of the existing irrigation works, maintenance works, and surveys of proposed works.

13. The irrigation officer's duties will be to control and supervise the work of these three subordinate officers, issuing them the necessary professional instructions, receive their accounts, and check their expenditure, while he will himself inspect and check the work done, and at the same time devote himself to the examination of those larger schemes of irrigation which it will be necessary for him to bring under the consideration of the Director of Irrigation and Central Irrigation Board.

8. The abolition of the paddy tax has to a great extent shifted the responsibility for the upkeep of minor irrigation works from the shoulders of the Government to those of the landowners, and it should be made plain to the villagers that Government assistance can only be given in future in return for labour freely given or upon payment of water-rate; but where the villagers are prepared to contribute and to recognize their liability, there should be no delay on the part of the Central Irrigation Board to afford relief, although the work may not possibly be of such importance or magnitude to attract attention among the many larger and more ambitious schemes constantly before the Central Irrigation Board.

9. In the Matale District the Bowetenna-ela is deserving of immediate attention, and the completion of the Eraula tank by raising the spill should now be taken in hand.

10. In the Nuwara Eliya District there is very much useful work waiting for attention and help from the Central Irrigation Board, the villagers being ready and willing to contribute towards the cost of repairs, if only the figures and estimates can be placed before them, and these cannot be given without the surveys, which the Central Irrigation Board hitherto has not sanctioned.

11. I have not been able during the past year to inspect the irrigation districts of the Matale and Nuwara Eliya Districts, or indeed to study on the spot the requirements of the villagers of the Uda Dumbara district, who are to such a great extent dependent on chenas for their food supply, although the waters of the Mahaweli-ganga are ready for the irrigation of the rich soil of their Bintenna, but I hope in the ensuing year to find time for this very important and interesting duty.

LEGISLATION.

12. I have none to recommend for the Island generally, nor for this Province till I have had a longer experience of its requirements and conditions. The sale of toddy in the villages and on the adjacent estates is one of the subjects requiring careful and constant attention, and it is evident from the severe fines imposed by the courts and their ready payment that fining with the alternative of simple imprisonment does not exercise a sufficiently deterrent effect, and it is possible that special legislation will become necessary to enable the local headmen to deal more effectively with this offence.

WORKS MOST REQUIRED IN THE PROVINCE.

13. In the Kandy District I mention—

(1) Bridge over the Mahaweli-ganga, to take the place of the present Gonawatta ferry, to serve the traffic on the road to Teldeniya, Rangalla, and Uda Dumbara.

(2) Additional Government offices in Kandy for accommodation of the Public Works Department, Colonial Surgeon's staff, and Fiscal's Department. The present Fiscal's office—the best specimen of a really old Kandyan building—in Kandy should be set apart for a Kandyan Art Museum, where specimens of old Kandyan work in ivory, silver, copper, painting, weaving, wood-carving, and every article representing the old Kandyan life, now fast disappearing, should be collected and conserved. This building is now occupied by the Fiscal's Department, and has much suffered in the past from ill-considered adaptations and alterations tending to destroy its distinctive features.

(3) Additional barracks for the Police at Kandy, who are now quartered in what is known as Soysa's buildings in Ward street at some distance from the station, and at an annual charge for rent to Government of Rs. 2,420.

(4) Improvement to road and widening of bridge over the moat between United Service Library and Dalada Maligawa, and completion of the Buddhist wall between present wall and United Service Library.

(5) New police station at Deltota.

(6) Improvement to police stations at Pussellawa, Gampola, and Nawalapitiya.
(7) Quarters for Government clerks at Hatton, where rent is high and accommodation very poor.
(8) New hospital at Glencairn, Dikoya.

Roads.

(1) Connection of Deltota road with the Rahatungoda road and Haragama-Kurunduoya road system. The estates through which it will pass have consented to give the land free of compensation, but are not willing to contribute under the Branch Roads Ordinance of 1876, which Government has hitherto insisted upon before sanctioning any expenditure.

There are several roads in the Central Province which could be linked up with great advantage to the communications between the different districts and completion of the road system of the Province. In many instances the estates through which the junction road would pass are willing to give the land, but will not contribute toward the construction and future upkeep under the Branch Roads Ordinance. I think myself that in these cases the Government should undertake the construction, it being to the general interest to perfect the means of communication throughout the Province, and the estates having already contributed to the construction and upkeep of the roads as far as made, and being served sufficiently by the road in their present state.

(2) The extension of the road from Nugatenna and Madugoda to the Bintenna at Alutnuwara should be pressed on. Government now gives a grant of Rs. 5,000 annually to the District Road Committee. I was not satisfied with the trace laid out or the work done by Mr. A. M. Perera, Superintendent of Minor Roads, when I went over the road in April, 1900, and a new trace has been undertaken by Mr. Buyzer, Licensed Surveyor, under supervision of the Provincial Engineer, and I hope to be able to place the work of extension of 3 miles in the hands of a competent contractor in 1901.

(3) The Darrawella to Annfield grant-in-aid road has been completed during the year.

(4) The Nugawela to Ulapane grant-in-aid road has not yet been commenced; the planters' moiety not having yet been paid into the General Treasury.

(5) Work has commenced upon the Alagalla-Kadugannawa grant-in-aid road.

The requirements of the Matale and Nuwara Eliya Districts will be found detailed in the reports of the Assistant Agents, though some of the Nuwara Eliya District would appear to come more properly under the heading of "luxuries" when considered with those of other parts of the Province and Island.

PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

14. I do not feel that the experience of but one year, in which I have only been able to visit a few parts of this Province, entitles me to set out at length or even to formulate at present any particular scheme for the improvement of the Province or any part of it. I shall be in a better position to do this at the end of the present year.

SANITARY CONDITION.

15. The annexed returns with which the Colonial Surgeon has favoured me shows the extent of medical relief given at the different hospitals and dispensaries throughout the Province in 1900, and the advantage taken of it by the village population :—

Estates Branch.

Return of Cases treated at the District Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Central Province during the Year 1900.

		Civil.		Estate.		Total.	
		Persons.	Visits.	Persons.	Visits.	Persons.	Visits.
District Hospital.	Dikoya ...	396	562	3,847	4,812	4,243	5,374
Do.	Lindula ...	602	725	4,246	5,027	4,848	5,752
Do.	Kelebokka ...	657	1,084	1,374	2,341	2,031	3,425
Do.	Uda Pussellawa ...	892	1,028	1,014	1,194	1,906	2,222
Do.	Maskeliya ...	253	317	5,635	6,854	5,888	7,171
Do.	Deltota ...	1,300	1,758	2,210	2,573	3,510	4,331
Do.	Nawalapitiya ...	2,138	2,766	3,247	3,423	5,385	6,189
Do.	Teldeniya ...	4,905	9,396	539	779	5,444	10,175
Do.	Ramboda ...	761	1,983	723	902	1,484	2,885
District Dispensary.	Maturata ...	1,204	2,015	1,362	1,660	2,566	3,675
Do.	Dimbula ...	541	821	3,352	4,306	3,893	5,127
Do.	Pussellawa ...	160	223	3,836	4,133	3,996	4 356
Do.	Elkaduwa ...	1,432	2,441	2,871	3,604	4,303	6.045
Do.	Agrapatana ...	—	—	3,238	3,809	3,238	3,809
Do.	Watawala ...	928	1,258	3,685	4,231	4,613	5,489
Do.	Bogawantalawa ...	90	123	3,933	5,414	4,023	5,537
Do.	Dolosbage ...	313	421	2,448	2,735	2,761	3,156
Do.	Rattota ...	2,941	3,739	1,052	1,187	3,993	4,926
Do.	Kotmale ...	239	391	1,753	1,966	1,992	2,357
Do.	Galagedara ...	3,854	6,861	982	1,398	4,836	8,259
Do.	Rangala ...	11	12	1,146	1,249	1,157	1,261
Do.	Gammaduwa ...	1,204	1,301	1,224	1,692	2,428	2,993
Do.	Watagoda ...	103	182	1,105	1,252	1,208	1,434
Do.	Kadugapnawa ...	4,976	9,871	624	832	5,600	10,703
Do.	Pundalu-oya ...	559	753	1,260	1,481	1,819	2,234
Do.	Nanu-oya ...	340	431	1,887	2,284	2.227	2,715
Do.	Wattegama ...	3,172	5,197	1,223	1,757	4.395	6,954

Civil Branch.

List of Cases treated at the Outdoor Dispensaries in the Central Province during the Year 1900.

Name of Institution.		Civil Patients.		Estate Labourers.		Total.	
		Persons.	Visits.	Persons.	Visits.	Persons.	Visits.
Government Civil Hospital, Kandy	...	2	3	959	1,154	961	1,157
Do. Gampola	...	10,306	15,148	3,939	4,638	14,245	19,786
Do. Matale	...	11,892	22,056	4,846	5,678	16,738	27,734
Do. Nuwara Eliya	...	1,638	1,934	890	922	2,528	2,856
Do. Mulhalkele	...	2,542	2,983	318	406	2,860	3,389
Do. Katugastota	...	5,456	10,168	—	—	5,456	10,168
Do. Dambulla	...	4,809	8,462	—	—	4,809	8,462
Outdoor Dispensary, Kandy	...	8,310	15,641	—	—	8,310	15,641
Do. Galawela	...	6,283	8,596	—	—	6,283	8,596
Do. Kongahawela	...	4,593	5,130	—	—	4,593	5,130
Do. Enamaluwa	...	883	1,786	—	—	883	1,786
Do. Nalanda	...	2,372	2,854	—	—	2,372	2,854
Do. Paldeniya	...	4,033	5,137	—	—	4,033	5,137
Do. Nildandahina	.	1,271	1,428	—	—	1,271	1,428
Do. Padiyapelella	...	907	1,324	15	15	922	1,339
Do. Hanguranketa	...	3,864	4,273	7	9	3,871	4,282
Do. Mousakeriya	...	3,552	3,841	202	257	3,754	4,098
Do. Kalundawa-Erawela	...	437	950	—	—	437	950
Do. Kibissa	...	1,041	2,364	—	—	1,041	2,364
Do. Dambulu-oya	...	363	742	—	—	363	742

16. The Board of Health met six times during the year, and had much business of sanitary importance under consideration. By-laws under the Ordinance No. 15 of 1862 were adopted, and after sanction by His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council were published in the *Gazette* and have been introduced for general observance throughout the Province.

17. The Board decided to bring the following small towns throughout the Province under the operation of the Sanitary Ordinances of 1892 and 1900, and a Proclamation to that effect was published in the *Government Gazette* No. 5,738 of 30th November, 1900, and No. 5,740 of 7th December, 1900, and the Ordinances will take effect therein from the 1st January, 1901 :—

Towns proclaimed under Ordinances of 1892 and 1900.

Rattota, Dambulla — in Matale District.

Wattegama, Pussellawa, Norwood, Maskeliya, Bogawantalawa — in the Kandy District.

Ragalla, Kandapola, Padiyapelella, Lindula, Pundalu-oya, Agrapatana, Tillicoultry, Dimbula, Kotagala — in the Nuwara Eliya District.

18. The attention of the Board was especially given during the year to the sanitary requirements of Hatton and Dikoya, Talawakele, Nanu-oya, and Kadugannawa, especially as regards drainage and water supply. The provision of a pure water supply at Hatton and other large bazaars in this Province is a matter of extreme difficulty, the sources of existing supply from streams being nearly in all cases contaminated by cooly lines and manuring of estates, necessitating heavy expenditure in acquisition of land for protection of source, construction of reservoir, and conveyance of water by pipes to the bazaars, which the limited revenue of the towns cannot meet without assistance by loan from Government.

The drains in the Talawakele bazaar were practically completed at a cost of Rs. 3,122·41, and a new well was dug at the Lindula end of the bazaar. The water supply of this bazaar is under consideration of the Board, and must be dealt with in 1901.

At Hatton the scavenging of the town was carried out at a cost of Rs. 1,320, and at Dikoya at a cost of Rs. 750 under contracts in each bazaar. The Board served notices upon the owners of property in each place to secure the better drainage of houses and cattle galas and provision of Horbury latrines.

A vote of Rs. 5,300 from Government, together with a grant from the Railway, has enabled the Board to secure the proper drainage of the bazaar at Kadugannawa, which will be carried out early in 1901, and the insanitary huts which disgraced the Railway premises at this station have at length been removed upon the completion of the permanent cooly lines, though it is much to be regretted that the Railway authorities should have built them on the only open space in the bazaar and immediately opposite the important Government school.

19. Cholera broke out at Katugastota and Pallekelle estate in September and spread to the Matale and the Nuwara Eliya Districts, prevailing most severely in the latter at Idamalanda, where there were forty deaths. Smallpox also occurred at intervals in the estates and in a village near Kadugannawa.

20. The local bazaars throughout each district are inspected regularly by the Ratemahatmaya, and the monthly report on condition of each submitted to the Government Agent and the Board of Health.

21. Vaccination was carried on regularly during the year. Attention was given to the provision of general cemeteries during the year at Gampola and Nawalapitiya by the Local Boards of these towns.

CRIME.

22. The following statements give the number of cases of murder and attempted murder reported to court and of instances in which the knife was used during the year, and also those brought to trial and the conviction obtained :—

Statement showing Number of Cases of Murder or Attempted Murder in the Central Province during 1900.

Station.	Murder.			Attempted Murder.		
	Reported.	Brought to Trial.	Convictions obtained.	Reported.	Brought to Trial.	Convictions obtained.
Makulumada	1	1	—	—	—	—
Kalaganwatta	1	1	1	—	—	—
Nikola	1	1	—	—	—	—
Haloluwa	1	1	—	—	—	—
Mailapitiya	1	1	—	—	—	—
Godapola	1	1	—	—	—	—
Madawala	1	1	1	—	—	—
Craighead	1	1	1	—	—	—
Pallekele	1	1	1	—	—	—
Metihakka	1	1	1	—	—	—
Karagahalanda	1	1	—	—	—	—
Aratenna	1	1	1	—	—	—
St. Andrew's	1	1	1	—	—	—
Combewood	1	1	—	—	—	—
Inchestelly	1	1	—	—	—	—
Tibbotuwawa	1	1	1	—	—	—
Bittacy	1	1	—	—	—	—
Yalagoda	1	1	—	—	—	—
Moneragalla	1	1	—	—	—	—
Galewela	—	—	—	1	1	—
Total ...	19	19	8	1	1	—

Statement of Cases, including Homicides, in which the Knife was used during 1900.

Station.	Reported.	Tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
Kandy ...	74	74	30	44	—
Deltota ...	57	57	16	41	—
Galagedara ...	17	17	8	8	1
Panwila and Urugala ...	27	27	11	14	2
Matale ...	32	32	9	23	—
Gampola ...	31	31	14	17	—
Hatton ...	12	12	9	2	1
Nuwara Eliya ...	6	6	3	3	—
Total ...	256	256	100	152	4

23. The headmen throughout the Province do their best certainly to prevent and detect crime, and I would specially commend to the notice of Government in this connection the constant good work done by Kobbekaduwa Ratemahatmaya of the Yatinuwara and Tumpane divisions, who has always taken the greatest interest and evinced unflagging energy in the investigation of cases and the punishment of criminals.

I have taken pains to enforce upon each Ratemahatmaya the importance of closely supervising the crime reports sent in by the Koralas, and the form of crime diary that each has now to send in monthly compels the Ratemahatmaya to investigate the course and conduct of each case of crime that occurs in his division. The report books are produced each division day at the Kachcheri and also before me whenever on circuit, and the Koralas and Arachchies examined as to cause of failure in prosecution of any case entered therein ; and the payment of the Korala's salary is regulated by his efficiency in discharge of these duties.

Prompt arrest of accused persons is now almost invariably secured. It is not so easy to secure the personal interest from the headmen, which is necessary to obtain successful prosecution and conviction, and very often the efforts of the best headmen are defeated by combination between the complainant and accused and the pre-arranged alteration of evidence to be given in court.

24. The regular and rural police have always worked well together, and with few exceptions have discharged their duties efficiently.

The Province has been under-officered during the year, and the addition or rather the restoration to its strength of the European Assistant Superintendent is much required. The appointment is necessary to relieve the Superintendent of the heavy office work and afford him more time for inspection duty beyond the town, to supervise the prosecution in cases of serious crime by the headmen, keep the register of village crime, and assist in the control and administration of the police stationed in Kandy.

25. Theft of praedial produce, especially in the Matale District, gave some cause for anxiety during the year, and rural police under the provisions of the Ordinance No. 16 of 1865 were temporarily established at Ukuwela and Katugastota in the Kandy District and at Yatawatta in the

Matale District, with considerable advantage, in my opinion, to the districts and estates concerned. The combination between the regular and rural police in this duty secures—

(1) Efficient patrolling by night;
(2) Regular supervision of suspected receivers;
(3) Collection of information regarding disposal of produce and yield of native gardens;
(4) Promptness of arrest and production of evidence before court—

all tending to exercise a very marked deterrent effect on those in the villages and on the estates who benefit by theft and sale of prædial produce.

I know of no better system, nor has any been suggested by the Associations of the districts concerned. The system recommended by the Committee appointed in 1895 to consider this special question has never been given a trial by those concerned.

CATTLE STEALING.

26. Cattle stealing is not prevalent to any great extent, although there have been a few cases during the year in each division of the Kandy District, cattle killing being more attractive apparently than cattle stealing and removal.

There were 50 cases of cattle stealing reported throughout the Province in 1900.

The village crime registers, which are now in use throughout the Province, will afford more accurate information in the future regarding the number of cases brought and the actual number of persons charged and convicted under this and other serious crimes than it has hitherto been possible to secure, and at the same time mark the actual localities in which such crime is more particularly prevalent.

CATTLE DISEASE.

27. Murrain broke out at Ulapane in the Udapalata in July, resulting in the death of twenty cattle. Foot-and-mouth disease prevailed at intervals in other parts of the Kandy District and at Talawakele. Relief in all cases was at once afforded by despatch of an officer of the Government Veterinary Department.

NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

28. It is extremely difficult to give any accurate information under this head. There has been extension of cultivation of cardamoms in the Nitre Cave district and elsewhere, but I have no means of ascertaining the actual extent so brought under cultivation during the year under review. The cultivation of tobacco increases steadily in Dumbara and Harispattu, and fresh land is opened in every village for garden cultivation, though the actual acreage given by the headmen cannot be accepted.

WORK UNDER WASTE LANDS ORDINANCES.

29. The following statement shows the work in hand in the Kandy District under the Ordinances during 1900 :—

[For Table see next page.]

There is much work to be taken up under these Ordinances in the Matale District, which will receive attention of the Assistant Agent in 1901.

CHENA CULTIVATION.

30. An extent of 172 acres was allowed in the Kandy District for this purpose, as against 194 in 1899, distributed as follows :—

	Acres.
Uda Dumbara ...	107
Pata Dumbara ...	25
Pata Hewaheta ...	40

SALE OF LANDS BY VILLAGERS.

31. Sales have naturally taken place between villagers and traders, but except in one case, in the Kelani Valley reserve, where the Crown asserted its rights, there is no reason to believe that lands have been sold with insufficient title. The damage under this head has already been done in the Kandy District, and the villagers have had some useful object lessons which make them less eager to alienate their ancestral lands, whether garden or hena.

32. The annexed statement contains the Government vernacular schools in the Kandy District with number on register and average daily attendance at each. Harispattu gives the worst return. Rules to enforce better attendance and provide for the continuation and repair of schools were adopted by the Village Committees of Udapalata, Yatinuwara, Tumpane, and Harispattu, and published in the *Government Gazettes* of 4th May and 30th November, 1900, on confirmation by His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council, which will enable the headmen to improve matters educational :—

Statement showing the Attendance at each Government School in Kandy District during the Six Months, *i.e.*, July to December, 1900.

Division.	Name of School.	No. in the Register.	Average Attendance.
Udunuwara ...	Handessa ...	180 ...	79
Do. ...	Petiyagoda ...	214 ...	86
Do. ...	Wattappola. ...	138 ...	81
Yatinuwara ...	Peradeniya ...	133 ...	65
Do. ...	Kadugannawa ...	236 ...	130
Tumpane ...	Hataraliyadda ...	147 ...	48
Do. ...	Madawalatenna ...	102 ...	41

Statement of Work done under the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Kandy District in 1900.

Village.		Name of Land.	Extent. A.	R.	P.	Date of Survey.	No. of Preliminary Plan and Lot and Name of Licensed Surveyor and No. of Plan.	Date of first Notice under Waste Lands Ordinance.	If claimed, Name of Claimant.	Date of Final Order.	Term of Final Order.	No. and Date of *Gazette*.	No. of Kachcheri File.	Remarks.
Kandegama, Dumbara	Uda	Katukitulkele or Haraslulekele	10	3	0	—	P.P. 4,614; 12,284	July 2, 1897	1, Kana Luna Meiya Pillai; 2, Muna Kina Kosi Muhammadu; 3, Puncha Vidane Duraya	1900. October 31	Lands settled to claimants upon payment of Rs. 40 per acre	1900. No. 5,733 of November 8	21,925	—
Wattehena, palata	Udapalata	Gorandiyahiriya	17	0	30	—	P.P. 4,600; 12,270	July 7, 1897	S. R. M. S. Palanyappa Chetty	October 13	Land settled to claimant upon payment of Rs. 430	No. 5,731 of October 26	21,948	—
Nilawala, Hewaheta	Pata	Ebohinna and Galapitiyaya	61	1	6	—	C. A. O. Buyzer, Licensed Surveyor, December 27, 28, and 29, 1898.	August 30, 1897; second notice July 27, 1900	—	—	—	—	650 and 15,401	Referred to District Court
Godatale,	Tumpane	Karandahena	4	0	23	—	C. A. O. Buyzer, September 2, 1898	March 23, 1900	—	—	—	—	15,389	Referred to District Court
Dehideniya,	Tumpane	Dembatagahamaditta *alias* Kotika Ambehena	9	0	37	1898. September 1,	C. A. O. Buyzer, September 1, 1898	March 22, 1900	Mutunayakapedigedara Pula and Mutunayakapedigedara Mohota of Pelena	September 20	Claim admitted	No. 5,721 of September 28	15,390	—

Division.	Name of School.	No. in the Register.	Average Attendance.
Harispattu	Hedeniya (boys')	143	69
Do.	Hedeniya (girls')	86	27
Do.	Nugawela (boys')	167	59
Do.	Nugawela (girls')	89	26
Do.	Pujapitiya	131	57
Do.	Alawatugoda	112	76
Pata Dumbara	Naranpanawa	98	41
Do.	Gunnepana	218	126
Do.	Teldeniya	120	58
Do.	Paranagama	138	83
Do.	Udagemmedda	67	53
Uda Dumbara	Hanwella	110	28
Do.	Mediwaka	127	59
Do.	Udispattuwa (boys')	132	82
Do.	Udispattuwa (girls')	44	23
Do.	Urugala	165	32
Pata Hewaheta	Pattiyagama	65	31
Do.	Talatuoya	143	77
Do.	Tulpegoda	154	52
Udapalata	Hindagala	65	27
Do.	Udahentenna	104	58
Uda Bulatgama	Rambukpitiya	76	37
Do.	Yatiganhulaha	139	36

GENERAL.

33. The control and supervision of the work of the Local Boards at Gampola and Nawalapitiya takes the Government Agent to each town once a month. A report of the work done and going on at each place will be found in the Local Board Administration Reports file. Frequent inspections at Hatton are also necessary. I made as many tours of inspection as my other duties permitted me during the year to acquaint myself more fully with the requirements of the district and to meet the headmen and villagers in each division, but there is still much left to be visited in so large and important a Province.

34. The Hill Reserves at Galboda, Duke's Nose, and at Maskeliya and Bogawantalawa were handed over to the Assistant Conservator of Forests of the Nuwara Eliya District in March, and the depôt at Hatton was closed. The Assistant Conservator of Forests resident at Kurunegala has similarly taken charge of the Crown forests in Matale North and East, and will proceed with their demarcation.

The forest plantations at Galboda will be increased by the addition of the Kintail and Weraloos estates, in extent 769 acres, to be purchased from Mr. Walter Agar and used as a Railway fuel reserve.

Timber felling operations in Crown forests at Galagedara were discontinued for supply of the depôt at Kandy, and a contract was given to work in the Haragama forests. Felling in Udawattekele, better known as the jungle about Lady Horton's paths in Kandy, is no longer allowed, and only dead and decaying trees are taken out.

35. The occupation of Pretoria by the English Army under Lord Roberts was celebrated in Kandy on the 20th June with thanksgiving services, parade of troops and volunteers and a gymkhana during the day, and a perahera of thirty-eight elephants with fireworks and illuminations at night, closing with a ball at the Town Hall. This was the first occasion in which the electric light was used in Kandy for illumination of the temple and other buildings.

36. The jurisdiction of the Police Courts of Nuwara Eliya and Hatton and of the Kandy and Galagedara courts was slightly altered during the year, and there is now a Magistrate again stationed at Gampola, who sits also in Kandy three days a week and visits the Galagedara court twice a month. The Magistrate at Hatton sits two days each week at Nuwara Eliya and does not go beyond Nawalapitiya. The new arrangements are to the public advantage and have worked well. The Magistrate in Kandy was still further assisted by the transference to the District Judge of Kandy of all the civil work in the Court of Requests in cases where the amount sued for or value of land exceeded one hundred rupees.

37. The Village Tribunals have worked satisfactorily. There are no arrears, and cases are heard quickly. I think an additional President should be appointed with civil and criminal jurisdiction in Pata Hewaheta, Udapalata, and Uda Bulatgama.

38. In July census drill commenced throughout the Province, and the headmen were fully instructed in their duties, many of them being already familiar with it in the two previous decades.

39. The first batch of Boer prisoners passed through the Province on the 9th August, 1900. Large numbers of natives went to Kadugannawa to meet them.

40. A sum of Rs. 5,926·21 was collected in the Kandy District on account of the Indian Famine Fund, exclusive of the amount contributed on the estates. The appointment at the close of the year of Mr. H. L. Crawford as Commissioner under the Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance gave much satisfaction throughout the Province, and will I trust prepare the way for further legislation necessary to facilitate the working of the Ordinance and remove the abuses and difficulties which still render the administration of temple property unsatisfactory.

41. Mr. F. J. Smith vacated the appointment of Office Assistant to the Government Agent of this Province in June, after two years of excellent work in that capacity, and proceeded to Balapitiya in the Southern Province as Magistrate. His place was taken by Mr. R. N. Thaine.

Mr. R. A. G. Festing was attached to the Kachcheri as Cadet in July, 1900.

Mr. R. B. Campbell was appointed Superintendent of Surveys in the Central Province and assumed duties in September, 1900.

Mr. E. de Coucy Short, who had assumed duties as Assistant Government Agent in Matale in January after Mr. Fox, succeeded Mr. E. T. Noyes as Assistant Agent of the Nuwara Eliya District in August, being himself relieved by Mr. C. R. Cumberland at Matale, who upon being seconded for duty at the Boer Camp at Diyatalawa in December was succeeded by Mr. E. B. Alexander. Mr. G. Cookson succeeded Mr. H. R. Freeman as Magistrate at Hatton in November.

HERBERT WACE,
Government Agent.

Kandy, August 9, 1901.

REPORT ON THE MATALE DISTRICT FOR 1900.

Area, 926 square miles; Population at Census of 1891, 76,514.

THE following comparative statements show the revenue and expenditure brought to account at the Matale Kachcheri during 1899 and 1900 :—

Revenue.

Head of Service.	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Licenses, excise, and Internal Revenue not otherwise Classified.				
Stamps.				
Revenue (various services) ...	6,263 71	5,884 26	—	379 45
Fines and Forfeitures.				
Police Court ...	2,169 1	2,045 50	—	123 51
Government Agents ...	20 50	21 0	0 50	—
Other Departments ...	120 0	37 25	—	82 75
Forest Offences ...	77 88	236 84	158 96	—
Fees of Court or Office, Payments for Specific Services, and Reimbursements in Aid.				
Judicial stamps ...	3,732 15	3,589 95	—	142 20
Survey fees ...	137 11	406 11	269 0	—
Recoveries on irrigation works	608 83	375 4	—	233 79
Hospital stoppages ...	—	5 25	5 25	—
Collections at dispensaries ...	472 5	840 38	368 33	—
Cemetery fees ...	46 50	—	—	46 50
Police rates in town and rural district ...	2,655 92	2,278 82	—	377 10
School books and stationery...	225 17	252 35	27 18	—
Fees for title deeds ...	29 75	107 61	77 86	—
Post and Telegraph.				
Postage stamps ...	4,452 9	4,519 68	67 59	—
Rent of Government Property.				
Rent of lands ...	343 35	727 5	383 70	—
Miscellaneous Receipts.				
Sale of old stores ...	21 0	—	—	21 0
Unclaimed deposits ...	84 57	48 65	—	35 92
Sundries ...	6 0	47 53	41 53	—
Sale of Government Property.				
Timber ...	5,784 30	3,188 89	—	2,595 41
Crops on Crown lands ...	392 53	120 72	—	271 81
Sundries ...	36 10	520 0	483 90	—
Land Sales.				
Crown land sold ...	545 54	2,700 85	2,155 31	—
Premia on leases ...	251 50	251 50	—	—
Total ...	28,475 56	28,205 23	4,039 11	4,309 44

Expenditure.

	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments ...	16,728 96	16,680 19	Assistant Government Agent ...	13,848 35*
			Rural Police ...	1,664 59
			Forest Department ...	1,167 25
Other Charges ...	14,390 19	6,027 85	Assistant Government Agent ...	2,948 37
			Forest Department ...	3,079 48
Pensions ...	3,688 64	4,766 64		
Total expenditure	34,807 79	27,474 68		
Total revenue collected ...	28,475 56	28,205 23		
Excess of Expenditure ...	6,332 23	—		
Excess of Revenue	—	730 55		

* Exclusive of salary and exchange compensation of Assistant Government Agent, which is paid by the Treasurer.

Most of the above figures speak for themselves. The increase of revenue from rent of land is due to a greater number of chena permits being issued in 1900. In 1899 the applications for chena permits were presented too late for permits to issue and the revenue received in 1899 was far less than that recovered in preceding year.

The increase under head Sundries is due to several unclaimed deposits being credited to revenue. There was a further decrease of Rs. 379·45 in 1900 under head Revenue Stamps and of Rs. 142·20 under Judicial Stamps. This was due to the notaries and others preferring to buy their stamps in Kandy. A new stamp vendor was appointed towards the end of the year, and an increase may be expected in 1901. The recoveries on irrigation works show a decrease of Rs. 233·79. The recoveries were, however, considerably larger than in 1898. In 1899 the recoveries on Radawela-ela swelled the total of recoveries abnormally. The decrease under Police Rates is due to the whole amounts for the fourth quarter not being collected before the end of the quarter. The decrease under Timber is due to the closing of the depôt at Matale. There is also a corresponding decrease in the expenditure of the Forest Department.

The decrease under Crops on Crown Lands is due to the fact that there was no sale of the right to collect cinnamon on Crown lands throughout Matale east for want of bidders.

The following is a comparative statement of revenue which was derived from this district, but credited in other districts for 1899 and 1900 :—

	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.
Postage stamps in Colombo	5,971 25	6,853 36
Tolls in Kandy	13,940 41	14,602 0
Telegraph stamps in Colombo	4,490 20	3 680 36
Value of timber in Kandy	11,747 6	1,388 27
Value of fuel in Kandy	1,699 48	242 53
Value of ebony in Colombo	23,290 85	254 25
Value of Pallegama ebony in Colombo ...	1,160 37	1,485 81
Survey fees in Kandy for certificates of quiet possession	—	15 0

The arrack rent for this district is sold conjointly with the arrack rent for the rest of the Central Province and separate figures cannot be given.

There is a total decrease in revenue of Rs. 270·33 as compared with the previous year, and a total decrease in expenditure of Rs. 7,333·11 as compared with the previous year.

The excess of revenue over expenditure in 1900 was Rs. 730·55, as compared with an excess of expenditure amounting to Rs. 6,332·23 in 1899.

I.—FOOD SUPPLY OF THE PEOPLE.

The Ratemahatmaya, Matale north, reports that in his district paddy, hill paddy, and kurakkan form the chief food supply of the people. There is practically no imported rice. There is sufficient grown by the people themselves for their consumption, and to enable a good many of them to just pay for their road tax and for necessaries. The country rice is sold at Rs. 4·50 per bushel. The supply is neither plentiful nor scarce, but sufficient.

The Ratemahatmaya, Matale east, reports that kurakkan and paddy form the staple articles of diet for the people in his district. Rice is imported for the numerous estates, and many of the villagers who work on the estates live upon it. A great deal of the country is too hilly to grow paddy, and the people do not like migrating to the irrigable areas lower down, as previous experiments have in some cases proved fatal to those who have tried them. Imported rice is from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per bushel; country rice goes up to Rs. 4; kurakkan fetches Re. 1 per bushel.

The Ratemahatmaya, Matale south, reports that the chief food supply of the people consists of rice and kurakkan. There is a large foreign population settled in the district, and the rice grown is not sufficient for their consumption. To feed them a large quantity of rice is imported to Matale and there distributed. There was no dearth in the food supply during the year. The price of a bushel of rice is Rs. 4·50 and that of kurakkan Re. 1·50.

II.—THE PROGRESS OF IRRIGATION DURING THE YEAR AND VIEWS AS REGARDS THE FUTURE.

In Matale south no irrigation work of any importance was carried out last year. In Matale east also no progress can be recorded. The experiments in Matale east have in some cases had to be abandoned owing to the sickness or death of those who attempted them. Given easier means of communication some improvement might be effected.

Matale north is the home of irrigation in this district. Year by year there has been a marked improvement. Most of the smaller tanks have now been completely restored. The new cement pipe factory started at Dambulla last year has supplied them with pipes to carry off the water to their fields, and this system of using pipes has reduced the chances of a breach to a minimum. The standard of comfort of the people in Matale north has been raised till they now are beginning to look eagerly forward to the realization of more ambitious schemes, such as the restoration of the Dewahuwa tank and of Wannigamawewa tank near Sigiriya, both of which would serve to irrigate and bring under cultivation several miles of fertile paddy land. The attitude of the people is distinctly encouraging, but my views as regards the future of irrigation in this district are still in too embryonic a stage for me to give them expression.

I append extracts from the report of the Sub-Inspector of Irrigation, which give a more detailed account of the progress during the past year :—

1. *Restoration of Village Tanks* :—The number of village tanks in the working list was increased during the year by two, and the total number of tanks in the working list are 149, against 147 in 1899, 140 in 1898, 128 in 1897, and 122 in 1896. Out of the number 149, 148 are in Matale north, 1 in Matale east.

The villagers at present seem to take an active part in taking up new tanks and restoring them. The village tanks are increasing in number yearly, and it is likely that several more tanks will be included in the working list in successive years.

The two new tanks added to the list during the year lie in Wagapanaha Pallesiyapattu, Matale north, and their names are as follows :—(1) Katupottai-oya Korakawewa; (2) Galanna Wattaiwewa.

2. *Temple Tanks*.—Out of the total number of 149 tanks, seventeen are classed under temple tanks. Earthworks were contributed on fifteen tanks out of seventeen to entire satisfaction.

A channel to feed Talakeeriyagama Ihalawewa was traced during the year, and earthwork for this year was done in cutting the channel and blocking up the course of a stream by diverting same into the channel to feed the tank. This work was done in lieu of *katti* work. This tank suffered greatly from want of a good feeder, and now the tank bund must be raised and strengthened.

3. *Quantity of Earthwork done by Villagers.*—The quantity of earthwork performed by the villagers during the year was 9,325 cubes, which when compared with 9,178 cubes in 1899, 7,898 cubes in 1898, 7,210 cubes in 1897, and 6,754 cubes in 1896, shows a gradual increase. The failure to do earthwork on a few tanks was mainly due to sickness.

The shareholders of Tholombagollawewa have done their portion of earthwork in widening the feeding channel from Bannekgamawewa to Tholombagollawewa. This tank previously suffered greatly from want of a good feeder.

In addition to the earthwork which was contributed by the villagers, they had to perform extra work in tracing out leaks in bunds in all their wendings caused by the dead roots of trees and in re-forming bunds with puddle so as to stop further leaks at the same spot. About twenty-five such leaks in bunds were stopped during the year.

The villagers cleared 1,630 lines of tank bunds, as compared with 1,623 lines in 1899.

Besides jungle clearing on bunds, several stems and roots of trees were removed and burnt. In addition to this, the villagers had to cut and clear 34 miles of tank roads from the various Gansabhawa roads.

4. *Maintenance of Village Tank Sluices.*—There are thirty tanks fixed with new leather washers. Two tanks were repaired and fixed with new brass spindles, with wooden balls and cross bars, and several tanks were fixed with bolts and nuts. There were several leaks in stoneware pipes, which were stopped. Fifty-five stoneware pipes received during the early part of the year were distributed to several tanks. Leaks in seventeen tanks were repaired by fixing new pipes and eleven tanks were fitted with new pipes.

5. *Manufacturing Cement Pipe Sluices.*—A sum of Rs. 1,000 was expended during the year in making new moulds and cores for putting up a pipe shed at Dambulla and manufacturing cement pipe sluices and blocks for sluices.

There are several more tanks to be provided with cement pipe sluices, besides those provided with them this year, and there are a good number of cement pipe sluices lying at Dambulla available for use of new tanks.

6. *Surveys.*—No important surveys were taken up during the year. A feeding channel to Talakiriyagama Ihalawewa was traced and earthwork on it was completed.

Levels were taken in several village tank bunds in order to bring the bund to a uniform level, and also several bunds were measured and divided according to the extent each man holds, and posts were fixed by different shareholders to separate their lot from others. Several trial levels were taken from streams for feeding some tanks. Some proved successful, others were abandoned as the cutting was found to require too much labour.

A survey and section was taken for a masonry amuna or anicut across a stream at Warakamura during latter part of the year, for which plan and estimate will be submitted during the year 1901.

The Warakamura fields of about 32 acres in extent were cultivated by taking water from the stream by a temporary dam. But for years past the fieldowners have been unable to construct a dam owing to the velocity of the water, and so they asked Government for aid. The fieldowners are willing to pay water-rate. The situation of this field is about 4 miles from Matale town, and the work is worthy of consideration.

7. *Damages by Flood.*—Damages by flood were not so great as in previous years. One tank called Pattiwellawewa in Kandapalle korale breached this year. This was mainly due to want of proper spill accommodation. Besides this breach, there were several other small breaches caused by flood, but they were carefully mended at once.

8. *Cultivation.*—The cultivation on the whole was fair during the year, except that some fields which were sown for yala cultivation failed to give a good harvest, as there was very little rain for yala during the year.

9. *General Disposition.*—A list of defaulters was made for prosecution during this year. The extent of default during the year was 47 amunams 1 pela and 8 lahas, equivalent to 617 cubes. This is arrived at by calculating an amunam as equal to 13 cubes of earthwork.

The following is the list of default in each korale :—

		Extent. A.	P.	L.
	Wogapanaha Pallesiya Pattu Korale.			
1.	Lenadora Ambagaha Dalupotawewa ...	8	0	5
2.	Kalueppuluwewa ...	0	0	6
3.	Lumbekarawilewewa ...	0	1	2
4.	Ratmalagahaela Palugamawewa ...	0	0	8
5.	Mahawalganwewa	8	2	0
6.	Kalogahaelawewa	0	3	3
7.	Eranla Ihalawewa	0	2	8
8.	Eranla Mahawewa	2	1	5
9.	Tmbiriattewewa	2	2	9
10.	Mahahapuyawewa	2	2	9
11.	Gamediyagollewewa	1	1	5
12.	Lanawa Ihalawewa	0	2	2
13.	Lanawa Mahawewa	0	1	8
14.	Alakolawewa	0	1	5
	Total ...	27	1	3
	Inamaluwa Korale.			
1.	Inamaluwawewa	2	0	2
2.	Kotaketigewewa	0	3	0
3.	Galakotuwewewa	0	1	0
4.	Bellanwewa	0	2	9
5.	Palutawa Mahawewa ...	0	3	8
6.	Gedigaswelanewewa ...	0	0	4
7.	Udawalayagama Ihalawewa ...	0	0	3
8.	Pollattawewa	0	2	8
9.	Dikkandaelawewa	1	0	9
	Total ...	6	3	3
	Kandapalla Korale.			
1.	Henayalage Puwakpitiyawewa ...	0	2	5
2.	Dessagowewa	1	2	7
3.	Nelagama Ihalawewa ...	0	2	9
	Total ...	3	0	1
	Udugoda Pallesiya Pattu.			
1.	Nelumpotawewa	2	3	5
2.	Weherawewa	5	2	1
3.	Waikumburaiwewa	1	3	5
	Total ...	10	1	1

Tanks restored by Government.—There are two tanks restored by Government, and fieldowners under them are paying water-rate.

(1) *Pelwehera Tank in Wagapanaha Pallesiya Pattu Korale.*—There was a breach in this tank at the north end of the bund, which was caused owing to gravel soil being deposited over the bund. A sum of over Rs. 600 was spent for a puddle trench and re-forming and turfing the bund. Besides these, there was a maintenance estimate for a sum of Rs. 200 for re-forming the bund in weak places and minor repairs. The work was carefully carried out, and the bund is now in fair order.

(2) *Kurawilahena Tank in Wagapanaha Udasiya Pattu.*—There was a maintenance estimate for a sum of about Rs. 50. This amount was spent for doing some earthwork in filling lower and narrow places in the bund, destroying anthills, and several other minor works.

Besides these two Government tanks, there are several Government irrigation channels, anicuts, and amunams. A list of these is given below :—

1. Weeragahapelessa amuna.
2. Bowetenna channel.
3. Elahera anicut and channel.
4. Audella upper channel.
5. Do. lower channel.
6. Nadeniya amuna and channel.
7. Nickal-oya upper ela.
8. Kurugal-oya channel.
9. Radawala amuna.

Weeragahapelessa amuna is situated in Wagapanaha Pallesiya pattu. The object of this amuna is to turn water from a stream to feed a tank called Kurikotuwawewa. There was a maintenance estimate of Rs. 10, which was spent in filling earth in places washed off, turfing and tarring planks, &c.

Bowetenna Channel.—There are several ranges of paddy fields that are cultivated by this channel, and there are some more lands sold by the Crown yet uncultivated. The water that flows along the channel is insufficient to irrigate all lands under it. A permanent anicut across the oya is required to turn the whole water along the channel in dry season. There was a big breach at the end of the masonry wall in Malabodagahamulapotawa, which was caused by a boulder 7 feet by 5 feet by 4 feet. The boulder was blasted and removed, and the masonry wall was extended to a length of about 15 feet. 2½ cubes masonry in lime mortar pointed in cement was done. There was a maintenance estimate for Rs. 120, which was spent for the blasting of boulder, for 2½ cubes masonry, &c.

Elahera Anicut and Channel.—There are extensive tracts of paddy fields below this, and most of them were not cultivated. There are very few people living at Elahera. As the place is very unhealthy, people are afraid to go and settle down there and cultivate fields. There was a maintenance estimate for Rs. 25. Works such as clearing approach road, removing silt near sluice, tarring, and also clearing road to main head works were done.

Erenla tank is situated in Wagapanaha Pallesiya pattu and is included in the village tank list, as the villagers have to do a certain portion of earthwork. Government has spent a big sum in constructing a masonry spill across Erenla-oya, but has not completed raising the spill to the required height. The spill must be raised over 6 feet from the present spill-level so as to irrigate more lands by the upper level sluice. The tank at present does not hold water, as the masonry spill is very low.

There are extensive Crown lands which could be irrigated by this tank, and many people are willing to buy acres when the spill is raised to the required height.

There was a maintenance estimate for about Rs. 35. This amount was spent in adjusting two gangways to upper and low level sluices when required and doing earthwork near sluice.

III.—LEGISLATION REQUIRED.

A good deal has been written and spoken in this district with respect to the necessity for fresh legislation to put a stop to the thefts of cacao from estates. I have not yet had sufficient experience of the district to offer any fresh suggestions on this subject.

For the past two years fresh legislation has been recommended by Assistant Agents at Matale to protect the elas of native owners of paddy fields from the damage done to them by the drains of newly-opened estates.

IV.—THE WORKS MOST REQUIRED.

A three-weeks' acquaintance with the district in 1900 does not allow much scope for suggestions as to new works. The District Engineer has fortunately come to my aid, and the following remarks practically embody his suggestions. They are endorsed by my short experience :—

Roads.—The road from Balakaduwa to junction of Trincomalee and Anuradhapura roads requires raising at the 21¾ mile to permit of more effective drainage. Galas or halting-places for carts are much required. Sites have been chosen, and it is expected that they will be erected within the course of the next few months.

The road to Rattota from Matale requires extra metalling. The traffic has greatly increased, and the road is getting out of shape.

The road from Palapatwala to Galewala is a good dry weather road. In wet weather it is very bad, especially between 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th miles, where it is often submerged. The road requires raising at those points. The first mile and a half will be metalled in 1901, and estimates have been passed for bridges in 1901. It is to be hoped that another estimate for bridging the Pallepola-oya at the 28th mile will be sanctioned for 1902. The river rises very rapidly and stops the traffic along the road.

The road from Beligamuwa to Mirisgoni-oya is another good dry weather road. A fine bridge, 104 feet span, was completed over the Tammanna-oya. Two more bridges over the Maha-oya and Kongete-ela are sanctioned for 1901, and will make the road passable for traffic in all weathers. A few more culverts are required.

No new large public roads are required, but a minor cart road is required to open up the country through Matale east.

The rebuilding of the Matale bazaar drains is a matter of necessity, and is under consideration. It is impossible to attempt to improve them till a complete scheme has been formulated.

The question of an effective water supply is under consideration. The most practical scheme apparently is to bring water down by pipes about 2,000 ft. from above Wiltshire estate.

The two temporary wards connected with the Civil Hospital, Matale, should be replaced by permanent buildings. At present it costs Rs. 200 a year to re-thatch them, to say nothing of ordinary repairs. It will be found an economy to erect permanent buildings. An operating ward is much needed. Operations are at present performed in the verandah.

I repeat also from last year's list—

(1) Extension of Public Works Department road beyond Rattota to Laggala on grant-in-aid system.

(2) Further improvement of the Sigiriya road. Another vote of Rs. 3,000 is required from Government to put this road into passable order for cart traffic in all seasons. Culverts and bridges have been built, but the road is still practically impassable in wet weather, and is a great drawback to the enjoyment of a visit to the ruins in dry weather.

(3) Dispensaries at Kawudupelella, Yatawatta, and Kadadehawewa.

(4) Wells are required at Pahalawewa and Etawarahena in Matale north and at Weliwaranagolla, Welgomuwa, and Maragolla in Matale east. There are also a dozen more villages which require wells, though less urgently.

(5) Some means of crossing the Amban-ganga when in flood on the Elahera-Pallegama road.

(6) Restoration of the Gedige at Nalanda. The land required by the Archæological Commissioner has been acquired.

(7) Matale Town: improvements of water supply and drainage; houses for Government clerks, who are put to a great deal of hardship in having to pay abnormally high rents.

(8) Making a new road for Elahera eastwards to join the Topawewa road and so connect east Matale east by a short cut with the North-Central Province.

(9) A footbridge over the Kalu-ganga near Pallegama on the minor road from Pallegama to Rattota.

V.—PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF DISTRICT.

I have not had time to form any definite plans for the improvement of the district. The restoration of two large tanks in Matale north—the Dewahuwa and the Wannegamawewa near Sigiriya—is a consummation devoutly to be wished, if only success can be guaranteed. It is also obvious that Matale east requires to be properly opened up with suitable roads.

VI.—SANITATION AND HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE.

The year appears to have been a healthier one than 1899 in Matale north, but less healthy in Matale east and Matale south. Parangi still prevails to a considerable extent in Matale north, but is being checked by a greatly improved food supply and by readily available dispensaries.

Matale south still requires dispensaries at Kawudupelella and Yatawatta.

The greater part of Matale east, which is cut off by the high range of hills extending from Galboda to Laggala, is very badly off for medical treatment. The dispenser was removed from Pallegama to Mousaheriya, because the former place was found to be unhealthy. He has now a good deal of work at Mousaheriya, and finds it difficult to visit Pallegama and other villages, although he was only moved on the understanding that he would visit them. The villages are long distances apart, accessible only on foot over very rough steep tracks, and it is a stiff day's journey to get to many of them, even if the Mousaheriya dispenser has time. A new dispensary and improved means of communication with it seem to be required, but I do not yet know that part of the district sufficiently to suggest the best site or the best means.

For the following remarks on this subject I am indebted to the Assistant Colonial Surgeon:—

> Cholera made its appearence in nine places, viz., Waradamuna, Alawatugoda, Grove estate in Ukuwela, Gal-oya, Warapitiya, Ratwatta estate in Ukuwela, Wariyapola estate in Matale, Dehideniya, and Puwakpitiya, where there were altogether 38 cases and 29 deaths, and the other 9 cases recovered. The source of infection was traced to a Moor woman of Madawala, who had recovered from the disease and who was known to have polluted the drinking water flowing into the villages at Waradamuna by washing her soiled cloths, &c., in the main water-course. The woman was prosecuted, but owing to want of sufficient evidence she was acquitted.
>
> The health of the people and the sanitary condition of the town and villages was on the whole satisfactory. The most prevalent diseases are those originating from the effects of malarial poisoning. The villagers, I am glad to say, avail themselves to a great extent of treatment at the outdoor dispensary at the hospital.

There was one case of smallpox on Hylton estate in Matale south imported by a Moor boy from India.

The Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance has been extended to Dambulla and Rattota, and will no doubt conduce to their advantage in 1901.

Hospital.	Number remaining at the beginning of the Year.	New Admissions.	Total.
1899.			
Matale	82 ...	1,182 ...	1,264
Dambulla	39 ...	809 ...	848
1900.			
Matale	35 ...	1,352 ...	1,387
Dambulla	35 ...	759 ...	714

Return of Patients treated at Various Dispensaries in Matale, exclusive of the Estates Branch.

Name of Dispensary.	New Admissions.										Total Number of Visits.									
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Matale South.																				
Matale ...	8,275	9,641	9,423	13,207	13,043	12,293	8,265	13,176	11,746	13,738	16,345	22,756	19,137	24,660	24,508	18,988	12,449	18,366	22,043	27,748
Elkaduwa ...	90	113	166	235	237	2,782	2,763	2,845	3,655	1,337	249	183	202	293	366	3,520	3,629	3,534	4,750	2,428
Imbulpitiya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	517	295	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	675	338	13
Matale North.																				
Dambulla ...	1,719	2,356	2,860	5,745	4,984	4,360	6,749	7,326	5,163	4,809	2,215	2,768	4,732	12,289	7,984	6,940	9,619	10,751	9,297	8,462
Inamaluwa ...					1,118	1,169	726	1,447	1,368	883					2,551	2,575	315	3,244	3,309	1,786
Kumbukkandanwala ...	—	—	—	—	—	462	1,277	966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	927	2,585	2,195	—	—
Galewela ...	2,068	2,525	7,360	7,382	6,956	9,390	11,817	14,467	9,681	6,283	4,621	7,103	10,094	12,510	10,276	12,797	13,684	16,146	12,114	8,596
Wahakotte ...				—	—	—	—	—						—	—	—	—	—		
Nalanda ...	3,176	6,645	9,840	6,217	3,617	3,129	2,679	4,781	2,389	2,372	4,418	8,313	11,024	9,407	6,084	4,597	4,123	6,775	3,082	2,857
Paldeniya ...					2,009	889	2,136	2,954	2,916	4,033					3,031	1,209	3,230	4,328	4,351	5,137
Kalundewa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	98	790	829	437	—	—	—	—	—	—	154	2,158	1,995	950
Talkote ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	437	678	1,332	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	263	1,059	1,520
Dambulu oya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	308	935	363	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	355	2,626	742
Kobisse ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	217	1,462	1,041	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	512	3,871	2,364
Galahenwatta ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,741	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,151
Matale East.																				
Rattota ...	913	1,317	5,076	9,072	8,665	5,938	5,089	9,020	5,846	2,941	2,150	5,343	6,465	10,552	10,449	6,714	5,770	11,761	13,913	3,739
Pallegama ...	2,321	3,963	3,293	2,968	3,857	4,548	3,732	3,882	1,661	1,973	2,561	4,196	3,509	3,280	3,917	4,687	3,861	3,965	1,777	2,115
Kongahawela ...	1,501	1,744	2,129	6,092	7,644	9,065	7,675	7,242	5,323	4,593	2,404	2,392	2,762	7,490	8,724	10,765	8,987	8,228	5,575	5,140
Elahera ...	—	—	—	631	1,154	995	839	539	456	205	—	—	—	866	1,362	1,057	930	577	478	218
Gammaduwa ...	—	—	223	2,739	4,758	4,573	2,914	1,443	1,395	1,204	—	—	269	3,559	5,272	5,106	3,132	1,775	1,712	1,301
Kumbaloluwa ...	—	—	—	3,659	3,524	1,536	959	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,150	3,922	1,642	959	—	—	—
Puwakpitiya ...	—	—	—	—	—	736	263	—	271	—	—	—	—	—	—	743	263	—	284	—
Kosgolla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,144	462	981	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,144	462	1,016
Medaela (Mousaheriya estate now)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	117	1,579	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	124	1,726
Dukkumbura ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	127	—
Kambarawa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71	—
Total ...	20,063	28,304	40,361	57,937	61,566	61,865	57,981	73,501	56,827	51,940	34,964	53,054	58,194	89,056	88,446	82,267	73,690	96,752	93,358	79,009

VII.—CRIME.

The following report on the crime of the district has been kindly furnished by Mr. W. Dunuwille, the Police Magistrate of Matale :—

I attach a tabular statement of murder and attempted murder cases during 1900.

I am glad to be able to state that the district has been on the whole free from serious crime during the year 1900.

Murders.—There have been five cases of murder in the district, and it is a satisfaction to note that all the five cases were reported to court, and I think I ought to give a history of each case, from which it will be seen that there has been only one real case of murder.

No. 16,880, Nikula Murder :—In this case the father was accused of causing the death of the daughter by striking her with a piece of wood (kolomba) for abusing him. The body was found in a well. The post-mortem examination showed marks of violence. At the inquest, which was held by Mr. Short, the Additional Police Magistrate, there was no evidence to criminate any one, but later on the police produced three witnesses, two of whom deposed to have seen the father strike the daughter for having abused him, and the other witness deposed to have seen the dead body being carried to the well. On this evidence the Prosecuting Department committed the accused for trial before the Supreme Court, but he was acquitted.

No. 16,963, Makulamada Poisoning Case :—This was a case in which a man was alleged to have been poisoned. Eight days after the death of the man an anonymous letter was received by the Assistant Government Agent stating that the man was poisoned, but nobody was charged with having administered the poison. The body was exhumed and a post-mortem examination was held. Traces of arsenic were discovered in the stomach, and five people were charged on suspicion, but for want of evidence they were discharged. It transpired in evidence that the deceased took ill after partaking of some toddy, and that he was a great drunkard. It is pretty generally known that toddy drawers often put poison into their toddy pots to trace the thieves who steal the toddy ; and this might probably have been one of the cases in which the thief came to grief.

No. 17,508, Metihakka Murder :—In this case the husband was charged with having caused the death of the wife. The husband is said to have struck the wife with a bark rope, soon after which the woman died. He was tried summarily, convicted, and fined Rs. 100.

No. 17,526, Karagahalanda Murder :—In this case some Tamil coolies were charged with having caused the death of a Tamil girl. It appeared that the deceased and some other coolies had bolted from an estate in this district. They were traced, and whilst returning to Madulkele the girl who was ill at the time had to be carried. She died on the way. The body was thrown into the jungle and no information was given. The body was found some days after in the jungle, and proceedings were instituted against the coolies who carried the girl. A witness was forthcoming to swear to an assault on the girl, but the accused were, after inquiry, discharged.

No. 17,821, Tibbotuwawe Murder :—This was a bad case of murder. The deceased, who owned a small cacao garden, abused one Banduwa for stealing her cacao. He ran into the house, brought out a knife, put the woman down, and cut her neck from ear to ear. After this he surrendered to the arachchi. He was convicted and sentenced to death.

Grievous Hurt Cases.—There have been only three grievous hurt cases, and two resulted in convictions and one in an acquittal.

Knife Cases.—There were thirty-six cases in which the knife was said to have been used ; the majority of these cases were found to be false. Knife cases are greatly on the decrease, although, as a rule, I have not resorted to corporal punishment as a deterrent.

Toddy Cases.—There have been a large number of toddy cases, with a large percentage of convictions.

Cacao Stealing.—This crime, I regret to say, is still prevalent in the Matale District; but in the Panwila district there has been a marked decrease. In fact there were very few cases reported to court, and some of the leading planters connected with the Panwila district have stated to me that there have been very few thefts during the past cacao season. The largest number of cases that were instituted in the Matale Court were those from Marukon estate. It is difficult to put down cacao stealing as long as planters employ dishonest watchers. In several cases that have come before me I found that the watchers connived at the thefts.

Cattle Stealing.—There were several cases reported to court, but almost all the cases were found to be false. Cattle stealing, I am glad to say, is not prevalent in the district.

Inquirers into Crime.—Another year's experience of these officers has convinced me that they are useless, and I have not made use of them.

Headmen.—The headmen have done their work to my satisfaction. When I first came to the district I found the headmen utterly ignorant of what was going on in the district as regards crime, but with an exacting Government Agent and their knowledge they now have as to what is required of them by the Police Magistrate every case of crime is now reported to court and steps taken to have offenders punished.

The regular police have also done their work satisfactorily.

Number of Murder and Attempted Murder during 1900.

No.	Section.	Date of Offence. 1900.	Village.	Result.
16,880	296 and 102	April 11	Nikula	Acquitted in the Police Court.
16,963	296	March 19	Makulamada	Discharged in Police Court.
17,508	296	Sept. 23	Metihakka	Decided under section 314 and fined Rs. 100 in Police Court.
17,526	296, 102, and 199	Sept. 19	Karagahalanda	Discharged in Police Court.
17,821	296	Nov. 22	—	Sentenced to death.

XI.—CATTLE DISEASE.

Rinderpest and hoof-and-mouth disease were prevalent to a slight extent in Matale north near Naula. The rest of the district enjoyed a practical immunity from any form of cattle disease.

XII.—NEW ACREAGE BROUGHT UNDER CULTIVATION.

No accurate papers are available under this head, but Mr. H. Storey, the Honorary Secretary of the Northern Districts Planters' Association, has kindly informed me that it may be taken for certain that the new acreage brought into cultivation was very small indeed in Matale, and that it probably did not exceed 400 to 600 acres. Very little in fact has been opened during the past two years, and Clodagh estate in Matale east is the only recent clearing of any importance.

Some acres of irrigable land under the tanks in Matale District have been again brought into a state of cultivation, and in Matale south several small native allotments, principally under 20 acres, have been planted with cacao.

XIII.—WASTE LANDS ORDINANCES.

The Waste Lands Ordinances have been brought into operation in one case at Ketigana in Kandapalla korale, where an old Kandyan, Wegodapola Tikiri Banda, late Registrar of Nikawela, claimed 181 acres 2 roods on the strength of an ola document, on which his ancestors are said to have bought a village for the sum of a few rupees. The claimant having died after notices were published in the *Gazette*, his heirs agreed to receive 40 acres, and the rest was declared Crown land. Another claim, Palugaswewa in Kandapalla korale, was surveyed during the year with a view to its being dealt with under the Waste Lands Ordinances.

XIV.—CHENA CULTIVATION.

There was an increase in chena cultivation as compared with the previous year, but a decrease as compared with the year before. In 1899 applications for chena permits were presented too late for permission to be granted to the people to chena. This entailed a certain amount of hardship, which had to be relieved in 1900 by the issue of permits. As far as possible the practice is being discouraged, and permits are only issued in the most necessary cases, the applicants having to satisfy the Assistant Agent that a variety of conditions exist which entitle them to a permit.

1900.	Extent of Chena allowed. A	R.	P.	1899.	Extent of Chena allowed. A.	R.	P.
Matale north ...	189	2	0	Matale north ...	141	3	0
Do. south ...	25	0	0	Do. south ...	0	0	0
Do. east ...	282	3	0	Do. east ...	79	3	0
Total ...	497	1	0	Total ...	221	2	0

XV.—SALES OF LANDS BY VILLAGERS.

The sales of lands by villagers to planters during the year were not numerous, nor were the extents sold large. No cases are reported from Matale north or south.

In Matale east there have been a few sales, principally of chena land. Three cases are now under review in which the villagers appear to have sold with an insufficient title some small extents at Puwakpitiya, Kaikawala, and Opalgala. These extents comprise chena lands and patches of forest of no great value.

XVI.—WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The Assistant Agency changed hands four times during 1900. Mr. Fox was succeeded by Mr. Short in January. Mr. Short was succeeded by Mr. Cumberland in August. I succeeded Mr. Cumberland in December.

The only work other than routine appears to have been that in connection with the Census.

Galpottawela, President, Matale north, retired in October. He was succeeded by Tenne, Ratemahatmaya, Matale east. Tenne was succeeded by L. B. Aluwihara, Korala of Asgiriya, Udasiya pattu.

I am indebted to Mr. H. Storey of Warakamura estate, Matale, for the names of the following nine gentlemen of this district who volunteered for the Ceylon Contingent for South Africa :—Messrs. A. H. and E. H. Thomas of Galhiriya and Unanagalla, Mr. T. Y. Wright of Galpeela, Mr. Sturdee of Elkaduwa Group, Messrs. Payne and Sinclair of Bandarapola, Mr. Mortimer of the Pitikande Group, and Messrs. Carr Hammond and Beck. I regret to record the death of Lieut. A. H. Thomas killed in action.

A Rifle Corps was started in the district towards the close of the year, and a site for a rifle range selected.

XVII.—LAND SALES.

The extent of Crown lands sold during the year 1900 was 117A. 3R. 8P., against 92A. 2R. 1P. in 1899; and the amount realized was Rs. 2,531·33, against Rs. 1,107·75 in 1899. The average price realized per acre was Rs. 21·48, against Rs. 12·10 in 1899.

A sum of Rs. 169·52 was credited on account of different instalments of lands sold under Sir Henry Ward's Minute.

Statement of Kandyan Marriages and Divorces from 1890 to 1900.

Year.	Marriages.	Divorces applied for.	Divorces allowed.
1890 ...	263	28	16
1891 ...	231	24	9
1892 ...	204	40	14
1893 ...	527	33	5
1894 ...	505	57	14
1895 ...	656	62	24
1896 ...	290	47	24
1897 ...	387	46	26
1898 ...	304	42	20
1899 ...	1,297	147	125
1900 ...	1,023	82	47

E. B. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Government Agent.

Matale, January 31, 1901

REPORT ON THE NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT FOR 1900.

REVENUE.

THE revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 83,092·53, that for 1899 was Rs. 65,684·61, for 1898 Rs. 89,023·96, and for 1897 Rs. 45,447.

2. The items that cause these large fluctuations are Land Sales and Timber. In 1898 a large sum was realized by sale of building sites in Nuwara Eliya, nearly doubling the revenue. In 1899 there was a falling under this head of Rs. 17,465, and a further loss under Timber of Rs. 7,393. In the year under review Land Sales increased by Rs. 9,243·38 and Timber by Rs. 3,879·06, added to which stamps began to be sold in Nuwara Eliya in May, 1900, contributing Rs. 7,936·30 to the revenue of this district, with of course a proportionate reduction elsewhere.

3. On the whole, the revenue fell very little short of the abnormally large collection of 1898.

4. The above figures are exclusive of arrack and toll rents, which are collected in Kandy.

5. Items other than those mentioned vary little from year to year and do not call for remark, except that there was a remarkable decrease (50 per cent.) of fines imposed in the Police Court, due to a large falling off in the number of cases instituted and disposed of.

I.—FOOD SUPPLY.

6. I annex a return of the estimated paddy and dry grain crops raised in the district during 1899 and 1900 :—

Return of Area and Crop of Paddy and Dry Grain.

Division.	Paddy.				Dry Grain.							
					Crown.				Private.			
	1899.		1900.		1899.		1900.		1899.		1900.	
	Extent cultivated.	Crop.	Extent cultivated.	Crop.	Extent cultivated.	Crop.	Extent cultivated.	Crop.	Extent cultivated.	Crop.	Extent cultivated.	Crop.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Kotmale ...	2,709	81,270	2,711	81,33[illegible]	2	14	Nil	Nil	56	392	53	371
Uda Hewaheta ...	13,077	144,156	13,201	144,12[illegible]	48½	250	84	—	890	4,950	906	—
Walapane ...	4,907	36,785	4,912	35,41[illegible]	488	2,652	42[illegible]	2,562	1,954	11,724	1,960	11,760

7. The average yield per acre has been fully maintained, and there was no scarcity of food during any part of the year.

8. The town and bazaars depend on imported rice, the villagers wholly on home-grown grain. Out of a population of 125,000 persons, 80,000 to 100,000 depend for their living on the tea industry, full particulars of which are published elsewhere.

9. Native cultivation is confined chiefly to paddy, dry grain, and native vegetables grown in chenas. About 1,000 acres of cardamoms are cultivated by villagers, and about the same extent of tea. Arecanuts are grown here and there, and in Hanguranketa cocoanuts are cultivated, good prices for the nuts making up for poor crops. English vegetables are grown in large quantities in and around Nuwara Eliya, this industry having largely increased of late years. The food supply of the people is largely supplemented by the growth of native vegetables all over the district.

Prices ruled as follows :—Paddy, Rs. 1·50 per bushel ; kurakkan, Rs. 1·37 per bushel ; Indian corn, Rs. 1·37 per bushel ; village rice, Rs. 4 per bushel ; imported rice, Rs. 6 per bushel ; cocoanuts, Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 per 100.

II.—IRRIGATION.

10. The year under review has witnessed little development in this direction.

11. I fully endorse Mr. Davidson's remarks in his report for 1899 on the subject, and cannot do better than to repeat them :—

> A comprehensive programme for the development of Walapane and Uda Hewaheta by irrigation works is, in the judgment of the writer, a matter of paramount importance.
>
> The most important work by far is the Bodi-ela. This work should be repaired and put into working order. The conception of the scheme is excellent : it has only so far failed to be a gigantic success owing to the collapse of a short portion of the channel, which was carried along the steep face of a hillside where the soil was too friable to hold a channel. Were the channel carried across the space of a quarter of a mile by an aqueduct, the success of a scheme, otherwise perfect, would be assured. The channel takes off from the Bilihul-oya above Padiyapelella and is carried as far as Happawara (Lamasuriyagama).
>
> The cost of the present repairs and of the upkeep of the channel could be amply repaid by a water rent of one rupee per acre. The area of Crown land irrigable is not great, but to judge from the prices realized at a sale in October last, where irrigable land fit to be asweddumized in Lamasuriyagama realized Rs. 160 per acre, there should be no difficulty in gradually selling it at higher rates.
>
> A sub-inspector of irrigation was appointed in 1899, and took up duties at the latter part of April. He has been lately supplied with the necessary implements to carry out surveys and compute estimates. The works which could be done by village labour have been

completed. All the elas that were full of silt have been cleared. Estimates for the different works proposed in the Appendices B, C, and D should now be taken in hand systematically. I endorse my predecessor's notes in his Administration Report of 1898, and I desire to impress very strongly on the Government that by the development of the native districts of Lower Maturata and Walapane, the essentials for successful irrigation are all at hand, viz., water running to waste, no enormous outlay, a sufficient local population, and a ready market for all supplies.

12. The sub-inspector of irrigation has carried out the following surveys and framed estimates for the following works :—

Surveys.

Survey of the Ma-ela passing through Rahatungoda and Waluganwewa ; distance 6 miles.

Works Undertaken.

Deviation, Waduwawala-ela.

General Upkeep Works.

(1) Waduwawala-ela.
(2) Lamasuriyagama-ela.
(3) Bodi-ela.
(4) Ma-ela and Waluganwewa.

Estimates framed for Surveys.

(1) Survey of Waduwawala-ela (urgently needed).
(2) Survey of Kurunduoya-ela and extension to irrigate Galaboda lands.
(3) Survey of Bandara-ela in Alawatugama.
(4) Survey of Unantenne Uda-ela.
(5) Survey of Halmiwewa.
(6) Survey of Tunhitiyawe-ela.
(7) Survey of Digaredde-elá.
(8) Survey of Welihindawewa.
(9) Survey of Rattiriya Ulpotewewa.
(10) Survey of Nattaran Ulpotewewa.

Estimates framed for Construction Works.

(1) Lamasuriyagama present ela and extension.

13. It remains for the Irrigation Board to adopt a liberal policy in dealing with these works, and in cases where local resources are inadequate to guarantee immediate returns for the outlay, not to throw out the scheme as unworthy of consideration. On the other hand, the people of this district have yet to be taught the necessity of helping themselves in irrigation matters. What little has already been done towards irrigation improvements has for the most part been done for them, and it is a remarkable fact that there is not a single irrigation work in the district upon which either annual instalments or a rate in perpetuity are at present paid. The consequence is that when a scheme is mooted and the people interested are asked to pay for it they generally drop it like the proverbial hot potato. Time and patience will no doubt effect the desired cure, but prompt recognition of any desire shown by the villagers to help themselves is essential on the part of the irrigation authorities to hasten the desired end. Much good, in my opinion, would result from the appointment of district irrigation committees empowered to initiate irrigation works up to a fixed limit and to carry them through under the prescribed rules without the distressing delays, which now unfortunately take place.

14. I repeat the lists of important and minor works requiring attention compiled and published by Mr. Davidson :—

List of Important Irrigation Works requiring Urgent Attention.

Name of Work.	Situation.	Work to be done.	Probable Cost. Rs.	c.
Bodi-ela ...	Uda Hewaheta ...	General survey of the whole ela to allow of an estimate being framed to ascertain what it will cost to repair the ela permanently	750	0
Wadduwawela-ela ...	Do.	... General survey of the whole ela to completely strengthen bank of ela in earthwork and masonry for an iron trough across the Ampitiya-oya ...	250	0
Ma-ela ...	Do.	... General survey of the whole ela in order to secure a larger quantity of water and for improving the banks in earth and masonry (cost of survey only)	250	0
Mulhal-ela ...	Walapane ...	General survey of ela to improve banks and to allow a larger supply of water running (cost of survey)	180	0
Bolagandewela scheme	Do.	... Survey of scheme	500	0

List of Minor Irrigation Works requiring Urgent Attention.

Name of Work.	Situation.	Work to be done.	Probable Cost. Rs.	c.
Halmiwewa ...	Walapane	... Constructing bund masonry spill wall, and masonry sluice	1,000	0
Nataran Ulpotawewa ...	Do.	... Raising bund, filling up breach, inserting sluice, and constructing masonry spill wall	500	0
Ritiriya Ulpotawewa ...	Do.	... Filling up breach and repairing bund, inserting sluice, and constructing spill wall	800	0
Digaredde-ela ...	Do.	... Anicut across Kuda-oya	750	0
Kurunduoya-ela No. 1 ...	Uda Hewahetta	... Masonry sluice wanted to allow water to minor channel irrigating Galaboda fields ...	80	0

Irrigation Headmen.

15. The ela- and vel-vidanes of this district receive no remuneration for their services, as they as elsewhere, in the shape of a small percentage of the crops, and there is no incentive therefore beyond a full share of water for their own fields, and the odd chance of some day being promoted as arachchi for good and useful work.

The huwandiram system is not a pleasant or easy one to introduce for the first time into a district, but it has been done everywhere else with good results, and there seems no reason why this district should not follow suit. Until it is done we cannot expect much from a class of men whose usefulness in the cause of irrigation cannot be over estimated.

III.—LEGISLATION.

16. (1) The Board of Improvement requires, in the interest of the town generally, increased powers in the matter of erection of new buildings.

It is natural enough for private landowners to claim the right of putting up on their own land what buildings they choose, but the rights of the general public in the preservation of the natural beauty and appearance of the town are also real ones and cannot be ignored.

(2) Legislation is, in my opinion, required in the matter of the slaughter of cattle and other animals. The present system of slaughtering, which prevails I believe almost everywhere in the Island, is cruel, disgusting, and demoralizing to those who have to take part in the work. Numbers of cattle are tied up together in the slaughter-house and a man goes round and butchers them one after the other before the eyes of their companions in misfortune.

17. The game laws require amendment. It has been held that it is no offence under the existing Ordinance to hunt game in gangs with loaded guns and a pack of hounds. The Ordinance begins to work only when game is shot or killed.

18. The chief headmen of the district are strongly of opinion that the Village Tribunal should be empowered to deal with illicit sale of toddy and cruelty to animals.

19. The Ratemahatmaya of Uda Hewaheta also points out the desirability of imposing a stamp fee of 5 or 10 cents on all civil suits in the Village Tribunal. He argues that low-country boutique-keepers and Moormen trading in the bazaars in no way contribute to village council funds, while they largely use the court for the collection of their debts. He considers it a grievance also that the unpaid headmen should be made to serve all Village Tribunal process, as being derogatory to their position and office, and I am inclined to agree with him.

V.—WORKS REQUIRED.

20. Of the works included in last year's list, the following are now either completed or well in hand :—

Town Works.

(1) Railway construction.
(2) The new park.
(3) Model dwellings.
(4) Water connections.
(5) Esplanade improvement.
(6) Improvement of the shores of the lake.

District Works.

(1) Completion of the bridle road from the Ramboda Pass to Rookwood estate.
(2) Bridle path from Ramboda Pass to Pundalu-oya.

21. The following are still to come :—

Nuwara Eliya Town.

(1) Drainage of the town otherwise than into the lake.
(2) Preservation of the lake from silt and weeds.
(3) Better dwellings for the poor and prevention of overcrowding.
(4) Electric lighting.
(5) Telephone.
(6) Systematic improvement of the roadsides, drives, and walks of the town.
(7) Completion of the United Club buildings and extension of the grounds.
(8) Erection of pillar post boxes in various parts of the town.
(9) Widening the town bridge.
(10) A shelter on Pedrotalagala.

District Works, Kotmale.

(1) Road from Sangilipalama through Kotmale valley to Ulapane railway station.
(2) Road from the Railway Gorge to Nanu-oya through Lorne and Dessford.
(3) Bridges at Morape, Maswela, Kadadora over Kotmale-ganga.
(4) Bridges over Puna-oya and Mahakandura-ela.

Uda Hewaheta.

(1) Repair of Bodi-ela.
(2) Repair and extension of Ma-ela.
(3) Repair of Waduwawala-ela.
(4) Extension of Lamasuriyagama-ela.
(5) Galaboda irrigation scheme.
(6) Junction of the Rahatungoda and Deltota cart roads.
(7) Outlet to the new railway for the Kurundu-oya valley estates.
(8) Extension of telegraph from Deltota to Maturata.

Walapane.

(1) Extension of the Mulhalkele cart road to Ragala.
(2) Repair of the following village tanks :—Halmiwewa, Rattiriya Ulpothawewa, Welihindawewa.
(3) Small irrigation schemes : Tunhitiyawe anicut, Bolagandawela anicut.

V.—PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENT.

22. First and foremost comes the development of Nuwara Eliya. To quote Mr. Davidson from his report for last year :—

> Nuwara Eliya should be supplied with all that is necessary to equip it as a mountain home for Europeans, as a sanitarium for those whose health has been depilitated by prolonged residence in the tropics, and for the rearing and education of young children.

Much has already been done in this direction, thanks to the assistance of Government; much is in progress now; much still remains to be done.

23. A good water supply has been secured; a railway has been commenced; a park is being laid out; a cricket ground, second to none in the Island, is nearly completed; recreations of all kinds have been provided; drives and walks have been constructed; model dwellings are being erected; slums removed; sanitation enforced.

24. The first and great want now is a comprehensive sewerage scheme to arrest the damage now being done to the lake, and to save it from becoming, as it undoubtedly will do, a source of danger instead of a valuable contributor to the health of the town.

25. The Board with its limited funds can hardly deal with such a scheme, nor is it fair that the comparatively limited number of residents should be called upon to find the money for a work which affects the interest of the whole Island, as the sanitary condition of Nuwara Eliya undoubtedly does. An appeal therefore has been made to Government in this important matter.

26. As regards the district, improved irrigation is the first need, and should engage the largest share of the attention of the officer in charge, but strangely enough there is no department in which he has so little power as in the Irrigation Department. His existence is in fact, so far as the departmental regulations go, completely ignored. A little more decentralization in irrigation matters would, I am convinced, bear good results. There is ample water for the needs of the district running to waste, and there is plenty to occupy the attention of the revenue and scientific officers of the district in devising schemes for its utilization in both large and small works for many years to come.

27. As regards roads, there is much to be done in effecting connections between existing cart roads.

28. Ragalla and Mulhalkale (the terminus of the Kandy-Hanguranketa road) could be joined with little trouble and expense, they are only about 8 miles distant from each other, and the trace runs through two important estates, which should join in the work, as affording them an easy outlet to the railway.

29. Maturata, now that it is to be the seat of a district hospital, should be connected with the Kandy road on the one side and with the Uda Pussellawa road on the other *via* Mahakudugala.

30. The Deltota and Rahatungoda roads should also be joined up.

31. I must not omit to include in this report certain suggestions which in the opinion of the chief headmen of the district would tend to the improvement of their respective divisions :—

Kotmale.

(1) Establishment of a police force for the planting district of Kotmale and appointment of an Unofficial Police Magistrate and Inquirer for the same.
(2) Establishment of a receiving post office at Maswela.
(3) Amendment of judicial limits of Hatton, Udapone korale, being annexed to Nuwara Eliya, and Pallepone to Nawalapitiya, Gampola, and Pussellawa as before.
(4) Appointment of two additional koralas for Kotmale division by dividing each of the two korales, Pallepone and Udapone, into two.

Uda Hewaheta.

Repair of the Bodi-ela already alluded to.
The Galaboda irrigation scheme calculated to benefit the people of Uda Hewaheta by substituting paddy cultivation in large measure for that of dry grain.

VI.—SANITARY CONDITION.

32. In September there was an outbreak of smallpox, which began apparently on an estate near Nuwara Eliya and spread to St. John's in Uda Pussellawa, Naseby in Nuwara Eliya, and to Edinburgh in Nanu-oya, one case also occurred in Nuwara Eliya town, and a few cases in estates in Kotmale. Prompt action was taken, and by the end of October the disease disappeared.

33. In November cholera, brought, it is believed, from Pallekele estate near Kandy, broke out in a very remote village of Uda Hewaheta (Idamelanda) and spread to the adjoining hamlets with great rapidity. In a couple of days, and before proper medical assistance could reach the spot, between twenty and thirty deaths occurred, but as soon as proper steps could be taken the epidemic was arrested and soon died out. There were in all about forty deaths. Fortunately most of the villagers fled to the jungle at an early stage of the epidemic and so escaped infection from the contaminated water of the village.

34. In other respects the general health of the district was good, and Nuwara Eliya town has been, except for ten cases of typhoid (possibly contracted elsewhere), healthy.

35. The question of bazaar sanitation has had the attention of the Central Province Board of Health. The bazaars at Ragalla, Kandapola, Padiyapelella, Lindula, Tillicoultry, Agras, Dimbula, Kotagala, and Pundalu-oya were all proclaimed under the Sanitary Rates Ordinance, and funds for their scavenging and other sanitary improvements are being collected this year. Talawakele and Nanu-oya already pay for their sanitation and have been kept in good order, though there is still room for improvement in the case of Nanu-oya.

36. The district is fairly well served in the way of hospitals and dispensaries. There are indoor hospitals at Nuwara Eliya, Uda Pussellawa, Mulhalkele, Sangilipalam (Pundalu-oya), Lindula, and one in course of erection at Maturata. The Medical Officer of Mulhalkele itinerates to Nildandahinna and Lamasuriyagama, and the Medical Officer of Maturata to Padiyapelella, and weekly visits are paid to Gonagama from Hanguranketa.

37. There are permanent dispensaries at Hanguranketa, Padiyapelella, Pundalu-oya, Watagoda, Nanu-oya, Agrapatana, and Nildandahinna. There is no part of the district entirely out of reach of medical assistance, though parts of Walapane and Uda Hewaheta are perhaps insufficiently served.

38. I annex a statement of the number of persons treated during the year at the various medical establishments :—

Nuwara Eliya hospital	...	3,817	Padiyapelella dispensary	...	922
Uda Pussellawa hospital	...	1.906	Maturata dispensary	...	2,566
Mulhalkele hospital	...	3,393	Watagoda dispensary	...	1,208
Lindula hospital	...	5,752	Nildandahinna dispensary	...	1,428
Ramboda hospital	...	2,873			
Agrapatana dispensary	...	3,238	Total	...	32,230
Dimbula dispensary	...	5,127			

39. The list of sites selected for plague hospitals remains the same as in 1899, and is as follows :—

Watagoda : plague sheds have been erected at Belton, Medakumbura, Watagoda, West Holyrood, and Yoxford.

Mulhalkele : on two estates, viz., Maha Uva and Watumulla, sites have been chosen.

Uda Pussellawa : plague hospitals have not been erected on any estate in the district, but sites have been selected.

Ramboda : all the estates in this district, with the exception of Tawalantenna, have selected sites for erection of hospitals.

Nanu-oya : sites have been selected at Ardneven and Glassaugh ; Abbotsford, Dessford, Lorne, and Maha Eliya ; Avoca, Calsay, Carlaback, and Dambagastalawa ; Clarendon, Edinburgh, Radella Lower, Uda Radella, and Eskdale.

Nuwara Eliya : all the estates have selected sites, and Ambawela, Albion, Naseby, Pedro, and Fairyland have already erected suitable hospitals.

Lindula : sites have been selected on all the estates, but no buildings have been erected.

Agrapatana : sites have been selected on all the estates, with the exception of Torrington, and on most of them materials are ready to build huts at a short notice.

Dimbula : sites fixed on the following estates : Argyll, Bogahawatta, Chalmers, Chyrstler's Farm.

40. As regards cholera, the numerous outbreaks that occurred last year in different parts of the Island shows the necessity of keeping a trained gang of hospital orderlies and coolies accustomed to cholera work always ready at hand.

41. Little difficulty is experienced in dealing with an outbreak on an estate : isolation is easy, and, Tamil coolies not being afraid of the disease, labour is plentiful and efficient. In a Sinhalese village the case is entirely different, and the uselessness of depending on village labour for stamping out cholera was well exemplified during the recent outbreak at Gonagampitiya. The villagers fled to the jungle leaving the sick and the dying uncared for in their houses, and it was not until a gang of Tamil coolies, kindly lent for the purpose by the Kandy Municipality, arrived on the spot that any headway was made towards stamping out the disease. The ordinary Sinhalese villager does not take kindly to cholera work. No offer of liberal pay will tempt him, and when an unwary wretch is caught by the headmen and forced into the work, he is of course perfectly useless. He will not enter an infected room. He will touch nothing except at the end of a long stick, and as soon as one's back is turned he decamps.

42. It is obviously absurd to depend on labour of this kind in dealing with cholera. People are dying and the disease is spreading while the headmen are running about trying to catch people, who when caught are absolutely useless.

43. The medical authorities should, in my opinion, have at their disposal a staff of orderlies and coolies trained to cholera work and available for despatch at a moment's notice to the required spot.

VII.—CRIME.

44. I annex a statement showing the number of murder and knife cases during the year :—

	Murder.	Knife.
Reported	1 ...	6
Brought to trial	1 ...	6
Convictions obtained	1 ...	3

45. The single case of murder was due to jealousy, the accused was attacking his wife with a knife and turned on a boy who tried to come between them and injured him so seriously that he died soon afterwards. The accused was convicted and executed.

46. Only six knife cases were reported, as compared with ten in 1899. All were brought to trial, three resulting in convictions and three acquittals.

VIII.—RURAL POLICE.

47. The headmen have, so far as my four months' experience of the district goes, co-operated satisfactorily in the detection and prevention of crime. Reports of crimes do not come in so promptly as elsewhere, distance being great and the country difficult, but as a rule the headmen act promptly when a crime is committed, and the suspected party is generally secured and brought to court. There have been cases of neglect of course, and in one case at least during the last four months of the year there has been actual connivance with the offender, but as a whole the rural police have performed an unremunerative and often thankless task with credit. I have names for special mention in this connection.

IX.—REGULAR POLICE.

48. The regular police under Sergeant-Major Ramaswamy have done efficient work. The town of Nuwara Eliya has been comparatively free from serious crime during the year, a state of affairs for which the police may claim some credit. One European residence was entered at night and jewellery and cutlery stolen, but the police succeeded in tracing the thieves and in getting them convicted. A store room attached to another European residence was broken into and liquor removed. The thief was convicted in the Police Court, but acquitted in appeal.

49. In another case the police do not show up so well. Some thieves were caught attempting an entrance at night into Dale, West & Co's. stores and were committed for trial, but one of the constables was evidently squared before the trial came off and the case broke down in the District Court. The constable has been dismissed the force with disgrace.

50. A system of police patrol by night has been introduced during the year and is working well. Every bungalow in the town is, if so desired by the owner, visited once or oftener each night at uncertain hours by patrol constables, who note the time of their visit in a book kept outside for the purpose. This system undoubtedly renders the occupation of house-breaking by night more difficult and risky than it would otherwise be.

51. The behaviour of the force has been generally good, and there have been few complaints against the police by the outside public.

52. Sergeant-Major Ramaswamy has shown his subordinates an excellent example, and I am well satisfied with his work.

X.—CATTLE STEALING.

53. Cattle stealing has been prevalent only in one or two divisions of the district, which border the Kandy District and the Province of Uva.

54. It was rife in Gannewa korale in Uda Hewaheta till late in the year, when a new korala was appointed with special instruction to check this crime, which he has done with signal success. Uva villagers have made occasional raids on the cattle of this district in the confines of Walapane, and the compliment has doubtless been returned by the Walapane villagers, and one or two cases have occurred in which Sinhalese villagers have supplied estate coolies with meat at the expense of their neighbours.

55. I annex a statement showing the number of cattle stealing cases reported to Nuwara Eliya Court and their result :—

Reported	...	6	Acquitted	...	3
Brought to trial	...	4	Struck off	...	1
Convicted	...	1	Pending	...	1

XI.—DISEASE AMONG CATTLE.

56. In May and June hoof-and-mouth disease prevailed in the Kotmale villages, but elsewhere there was little or none throughout the year.

57. Rinderpest broke out in the Talawakele-Agras direction early in the year, and was not stamped out till June.

58. The two other divisions, Uda Hewaheta and Walapane, were entirely free from it.

59. The fact that only 109 animals were reported as attacked, of which 52 died, speaks well for the condition of the cattle of the district during the year 1900.

XII.—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

60. Little has been done in this direction among the natives of the district, and as regards European enterprise, though I have no figures to guide me, no appreciable extension of the cultivated area has, I believe, taken place.

61. The extent of Crown land sold during the year was as follows :—

	A.	R.	P.
Kotmale	37	3	19·37
Uda Hewaheta	44	1	36
Walapane	28	1	23
Total ...	110	2	39·24

but much of this was already under cultivation at time of sale.

62. The actual extent, as computed by the chief headmen, brought under cultivation during the year was—

	Acres.
Tea	78
Cardamoms	45
Paddy	35
Total ...	158

XIII.—WASTE LANDS ORDINANCE.

63. The land claim question is not an acute one in this district, and the Waste Lands Ordinance has not been put in motion during the year. There are surveys taken up under the Ordinance in 1898 and 1899, representing an area of 109 acres, awaiting further action, which owing to the frequent changes in the Ordinance and to the absence of urgency was not taken last year. They will be dealt with this year.

XIV.—CHENA CULTIVATION.

64. This cultivation has materially decreased owing to the special steps taken under instructions from the Provincial Kachcheri to keep it within legitimate limits. Care has been taken to rent chena land only to those who are wholly or in part dependent upon it for their food and support. Those whose circumstances justify it have been refused Crown chena land to cultivate, and naturally some dissatisfaction has been thereby caused. The long-established custom among the villagers of depending for their livelihood on Crown chena land dies hard, and it will take years to teach them the advantages of independence in this particular direction.

65. The following comparative statement shows the gradual decrease of Crown chenas rented :—

	1898. Acres.	1899. Acres.	1900. Acres.
Kotmale ...	Nil	2	Nil
Uda Hewaheta...	60	48½	84
Walapane ...	836	488	427
Total ...	896	538	511

XV.—SALES OF LAND.

66. There is nothing to record under this head. The temptation to villagers to sell land does not exist here, as it does in districts where new land is being largely opened out. Speculative claims, too, are not in vogue, and consequently the bogus sales which other districts have witnessed of late years are almost entirely unknown in this district.

67. No sales of land to which exception on the above points could be taken have come to notice during the past year.

XVI.—WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

68. A force of twenty to thirty prisoners has been steadily employed throughout the year for the improvement of Nuwara Eliya, and the direction and supervision of it occupy considerable time. The cricket ground has had the lion's share of attention, and it will when complete be undoubtedly the finest ground in the Island. The park, the polo ground, the tennis courts, the Badulla road frontage, and other public grounds have all received a share of attention, and the benefit to the public is more than commensurate with the slight relaxation of prison discipline, which possibly attends this system of extra-mural labour. It is a curious fact that in spite of the daily intercourse into the outer world enjoyed by the prisoners here, there is not a man in the jail who would not gladly see himself transferred to-morrow to any other prison in the Island.

69. The Fishing Club had a fairly successful season, and a considerable number of rainbow trout fry were put out into the club waters during the year. It has been found by experience that the rainbow species thrive best in Ceylon, and the Committee have decided to import only that species in future.

70. The result of the consignments of ova ordered out for the 1900 season is as follows :—

Imported.	Raised.	Put out.
50,000	4,846	4,846

A Nuwara Eliya section of the Planters' Rifle Corps was inaugurated during the year, and now numbers sixty-nine members. Rifle practice did not commence till late in the year.

71. The United Club found itself in a position at the close of the year to purchase the building from the Board of Improvement, and the transfer of the property will be carried out without delay.

72. The completion of the building according to the original plan by Mr. A. Stanley Colls will, it is hoped, be undertaken at no distant date.

73. The institution loses this year the efficient services of its Honorary Secretary, Mr. Stanley Colls, who during his four years has done so much to bring it to its present state of public usefulness and prosperity.

Miscellaneous.

74. Mr. W. E. Davidson gave over charge of the district in January on his appointment as Assistant Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition, and was succeeded by Mr. E. T. Noyes.

75. In February a sad trolly accident occurred on the railway line between Kotagala and Talawakele, resulting in the death of Mrs. Clarke, wife of the Assistant Resident Engineer.

76. In March the only murder of the year took place at Kalaganwatta in Walapane.

77. In April rinderpest broke out on the Talawakele-Agras road.

78. In May a sale of Nuwara Eliya building sites was held.

79. In June Mr. E. T. Noyes was appointed Acting Government Agent, Northern Province, and gave over charge of the district to Mr. C. R. Cumberland.

80. Outbreak of smallpox in Naseby estate, within Board limits.

81. In July an outbreak of cholera occurred at Karagastalawa in Ramboda, but did not spread.

82. In August I took over charge of the district from Mr. Cumberland, who proceeded to Matale as Assistant Agent.

83. On 16th August Nuwara Eliya lost one of its oldest and most respected residents in the death of Mr. C. Liesching of Woodlands, who retired from the Ceylon Civil Service in 1891.

84. In September a successful entertainment was given to the officers of the troops recently arrived from South Africa, and a public subscription for permanent mementos of the occasion was raised.

85. In October there was a sharp outbreak of cholera at Gonagama in Uda Hewaheta, resulting in the death of over forty villagers.

86 Later in the month there was an outbreak of a mild type on Glenlyon estate in the Agras, which was quickly suppressed.

87. In November Mr. G. Cookson was appointed Police Magistrate of the newly proclaimed Judicial District of Nuwara Eliya-Hatton and assumed duties.

88. In December another old Nuwara Eliya resident, Mr. J. A. Roberts of Torrington, passed away, and the sad news of the death of Mr. M. Kelly of the Ceylon Contingent killed in the fight at Noigedracht was received.

Nuwara Eliya Kachcheri,
February 8, 1901.

E. M. DE C. SHORT,
Assistant Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

REPORT ON THE BOARD OF IMPROVEMENT, NUWARA ELIYA.

THE revenue of the Board amounted to Rs. 33,363·98, and the expenditure to Rs. 26,914·09, the balance carried forward to the current year's account Rs. 6,449·89 being largely discounted by an outstanding charge of nearly Rs. 3,000, due on account of interest and sinking fund on the waterworks loan, and other debts amounting to over Rs. 500. The actual balance carried forward was therefore roughly Rs. 3,000.

2. The great work of the year was the supply of pure water to all public buildings, private residences, and to the streets of the town. The supply is plentiful and of excellent quality, and the general health of Nuwara Eliya will undoubtedly benefit largely thereby. A water-rate of 5 per cent. was levied on all properties within reach of the water, which has this year been reduced to 4½ per cent.

A short extension of the mains on either side of the plain awaits the arrival of the necessary plant from England. The mains will then stop 500 yards beyond Nanu-oya corner on one side and 200 yards beyond Oakley Cottage on the other. The total expenditure to date has been Rs. 75,000.

3. The next most important step was the commencement of a row of model dwellings for the prevention of overcrowding, which owing to scarcity of houses is so common in Nuwara Eliya. The relief will be partial only, the new accommodation being limited to twenty-five families, but it is a step in the right direction, and one which should be followed up until the disgraceful overcrowding now so prevalent has ceased to exist. A sum of Rs. 25,000 was set apart for this work out of Rs. 60,000 granted by Government, and good progress, considering the usual wet season, was made.

4. The entire aspect of the tract of swampy ground lying between the Grand Hotel and Church road has been changed during the year. The swamps have been drained, rank vegetation cleared, trees thinned and lopped, and the ground laid out on one side as golf links and on the other as a public park. From a sanitary as well as from an æsthetic point of view the improvement to the town under the scheme is immense.

5. The conservation of the Nuwara Eliya lake is a problem of no little difficulty, not only is it being encroached upon to an alarming extent by silt and weeds, but it is also the receptacle for the whole of the town drainage, and as such cannot but in course of time become a serious menace to the health and well being of the town. The state of the lake has been having the serious consideration of the Board, which has appealed to Government for assistance in the matter. The town undoubtedly requires a comprehensive sewerage scheme, avoiding the lake altogether.

6. The path now under construction round the lake will, besides affording a pleasant walk, serve to attract the attention of visitors to a resort at present but little frequented, and to bring home to all the absolute necessity of rescuing this most picturesque quarter from neglect and ultimate destruction.

7. The plain is steadily progressing both in appearance and public utility. With the help of prison labour it now comprises one of the best, if not the best, cricket ground in the Island, besides excellent grounds for polo, hockey, tennis, golf, and croquet, not to mention the fine racecourse which the Gymkhana Club has at great expense and trouble succeeded in constructing. Thanks to an elaborate system of drainage, almost the whole of the ground inside the racecourse once a useless swamp is now serviceable for purpose of recreation.

8. Minor matters have not been neglected. Twelve new street lamps were added, bringing up the total to 57. A new road was constructed to the new building sites near Lady Horton's walk.

The headmen's lodge was furnished and opened for the use of headmen, to whom official visits to Nuwara Eliya have hitherto been attended with much inconvenience for want of accommodation.

Two fire hoses have been supplied and are kept ready for use at central places in the town.

A new bridle road has been constructed by the Forest Department through the Sita Eliya forest, connecting with the Moon Plains drive, and adds another charming ride to the many attractions of the sanitarium.

9. The endeavours of the Board to preserve the natural beauty of the place by eliminating eye-sores in the shape of prominent zinc roofings have been seconded by the large majority of householders, and few will deny the improvement effected thereby. The exceptions merely serve to emphasize the wisdom of insisting on red roofs to all new buildings erected on sites bought from the Crown.

A Servants' Registry Office was opened during the year, but the support it received has not justified its continuance.

10. Attempt was made to start a telephone exchange, without success. The want of it is not yet apparently felt among residents, though there can be little doubt I think that once it has been started (as it probably before long will be), the general wonder will be how Nuwara Eliya got on so long without the telephone.

11. The Postal Department was asked to establish pillar-boxes at central places in the town. In this respect, as in some others, Nuwara Eliya is behind the times.

12. Though not a Board work, I must not omit to mention the commencement of the light railway for Nanu-oya to Uda Pussellawa in the last quarter of the year. The trace follows, though not closely, the road for Nanu-oya and enters Nuwara Eliya through Lady Horton's gap, crossing the plain in close proximity to the head of the lake. It then passes into the Barrack Plains below the General's bungalow and follows the Kandapola road pretty closely down to the proposed terminus at Ragalla. The site for the Nuwara Eliya station has not yet been finally decided.

13. It is very desirable that a too conspicuous site should be avoided.

14. Good progress was made with the earth cutting before the end of the year.

15. I annex the usual statements of the Board's revenue and expenditure.

E. M. DE C. SHORT,
Assistant Government Agent.

Annexure.

Revenue and Expenditure of the Board of Improvement, Nuwara Eliya.

REVENUE.

	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.
Balance brought forward on 1st January	2,013 38	5,255 51
Taxes.		
Assessment	9,619 60	10,037 24
Commutation	2,478 0	2,680 0
Water	—	3,276 22
Vehicles, dogs, &c. ...	954 0	778 0
Government contribution in lieu of local rates	650 0	650 0
Licenses.		
Refund of stamp duty on licenses	2,976 35	3,081 33
Opium	530 0	500 0
Fishing	68 0	92 0
Shooting	17 0	79 75
Slaughter-house	1,148 0	1,286 0
Grazing	635 88	568 92
Gravel, sand, and stone ...	144 11	145 41
Fines.		
By Police Magistrate ...	1,393 0	960 25
Cattle trespass	67 61	38 75
Commutation tax defaulters ...	50 0	—
Rents.		
Library and reading room ...	450 0	600 0
Lands	285 50	144 75
Board room	145 0	105 0
Chairs	156 65	98 25
House	96 0	96 0
Hearse	75 0	25 0
Market	1,253 75	1,415 0
Water	—	13 50
Sundries	648 55	691 60
Sewage farm	—	35 0
Private scavenging fees ...	—	351 0
Hire of band	—	271 0
Cemeteries	—	88 50
Government contribution on account plague expenses ...	413 99	—
Total ...	26,267 37	33,363 98

EXPENDITURE.

	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.
Establishment	2,519 92	3,229 66
Office contingencies ...	388 87	337 62
Revenue charges... ...	1,026 6	809 85
Sanitary charges	3,281 55	3,677 5
Allowance to the medical officer...	600 0	600 0
Interest and sinking fund on loans	1,972 80	2,111 80
Law expenses	1 95	—
Public Works.		
Carriage roads	1,487 39	2,605 0
Bridle roads	265 14	639 48
Bridges, culverts, and side drains	145 77	390 0
Planting trees, weeding, and removing parasites ...	174 59	264 20
Upkeep of cemeteries ...	20 68	149 85
New street lamps ...	2,110 86	1,310 4
Painting roofs	593 68	632 58
Street names	48 74	55 78
Buildings	457 24	482 6
Clearing undergrowth ...	21 25	33 31
Esplanade improvements ...	381 64	500 0
Waterworks	126 61	570 15
Improvements to the Board room	280 15	200 0
Town clock	74 90	262 50
Clearing streams... ...	7 0	6 98
Bathing-places	—	2 0
Cemetery-keeper's house ...	—	673 34
Acquisition of additional land for park	—	1,3359 37
Rebuilding Chislehurst wall ...	—	117 0
Water service to Board buildings	—	327 56
New road to Pedro ...	—	131 50
Market	313 86	305 10
House numbers	0 20	—
Secretary's house ...	188 0	91 75
Allowance to the District Engineer	600 0	600 0
Street lighting	1,655 50	2,564 70
Audit fees	150 0	150 0
Miscellaneous.		
Stores	613 56	448 18
Band	—	390 0
Servants' registration ...	—	275 0
Sewage farm	299 96	138 30
Plague expenses ...	828 48	21 57
Other items	356 38	450 81
Time signal gun	19 13	—
	21,011 86	26,914 9
Balance ...	5,255 51	6,449 89
Total ...	26,267 37	33,363 98

Loan on Account Nuwara Eliya Waterworks.

	Rs. c.
January 1, 1900, Balance on account Nuwara Eliya Waterworks	61 13
December 31, 1900, Balance on hand ...	61 13

Government Grant for Improvements to Nuwara Eliya.

	Rs. c.
January 1, 1900, Balance	1,664 7
Remittance from Government ...	32,650 0
Total ...	34,314 7
December 31, 1900, Expended on account planting and laying out the Victoria Park	4,528 76
Expended on account draining the Victoria Park	4,500 34
Expended on account construction of model dwellings for the poor	8,637 71
	17,666 81
Balance on December 31, 1900 ...	16,647 26
Total ...	34,314 7

Waterworks Connections to Private Properties.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
December 31, 1900, Amount recovered during the year	1,596 15	December 31, 1900, Amount paid to Samarakone Brothers for above service ...	1,431 89
		Balance on December 31, 1900 ...	164 26
Total ...	1,596 15	Total ...	1,596 15

Summary.

	Rs. c.
Balance in hand with the Assistant Government Agent on December 31, 1900, on account General Revenue as per statement	6,449 89
Balance in hand with the Assistant Government Agent on account Waterworks loan as per statement	61 13
Balance in hand with the Assistant Government Agent on account Government Grant for Improvements to Nuwara Eliya as per statement ...	16,647 26
Balance in hand with the Assistant Government Agent on account Waterworks Connections to Private Properties, Nuwara Eliya	164 26
Total Balance on December 31, 1900 ...	23,322 54

Statement of Total Debt due by the Board of Improvement, Nuwara Eliya.

Year.	Date.		Amount. Rs. c.	Balance due. Rs. c.
1894	... August	11 ... Amount of loan from the Ceylon Government for the construction of the Market	14,000 0	
		Amount repaid to end of December, 1900	1,680 0	
				12,320 0
1896	... September	23 ... Amount of additional loan from the Ceylon Government for the construction of the Market	6,000 0	
		Amount repaid to end of December, 1900	2,400 0	
				3,600 0
1897	... December	6 ... Amount of loan from the Ceylon Government for the construction of the Nuwara Eliya Waterworks	—	78,061 13
1898	... May	11 ... Amount of loan from the Ceylon Government for the construction of the Library and Reading Room, Nuwara Eliya ...	9,000 0	
		Amount repaid to end of December, 1900	180 0	
				8,820 0
		Total ...	—	102,801 13

February, 1901.

E. M. DE C. SHORT,
Assistant Government Agent.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTHERN PROVINCE, FOR 1900.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

As in former reports, I consider the food supply, the health of the people, and climatic influences as determining the prosperous or unfavourable character of the year under review. In all these points the year may be described as satisfactory. There was an abundant food supply. No epidemics appeared, the malaria in the last months of the year was less destructive than usual, while the weather was favourable for agricultural operations.

REVENUE.

The revenue returns show a decrease of Rs. 15,036 in the gross revenue collected in 1900 as compared with the revenue collected in 1899 :—

1899	Rs.	651,142
1900	„	636,106
Decrease ...	Rs.	15,036

Deducting from the above collection on account of—

	1899. Rs.	1900. Rs.
1. Passage money of immigrants	105	126
2. Sale of Delft horses	1,325	1,165
3. Salt for export out of the Island	408	1,420
Total ...	1,838	2,711

the collection on account of ordinary revenue is Rs. 649,304 for 1899 and Rs. 633,395 for 1900. Added to which the sums collected under the Thoroughfares Ordinance (in 1899 Rs. 76,821 and in 1900 Rs. 79,480) give the total contribution by the people to public objects in 1899 of Rs. 726,125 and in 1900 Rs. 712,875.

The following statement gives the actual ordinary revenue due and collected on account of 1900, as compared with 1899, excluding passage money of immigrant coolies, sale of Delft horses, and salt for export out of the Island, and receipts under the Thoroughfares Ordinance :—

	Rs.
Total ordinary revenue collected in 1899	649,304
Deduct arrears of 1898 do.	2,986
	646,318
Add arrears of 1899 outstanding on December 31, 1899 ...	2,837
Total ...	649,155
Total ordinary revenue collected in 1900	633,395
Deduct arrears of 1899 do.	2,837
	630,558
Add arrears of 1900 outstanding on December 31, 1900 ...	3,892
Total ...	634,450
Real ordinary revenue of 1899	649,155
Do. 1900	634,450
Decrease ... Rs.	14,705

All the revenue of the two years has now been collected with the exception of the following :—

Rs. 2,671 on account of Police rates for 1900.
„ 604 on account of arrack rent of 1900—Mullaittivu.
„ 580 on account of arrack rent of 1900—Vavuniya.
„ 37 on account of water-rate of 1900—Vavuniya

Rs. 3,892

The decrease in the real ordinary revenue has been chiefly—

	Rs.		Rs.
Customs	41,042	Survey fee	123
Salt for retail ...	1,078	Dispensary collections ...	941
Arrack and toddy rents ...	8,670	Warehouse rent ...	3,743

Whilst increases in the real ordinary revenue has been chiefly—

	Rs.		Rs.
Port and harbour dues ...	1,731	District Court fines ...	917
Road tolls	2,102	Police Court fines ...	519
Bridge tolls	910	Other Departments ...	1,592
Ferry tolls	820	Rents of lands ...	471
Revenue stamps ...	11,884	Timber	170
Judicial stamps ...	2,206	Firewood	430
Postage stamps ...	1,203	Forest produce ...	220
Land sales	5,035	Salt for released districts ...	10,974

Decreases.

Customs and Warehouse Rent: the decrease is due to falling off in import of grain owing to the ports being closed to South India, except Kayts, and to a better local harvest.

Arrack and Toddy Rents: there is a decrease in the sale of arrack rents for want of competition.

Dispensary collections: the decrease is satisfactory, and is due to there being less sickness in the rural districts in 1900 than in 1899.

Increases.

Revenue, Judicial, Postage Stamps, and Land Sales: the increase in stamps and land sales is attributable to increasing prosperity of the people.

The increases and decreases under the other heads of real ordinary revenue do not call for special remarks.

Total receipts under the Thoroughfares Ordinance were as follows:—

	1899. Rs.	c.	1900. Rs.	c.
Jaffna	62,835	25	65,620	17
Mannar	8,122	11	8,076	89
Mullaittivu	5,864	7	5,783	76
Total ...	76,821	43	79,480	82

Excluding from the above such casual receipts as value of trees cut down on roadsides, refund of charges overdrawn, &c., the actual contribution by the people in the shape of taxes under the Thoroughfares Ordinances was as follows:—

	1899. Rs.	c.	1900. Rs.	c.
Jaffna	58,093	0	60,224	0
Mannar	7,585	0	7,577	50
Mullaittivu	4,993	75	4,915	0
Total ...	70,671	75	72,716	50

Expenditure under the Thoroughfares Ordinances was as follows:—

	1899. Rs.	c.	1900. Rs.	c.
Jaffna	66,060	47	65,261	82
Mannar	8,175	77	8,727	55
Mullaittivu	5,402	59	5,686	1
Total ...	79,658	83	79,675	38

Number of persons who actually paid the taxes under the Thoroughfares Ordinances during 1899 and 1900:—

Year.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaittivu.	Total.
1899 ...	56,961 ...	6,052 ...	3,944 ...	66,957
1900 ...	58,861 ...	6,055 ..	3,910 ...	68,826

WEATHER.

The rainfall registered in the Jaffna District was 57·33 in., being 20·54 in. in excess of the quantity registered during the preceding year. Though the rainfall was not unusually heavy at any one time, it was, on the whole, considered satisfactory, especially in the peninsula, where it was equally distributed throughout the year. But in the Vanni the fall was partial and deficient, and gives rise to anxiety as to the food supply of the coming year.

CROPS.

The grain crops for the year 1900–1901 were satisfactory, having been benefited by timely rains. The cultivation in the Vanni is reported to have suffered much as the tanks did not fill at the proper time, and their connections with streams and storage tanks are still to be formed.

The fine grain crop in the peninsula was itself satisfactory, except varaku, which suffered to some extent by the heavy rains of November and December.

FOOD SUPPLY.

According to the headmen's reports, the outturn of the paddy crop of the Province was estimated at 963,000 bushels of paddy, which would produce 481,500 bushels of rice.

The varaku crops amounted to 14,000 and the other dry grains yielded about 96,000 bushels, making in all 1,073,500 bushels local crop.

The imported dry grain amounted to—

	Cwt.	Bushels.
Paddy	450,722 ...	1,051,685
Rice	71,467 ...	125,067
Other grains	10,145 ...	20,300

and those exported—

Paddy	1,090 ...	2,543
Rice	3,085 ...	5,398
Other grains	115 ...	230

The Province consumed therefore of both home-grown and imported—

Paddy	2,012,142
Rice	119,669
Other grains	130,570

Taking the usual estimate of two bushels of paddy to one of rice, these figures show a quantity of 1,125,690 bushels of rice available for consumption during the year. (This, however, does not include the balance rice in stock at the end of the preceding year, nor does it exclude the balance at the end of the year under review.)

To this should be added kurakkan, paddy, gingelly, &c., brought from Jaffna, Vanni, and from the North-Central Province, the quantity of which is unascertainable.

The yield of cocoanuts was good.

The supply of garden produce, vegetables, fruits, fish, turtle, &c., was satisfactory.

The yield of palmirah produce (fruit and toddy) was abundant, but it was observed that there was a lack of demand for palmirah fruits, owing, perhaps, to the large supply of manioca roots, which has become one of the chief articles of food in the peninsula among the lower classes.

Though the famine in India threatened at one time to enhance the price of grain in the local market, the price, to the end of the year, was not excessive, and the stock in the godowns has been very satisfactory.

In the report of 1899 the very sudden rise in the price of farm produce (vegetables, fowls, and eggs) was commented upon. I have not perceived any fall in the price of these articles, but there has been a marked rise in wages, no doubt owing to the higher price of provisions. I believe the rise in food stuff is due to the large export and the railway works; and greater demand for labour is responsible for the rise in wages now exacted by both labourers and domestic servants.

The following statements connected with food supply have been furnished by the Collector of Customs :—

Statement showing the Quantity of Grain Imports from beyond Sea and Coastwise into the Northern Province during 1899 and 1900.

	1899.									1900.								
	Paddy.			Rice.			All other Grain.			Paddy.			Rice.			All other Grain.		
	cwt.	qr.	lb.	cwt.	qr.	lb.	cwt.	qr.	lb.	cwt.	qr.	lb.	cwt.	qr.	lb.	cwt.	qr.	lb.
Beyond sea...	480,017	2	½	87,056	0	1½	7,400	0	10	348,511	2	1	60,492	3	23	8,010	0	8
Coastwise ...	20,031	1	18	3,682	1	18	644	2	9	132,210	3	2	10,974	2	3	2,145	0	18
Total ...	50,048	3	18½	90,738	1	19½	8,044	2	19	450,722	1	3	71,467	1	26	10,155	0	26

Statement of Foreign and Coastwise Imports of the following Articles in the Northern Province during the Years 1899 and 1900.

	Foreign.				Coastwise.			
	1899.		1900.		1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.
Arrack ...	—	—	—	—	19,033¾	119,721 25	28,644	143,220 0
	Cwt. qr. lb.		Cwt. qr. lb.		Cwt. qr. lb.		Cwt. qr. lb.	
Curry stuffs ...	4,208 1 23	23,764 81	5,594 0 17	41,275 82	2,497 3 21	25,523 81	7,354 1 9	34,650 60
Potatoes ...	—	—	2 1 8	17 41	136 2 23	1,561 80	283 1 19	1,588 15
Tobacco, manufactured ...	—	—	0 1 18	57 50	—	—	—	—
Tobacco, unmanufactured ...	13 2 19	478 70	28 2 20	1,005 0	22,870 1 16	483,167 14	26,764 0 24	53,528 50
					Bushels.		Bushels.	
Wheat ...	304 3 21	2,744 44	121 1 26	911 12	8	40 0	33	165 0

TOBACCO CULTIVATION.

The following is a statement of tobacco exported beyond seas and coastwise :—

	Beyond Sea.		Coastwise.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt. qr. lb.	Rs. c.	Cwt. qr. lb.	Rs. c.
1899 ...	37,882 2 14	886,512 29	22,870 1 16	483,167 14
1900 ...	42,519 0 17	981,665 5	25,932 2 12	602,070 25

There are no materials for an estimate of tobacco sent south by road. As usual, the quantity was very considerable. The export exceeded that of the two preceding years, and the price realized was high. On the whole, it was a most prosperous year for this cultivation. In the report for 1899 it was mentioned that a supply of seed of a superior quality of tobacco was received from Mr. Willis, Director of the Royal Botanical Gardens. I regret to say that the experiment was a failure owing to the folly of the cultivators. When they found that the shape and size of the leaf was different from that which they considered of "commercial value," they simply rooted up the plants. I fear that owing to the ignorance and conservation of the small farmer nothing can at present be done in this direction until we have an organized agricultural association for Jaffna. The idea is *quantity*, not *quality*, and I believe that from overproduction of tobacco and want of other markets the case of tobacco and tea will be the same in 1901.

In June Mr. Willis visited the Province and made an interesting report on the prospects of the Vanni for cultivation. He also directed special attention to the tobacco cultivation of the Vanni and peninsula. Details need not be given here as they will no doubt be given in more detail later on by the Director. The remarks of my Assistants on Tobacco will be found in the attached reports.

What I should like to see is a "Farmers' Association" composed of intelligent and progressive men, large landowners who could afford to experiment for the benefit of themselves and the smaller landholders in matter of new products, forage, cocoanuts, and tobacco.

Such an association would have the assistance of the Director of the Royal Botanical Gardens and the Agricultural Department, and should get and study the valuable publications of the Colonies where the conditions of climate are somewhat similar, as in Queensland, South Africa, &c. At present these publications, which contain very valuable information regarding cattle, fodder supply, "pests," and agriculture generally are practically unknown among us, while the "Tropical Agriculturist" of Messrs. Ferguson, although on file in the Kachcheri, is practically unused by those to whom it would be of most assistance.

HEALTH OF PEOPLE.

The year was on the whole a good one. Fever always prevails more or less in the last months of the year; but malaria seems to have been less virulent in the year under review.

Although there was cholera at Tanjore, Paumben, and other places in South India, this Province, thanks to the plague regulations, escaped without a single case.

Itinerant Medical Officers are most useful, and their work is highly appreciated by the people, as I have seen from my examination of rural dispensaries. During the year a dispensary was put up at Pallavaraykatto and arrangements were made for itineration to the remote division of Metkumulai. The itineration from Mankulam to Tunukkai continues to be very useful. The want of roads in the Vanni, however, is a great drawback, as it is impossible at times, in wet weather, for the apothecary to reach his station, and the people are equally cut off from him; yet this is the fever season when his services are most needed.

SANITATION.

Particular attention was paid to the sanitation of the towns and villages in the Province, and the headmen were urged to give their best attention to what so much concerns the public health.

The sanitation of the town of Jaffna is maintained by a vote of Rs. 4,000 given by Government, while the towns of Point Pedro, Valluveddittturrai, Mullaittivu, and Mannar have been brought under the operation of The Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance; but the money recovered under the rate is so very small that it must be funded for some time, when it will be devoted to the erection and maintenance of latrines and the proper scavenging of the towns.

CATTLE.

In the report of 1899 I urged the appointment of a Stock Inspector for this Province so as to deal promptly with any outbreak of disease. I am glad to be able to record that this has been sanctioned and provision made for a Stock Inspector from January, 1901.

HEALTH OF CATTLE.

There was some mortality in Valigamam west, about ten miles from Jaffna, but by the time the Stock Inspector arrived from Anuradhapura it had ceased, and he was unable to diagnose the disease. On the whole, the condition of cattle in the Jaffna District was good.

IMPROVEMENT OF BREED.

The Scinde bulls which were obtained for Iranativu, Mannar, and Vavuniya have done well, and it is hoped that others may be obtained for the Vanni. I am hopeless of attempting to improve the cattle of the peninsula under existing circumstances. The cattle barely survive for want of fodder, and it is piteous to see them crawling along the roads picking up any bits of straw or leaves they may find. They are barely kept alive, and in the tobacco season they are tethered in the tobacco grounds and hand-fed as far as possible, being kept as "manuring machines." Large numbers are sent away to the Vanni villages to graze, and they have more life in them when they come back for manuring the land.

Cart bulls come almost entirely from South India, and owing to the necessary restrictions of importation very few are now introduced and the price of cart bulls is very high. When the cattle are absolutely worn out they form the beef supply of Jaffna.

The greatest and most pressing need of the Jaffna man is that of food for his cattle. The cart bulls get all the straw of the peninsula and Karachchi. The black cattle, as I have said, are generally near the last stage of starvation for six months in the year.

It would not be easy to break up the conservative methods of the cattle owner, but if we could introduce some fodder plant which would serve him, without his having to irrigate, it would help him greatly.

In some countries the fleshy leaf of the prickly pear, which grows only too luxuriantly with us, forms a valuable food when the thorns are singled off. I mean to have experiments tried with this. At first, no doubt, the cattle from hereditary instinct will not eat it, but I think that if persevered in they might be brought to use it.

Mr. John Rudd tells me that there are some very hardy fodder plants in Queensland. Some of them are in the nature of "pests," so called because the white farmer has to plough and harrow them out of existence before he can sow his crop. This difficulty hardly applies here, for placing the land under water for paddy kills all but aquatic plants.

I propose to devote the small sum allowed for seeds and plants to procuring fodder seeds from Queensland and experimenting with them.

What we want is a fodder plant (even a "pest") that would spring up as soon as the paddy crop is removed. We also need some plants to cover the waste spaces which are saturated with salt. Some of the various kinds of "salt bush" might suit. I am told there is a plant in Puttalam having a bulb or rhizone which is freely eaten by sheep and goats and which cannot be eradicated. "Nut grass" is not particularly nutritious, but might also be tried.

I hope in 1901 to carry out experiments in the directions indicated with the help of Mr. John Rudd, who has much knowledge of and interest in this question, and of course subject to the advice of the Director of the Royal Botanical Gardens as to the introduction of seeds or plants.

CATTLE STEALING.

I am glad to say that in this Province there are not many cases of cattle stealing, and the Province compares most favourably with other districts of the Island. Here the cases of (so-called) cattle stealing which come before the courts generally result in the discovery of a disputed ownership.

IMMIGRATION.

The immigration route was closed early in January, 1900, and continued to be so during the year, to the great benefit of the country through which the immigrant coolies used to travel.

SALT.

The season was not favourable for the formation and collection of salt owing to rain.

There was no self-formation of salt fit for collection in any of the lewayas; and only a quantity of 14,338 cwt. could be manufactured at the Chiviateru salt pans. The average cost of this salt per cwt. was 27·72 cents.

The total charges incurred during 1900 on account of salt were as follows:—

	Rs.	c.
Cost of collecting, removing, and storing salt	4,692	1
Watching and destroying salt unfit for collection	187	93
Cost of establishment	3,255	0
Commision to headmen on salt sold	1,522	96
Transfer of salt from one store to another within the Province ...	1,496	56
Repair of salt stores	345	27
All other miscellaneous charges	88	51
	11,588	24

The value of salt sold during 1900 was as follows:—

Quantity. Cwt.	Particulars.	Amount. Rs.	c.	Total. Rs.	c.
	For Local Consumption.				
— ...	Amount of the rent of the monopoly of the retail sale in the Jaffna District	56,250	0		
30,453 ...	Sold in Jaffna to the renter at 40 cents per cwt. ...	12,181	20		
				68,431	20
10,620 ...	Sold at Mannar and Mullaittivu, by retail at rates varying from Re. 1·61 to Rs. 2·07 per cwt., and by wholesale to fishers and tavalam at Rs. 2·36 per cwt. ...	—		20,695	97
41,073				89,127	17
	For Export.				
4,000 ...	Sold from Tondaimannar and Karaiur stores at Rs. 8 and Rs. 6·80 per ton	1,320	0		
13,350 ...	Sold from Tondaimannar stores to released districts of the Island at Rs. 2·36 per cwt.	31,506	0		
				32,926	0
41 ...	Short delivered by contractor and paid for at Rs. 2·36 per cwt.	—		96	76
58,464		Total ...		122,149	93

The receipt and issue of salt during 1900 were as follows:—

Particulars.	Quantity. Cwt.	Total. Cwt.
Balance on December 31, 1899	194,809	
Collected during 1900	14,338	
Surplus found in stores	58	
		209,205
Sold for local consumption	41,073	
Quantity short delivered by transport contractor and paid for	41	
Sold for export	17,350	
	58,464	
Sent to the Eastern Province	25,000	
Wastage	2,658	86,122
Balance on December 31, 1900 ...	—	123,083

TIMBER AND FIREWOOD.

Revenue from Released Areas.—I annex a statement of revenue derived from released areas during 1900 for the Northern Province, which shows a sum of Rs. 1,927·30 :—

Return of Revenue from Released Areas in the Northern Province for the Year 1900.

	Jaffna. Rs. c.	Mannar. Rs. c.	Mullaittivu. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Royalty on timber ...	3 75	131 57	238 5	373 37
Firewood ...	—	11 75	—	11 75
Royalty on firewood, canes, bamboos, &c. ...	—	2 25	5 0	7 25
Avaram bark ...	18 0	—	—	18 0
Green leaves ...	918 65	—	—	918 65
Coral stones ...	15 90	23 25	—	39 15
Royalty on jungle sticks ...	27 60	23 17	83 99	134 76
Other forest produce ...	36 80	163 10	2 70	202 60
Fees to forest officers ...	—	—	—	—
License to collect firewood	—	—	—	—
Permit to other Government Departments ...	13 27	—	—	13 27
	1,033 97	355 9	329 74	1,718 80
Free grant ...	—	99 2	109 48	208 50
Timber on Crown Land sold	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1,033 97	454 11	439 22	1,927 30

The released areas have hardly any forest, and no commercial transactions could therefore be carried on. The royalty recovered on timber was only for common timber of small dimensions required for village houses, &c.

Ebony in Released Areas.—On the application of the Assistant Conservator, Northern Province, I have allowed him to cut and remove all ebony of the girth of 4 ft. and upwards in the forests of Vavuniya, and I understand that 178 logs have already been cut and are ready for removal and sale.

Firewood.—The supply of firewood is solely in the hands of the Forest Department. Early in the year there was a rush of applications for permits to cut and remove firewood in the released areas of Punakari, and some of them were allowed ; but later on, as this was supposed to interfere with the revenue of the Forest Department, further applications were refused.

Forest Revenue.—The Mandaklar, Iranamadu, and Panikkankulam forests have already been reserved by me as Special Officer, and steps are now being taken to reserve the Maharambaikkulam, Kelinotchi, Mamadu, and Tonigala blocks.

The work of survey in connection with the Pallai reserve has been given over to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Northern Province.

Upon the whole, the work of the Forest Department has been well and usefully carried out as far as I can judge, and the demarcation of Forests for reserve has been steadily carried on.

As Special Officer, I had few or no claims (except for paths through proposed reserves), because care was taken to exclude inhabited villages and to give them liberal extents of forest for village purposes.

There are many Crown tanks in the reserves, and later on it may be necessary to exclude small blocks when the demand for land increases. At present it is better that the entire block is reserved.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD BEASTS.

Rewards were paid for 49 leopards and 16 bears during the year in the Jaffna, Mannar, and Mullaittivu Kachcheries.

As the hunters get more for skins from traders, not many are brought to the Kachcheri for payment of the reward.

TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE.

Imports and Exports.

	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.
Imports.		
Beyond sea ...	2,792,694 49	2,990,690 97
Coastwise ...	2,972,672 50	2,828,587 45
Total ...	5,765,366 99	5,819,278 42
Exports.		
Beyond sea ...	1,043,832 67	1,138,035 6
Coastwise ...	2,234,574 35	2,145,684 70
Total ...	3,278,407 2	3,283,719 76
Total Imports and Exports ...	9,043,774 1	9,102,998 18

	1899. Quantity. Cwt. qr. lb.	1899. Value. Rs. c.	1900. Quantity. Cwt. qr. lb.	1900. Value. Rs. c.
Imports.				
Cloth ...	—	202,477 65	—	258,225 46
Cotton thread and twist	21 0 7	1,067 15	8,188 0 0	8,807 46
Exports.				
Copperah ...	1,194 0 0	9,556 0	5,901 2 21	46,727 0
Bêche-de-mer ...	193 0 0	4,140 0	75 3 0	1,410 0

EXPORT OF SALT FISH.

	1899. Quantity. Cwt. qr. lb.	1899. Value. Rs. c.	1900. Quantity. Cwt. qr. lb.	1900. Value. Rs. c.
Beyond sea (16 bags)	1,342 1 0	5,211 25	1,285 3 0	4,553 0
Coastwise ...	35,243 1 22	278,728 51	36,564 0 14	340,139 50

EXPORT OF ELEPHANTS.

Nil.

Licenses will be granted for this Province in 1901.

EXPORT OF CHANKS.

	1899. Number.	1899. Amount of Duty levied.	1900. Number.	1900. Amount of Duty levied.
Live chanks ...	487,025 ...	974 5 ...	1,624,650 ...	3,249 30
Dead chanks ...	805,550 ...	1,611 10 ...	2,182,986 ...	4,365 98
Total ...	1,292,575	2,585 15	3,807,636	7,615 28

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF CATTLE.

Year.	Import. Cattle.	Import. Sheep and Goats.	Export. Cattle.	Export. Sheep and Goats.
1899 ...	2,941 ...	2,392 ...	176 ...	—
1900 ...	3,793 ...	5,865 ...	303 ...	—

IMPORT OF DIFFERENT DESCRIPTIONS OF OIL.

Oil.	1899. Beyond Sea. Quantity.	1899. Beyond Sea. Value.	1899. Coastwise. Quantity.	1899. Coastwise. Value.	1900. Beyond Sea. Quantity.	1900. Beyond Sea. Value.	1900. Coastwise. Quantity.	1900. Coastwise. Value.
	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.
Castor ...	1,139⅞	1,951 78	12½	143 0	2,485½	4,553 0	238	387 0
Cocoanut ...	—	—	3,827	8,055 0	—	—	9,205	13,420 0
Fish ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gingelly ...	—	—	182½	244 0	—	—	95	190 0
Groundnut ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illuppai ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerosine ...	—	—	23,025	14,799 25	—	—	46,893	46,893 0
Linseed ...	—	—	32	32 0	—	—	—	—
Margosa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turpentine ...	—	—	56	164 0	7	11 0	—	—
Vegetable ...	211 11/16	256 38	—	—	386	587 67	—	—
Machinery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unenumerated ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

EXPORT OF DIFFERENT DESCRIPTIONS OF OIL.

Oil.	1899. Beyond Sea. Quantity.	1899. Beyond Sea. Value.	1899. Coastwise. Quantity.	1899. Coastwise. Value.	1900. Beyond Sea. Quantity.	1900. Beyond Sea. Value.	1900. Coastwise. Quantity.	1900. Coastwise. Value.
	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.
Cocoanut ...	533	634 25	8,251½	10,360 0	—	—	503	763 50
Fish ...	—	—	35	30 0	—	—	—	—
Gingelly ...	—	—	1,176	2,034 0	—	—	1,850	3,700 0
Iluppai ...	—	—	5	10 0	—	—	—	—
Kerosine ...	—	—	195	140 0	—	—	324	324 0
Linseed ...	—	—	136	203 50	—	—	—	—
Margosa ...	—	—	36	40 0	—	—	49	49 0
Medicinal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castor ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wood ...	—	—	4	6 0	—	—	—	—

PALMIRAH FIBRE INDUSTRY.

Port.	1899. Quantity.	1899. Value.	1900. Quantity.	1900. Value.
	Cwt. qr. lb.	Rs. c.	Cwt. qr. lb.	Rs. c.
Jaffna	227 0 0	2,270 0	183 0 12	1,831 25
Kayts	—	—	—	—
Kankesanturai	254 0 0	2,540 0	167 1 0	1,335 0
Valvettiturai	—	—	—	—
Point Pedro	23 0 0	175 0	8 0 0	123 0
Mullaittivu	—	—	—	—
Mannar	—	—	—	—
Pesalai	—	—	—	—
Vankalai	—	—	—	—
Total ...	504 0 0	4,985 0	358 1 12	3,289 25

AVARAI (CASSIA AURICULATA) BARK.

	Beyond Sea. Quantity. Cwt. qr. lb.	Beyond Sea. Value. Rs. c.	Coastwise. Quantity. Cwt. qr. lb.	Coastwise. Value. Rs. c.
1899	88 0 0	288 0	553 0 4	2,298 0
1900	93 0 0	352 0	1,491 0 0	4,637 60

PUBLIC WORKS.

The following abstract shows the amount expended on public works in the Province during the year :—

	Rs. c.
Maintenance of roads	109,971 15
Maintenance of inland navigation	3,352 15
Repairs to buildings	8,079 15
Addition to buildings	3,171 49
Repairs to bridges	5,557 13
Miscellaneous	6,657 81
New works and buildings	13,425 87
Alterations and additions to buildings	7,000 80
Special repairs to buildings	347 52
Additions and improvements to roads	2,584 97
Repairs to bridges	199 98
Miscellaneous	5,684 15
Jaffna Railway Extension	213 27
New works and buildings	1,467 72
Miscellaneous	1,462 50
Total	169,175 68

No works of any magnitude were carried out, the expenditure was chiefly on maintenance and improvement of roads and buildings. Provision was made for the construction of a general cemetery at Mullaittivu, which it is expected will be completed early in 1901.

JAFFNA MARKETS FUND.

Statements of Receipt and Expenditure on account of the Markets Fund for the Year ended December 31, 1900.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1900	—	3,647 74
Rent of Grand Bazaar market, Jaffna	768 0	
Rent of Changanai market	426 48	
Rent of Chunnagam market	456 0	
Rent of Point Pedro market	684 0	
Rent of Chavakachcheri market	650 0	
Rent of Elephant Pass market	120 0	
Rent of Tolpuram market	39 0	
Rent of site of shed, Small Bazaar, Jaffna	5 50	
Rent of site of shed, Small Bazaar, Kayts	3 0	
		3,151 98
Rent recovered from defaulters of market stalls	—	79 35
Fees for licenses to hold private markets	—	2 0
Value of land sold for the railway	—	793 75
Proceeds sale of trees standing on market grounds	—	107 75
Refund of unpaid balance	—	0 85
Total		7,783 42

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Pay of market-keepers and sweepers	815 50	
Hire of market watchers	35 0	
Cost of scavenging	1,199 44	
Cost of works carried on in markets	827 73	
For regulating the tower clock	120 0	
Proctor's fee	52 50	
Repairs to tower clock, Jaffna	158 40	
Miscellaneous	70 45	
		3,279 2
Balance on December 31, 1900	—	4,504 40
Total		7,783 42

PROPOSALS IN REGARD TO PUBLIC WORKS.

Under instructions I repeat the list of former years :—

(*a*) Water supply for Jaffna.
(*b*) Reclamation of the Karaiur tidal flat.
(*c*) Road to Mullaittivu from Parantan.
(*d*) Road to Tunukkai from Parantan.
(*e*) Completion of the Madawachchi-Mannar road and its continuation from Mannar to Talaimannar.
(*f*) The repair and completion of the new trace on the Mannar Coast road from Mantai to Illuppaikadavai.
(*g*) A house for the Assistant Government Agent, Mullaittivu.
(*h*) Improvement to the main drain channels in the Jaffna gravets.
(*i*) Annual vote for wells.

(*a*) *Water Supply for Jaffna.*—I remarked in my last report that "the cost of the scheme as estimated by the Director of Public Works proved prohibitive, and that I would make further inquiry as to a moderate scheme. I have been in communication with the Provincial Engineer regarding the possibility of windmill power for filling the necessary reservoir. Mr. McDonnell informs me that in his opinion this would not be practicable. I am, however, not convinced that it is so. Seeing what can be done in other countries by windmills, I earnestly hope that some experiments may be sanctioned, as I have no doubt that good water in sufficient quantity can be procured within five or six miles of the town."

So far nothing has been done as to experiments. I was absent on leave at the time the Estimates were framed, and I cannot find that any provision was made. I hope it may be possible to be more successful in obtaining sanction for this in 1901.

(*b*) *Reclamation of the Karaiur Tidal Flat.*—"This useful project has been deferred in the hope that by means of the railway (loop) line to the Customs the estimated cost of reclamation may be greatly reduced."

(*c*) *A Road to Mullaittivu from Parantan.*—I have pressed for this during the past three years. So far I have only been able to obtain a survey, and I trust that a vote may be obtained now for this useful feeder road to the Parantan station to serve the Karachchi irrigation district and the traffic to Mullaittivu, besides opening up a fine country. I have asked that the road be opened as a "natural one," to be raised and have culverts inserted for dry weather traffic, and to have the river crossings paved. Expensive bridges are at present unnecessary.

(*d*) *A Road to Tunukkai from Parantan.*—This feeder road from Tunukkai to Parantan was commenced on my recommendation two years ago by a grant to the Provincial Road Committee. The total length is 22 miles. In 1899 six miles were opened, and a similar distance in the present year, but no provision was made for the remaining section in 1901, why, I do not know, as I was on leave. It is necessary that a vote of Rs. 3,000 be given to complete the opening to Tunukkai.

(*e*) *Completion of Mannar-Madawachchi Road and its Continuation from Mannar to Talaimannar.*—The diversion of this road where the Giant's tank obstructs it was long contemplated as necessary. The trace for the diversion has been made, but nothing else has been done, and until done this road is more or less useless for the traffic between Mannar and Madawachchi.

(*f*) *The Repair and Completion of the new Trace on the Mannar Coast Road from Mantai to Illuppaikadavai.*—The necessity for this has long been recognized, and I believe there is a grant for a section in 1901, and I earnestly hope that this will be annually continued until it has been made effective.

(*g*) *A House for the Assistant Government Agent, Mullaittivu.*—This item disappears from the list, as improvements to the existing building have removed the necessity; at least for the time I am not in favour of any extensive building expenditure at present at Mullaittivu. It may be that the altered condition of things consequent on the opening of a railway may cause the site of headquarters to be re-considered, and meantime, some arrangement of offices may remove difficulty of accommodation.

(*h*) *Improvement of the Main Drain Channels in the Jaffna Gravets.*—The question of improvement of the drainage of Jaffna has long been under consideration, and I think that it has now come to something definite, as I am informed that plans are under consideration. It is a matter of great importance to the people.

(*i*) *Annual Vote for Wells.*—One of the most useful votes to the Government Agent is that for wells, and I would ask that it may be increased to Rs. 2,000. My reason is that many villages which are not out of the way of the Public Works Department are known by the Government Agent to urgently want wells. The Government Agent makes the people do the digging and supplies the casing and cement and can thus do work very cheaply. At present I am unable on my vote of Rs. 1,500 to do much more than repair existing wells; but if my vote be increased to such extent as may be reasonable, say Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 2,500, I can confidently say that good results for the people will follow.

To this list I would add—

(*j*) *Improvement of the new Trace from Mankulam (station) to Mullaittivu.*—It will be a good railway feeder road and certainly requires more waterway in bridges and culverts.

(*k*) *The Road from Vavuniya to Paraian Alenkulam.*—This is a very useful road, and has been gradually formed by sections, but it requires much still to make it a good principal road. It requires raising in parts and more waterway.

(*l*) *A new Road from Pallai to Chempianpattu.*—Such a road would in my opinion well repay the outlay. The division of Vadamiradchi east is separated from Pallai by an inland lagoon. The division contains flourishing villages and cocoanut gardens and "estates," and has hitherto had no road. During the past few years the Provincial Road Committee has been making a road through it, and what is now wanted is a connection with Pallai, which is only perhaps four or five miles distant, but is quite inaccessible. If a road is made as indicated from Pallai to Chempian pattu, the village produce and traffic would go to Pallai rather than to Point Pedro, and I believe it would prove a useful railway feeder in cocoanuts and (possibly) dry fish, which is produced largely in the coast for export to Colombo. I am about to apply for a survey of the best trace, and I hope that provision may be made for at least a section of it.

(*m*) *A Crane and Two Lights for the Kayts Harbour.*—As the port is increasing in importance every year, it is considered very necessary to provide it with a crane and two lights—one on each side of the channel.

WORKS MOST REQUIRED AND PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENT.

In the previous section I have made some suggestions which may possibly fall under this heading. In my last report I urged the taking up of the Karachchi irrigation scheme, and I am glad to say that this has been so far approved of, that two Irrigation Engineers have been sent to make the necessary surveys as a preliminary. Speaking generally, the most important of the Province is the development of the mainland by roads and restoration of irrigation works and village tanks. This is kept steadily in view, and demands a large share of the Government Agent's duty and time.

PLAGUE PRECAUTIONS.

The arrangements made in the last two years for observation and coast patrol were continued, and as no epidemic was introduced it may fairly be claimed that the work was successfully carried out by all the Departments concerned. There were very few cases of attempted breach of the regulations by persons coming from India, and in all cases the offenders were adequately punished.

During the year a large number of rats were destroyed at Jaffna and Kayts.

LAND SALES.

I annex the usual statement. There is little or no Crown land fit for cultivation now available in the peninsula; but there is an indication that already a demand for land is beginning on the mainland. I have little doubt that this will increase when the railway gives access to land that is fertile and valuable, if brought within the reach of purchasers.

An area of about 300 acres was brought under cultivation in the peninsula, chiefly with cocoanut, and I hope that with the opening up of the railway this cultivation will be further extended.

Sales of lands by villagers were not many—an evident sign of the prosperity of the country.

The Waste Lands Ordinance is not in operation in this Province, so I have no remarks to make as to its working.

Statement of Land sold in the Jaffna District in 1900.

Description of Land.	Extent. A.	R.	P.	Price. Rs.	c.	Average Price per Acre. Rs.	c.
Fit for paddy ...	25	0	35 ...	831	0 ...	—	
Fit for garden ...	25	0	38·88 ...	487	0 ...	—	
Fit for cocoanut ...	201	1	21 ...	2,621	0 ...	—	
	251	3	14·88	3,939	0	16	0

There were five sales held during the year.

The following is a statement showing the probable extent for survey of which applications were made in 1900:—

	Acres.		Acres.
February	18	October	42
April	95	November	31
May	21	December	24
June	24		
July	30		302
August	4		
September	13		

CHENAS.

Cultivation of chenas is restricted in this Province to absolute cases of necessity. A few permits are allowed, as an exceptional case, to the people of Putukkudiyiruppu, who have no paddy lands to cultivate; and with a view to encourage clearing of tank spills people have been allowed to clear the spills and chena them.

NURSERY GARDENS.

The nursery garden at Vavuniya was inspected frequently by me during the year and has done good work in distribution of fruit trees and vegetables among the villages. Late in the year the vote of Rs. 1,000 was distributed between the garden at Vavuniya and a new one cleared at Kanagarayankulam, which I hope will be equally useful. My Assistant at Mullaittivu, who is in charge of these gardens, will no doubt give details of the working.

The garden at Jaffna (attached to the Fiscal's Office) has done much in the past in distributing the shade trees and fruit trees which are now flourishing all over the Province. I have found it hard to keep it going without some Government aid. Its finances are solely derived from sale of dead trees or branches and this is a precarious supply.

Mr. Rudd and Mr. Sandrasekara have done their best. I hope to succeed in getting a small grant in 1901 for this most useful work.

NORTHERN RAILWAY.

An extent of 192A. 2R. 2·49P. was acquired during the year on account of the Northern Railway, and a sum of Rs. 103,811 was paid therefor.

Fifteen miles in Valigamam north and Jaffna, 7½ miles in Tenmiradchi, and 6 miles in Pachchilappali were acquired for the line and stations. This work took up a considerable share of the Government Agent's time. It is, however, noticeable that acquisition is much easier in this Province as there is much less sub-division of shares. It has occurred to me that this may also explain why there is less crime in this Province, and if this theory is correct, it would go far to show the desirability of amendments of the law of inheritance.

IRRIGATION.

As regards the home district, the irrigation rules are now being enforced in the Karachchi, Tunukkai, and Punakari divisions.

In the peninsula several complaints, which were hitherto decided in courts of law, are now being disposed of under the irrigation rules.

I am glad to be able to give a satisfactory account of the working of the restoration of the village tanks on the mainland. The following figures give the details of the work done by the people on the tanks.

Number of tanks on which earthwork was called out during the year was distributed as follows:—

Jaffna	30
Mannar	179
Mullaittivu	282
Total ...	491

Earthwork done was as follows:—

Jaffna District	1,489	days equal to	744½	cubes
Mullaittivu District	17,915	do.	8,957½	,,
Mannar District	21,340	do.	10,670	,,
Total ...	40,744		20,372	,,

Extra work done in breaches amounted to—

Jaffna District ...	...	...	120 days equal to	60 cubes
Mullaittivu District	...	...	1,072½ do.	536¼ ,,
	Total	...	1,192½	596¼ ,,

4,755 cubes of earthwork were done by hired labourers on account of fine money. This gives a total of 25,723¼ cubes of earthwork during the year. In addition to the earthwork, 11,162 days' extra labour was done by the villagers in clearing bunds and spills.

Nine permits were given by me to persons who applied to be allowed to restore abandoned (Crown) tanks, each of which will form a new settlement.

Four masonry sluices were completed during the year and 58 cement pipe sluices were fixed and a large number were made for subsequent issue. The cement pipe sluices worked well and are very suitable to the smaller village tanks. Other remarks under this important heading are to be found in the report to the Central Irrigation Board.

VILLAGE TRIBUNAL.

Annexed is a statement of the working of the Tribunal, Vavuniya, during 1900 :—

	No. of Civil Cases.	No. of Criminal Cases.	Total.
Pending on July 1, 1900 ...	15	2	—
Institutions ...	336	154	507
Decisions ...	335	144	479
Amicable settlement ...	—	19	19
Appeals to Government Agent	14	10	24
Set aside by Government Agent	—	2	2
Appeals to Governor ...	2	1	3
Set aside by Governor ...	—	1	1

LEGISLATION.

I have to repeat what I said in previous reports as to the necessity for regulation of temple property :—

The only measure which I think is indicated in law reform in this Province is one which was pressed on me by very influential and intelligent members of the Hindu community. This has regard to the management of the temple property. I held a meeting of the would-be reformers and of the persons to be reformed (the petitioners and the managers), and after several conferences they were unable to arrive at any agreement. The subject is naturally a difficult one. The conditions of the present control differ from those met with in Buddhist temporalities. On full consideration I advised that, in my opinion, the best course for both sides would be the placing of the managers of temples under the requirements of the Ordinance dealing with "Trust."

This is not a merely substantial grievance, but a very real one. The disputes over temple management constantly cause riots and crime. For instance, there was a serious riot at Thavadi, and several persons were put on trial for murder, the conviction being for manslaughter. It was only by sending for and personally warning the rival claimants to the management of the Kandaswami temple that a riot (for which their respective supporters were in readiness) was averted.

WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

Railway Lands.—The chief work was the acquisition of land on the railway. I went personally over the line with the headmen, assessing the value per lacham of each land. Consequently, when the plans were received, showing the extents to be acquired, the assessment was easy and the acquisition rapid. The cost was less than I anticipated in so densely populated a district, where land has no real market price as few will sell, and the desire to hold land is exceptionally great. In all but a very few cases the owners accepted the valuation which they saw was carefully made and reasonable prices offered. There were two references to court where the owners did not accept the valuation, and 17 cases where the parties could not agree as to their titles or respective shares. At the close of the year all the lands between Kankesanturai and Elephant Pass had been acquired, except a section between Chavakachcheri and Pallai, for which the plans have not yet been received.

Friend-in-Need Hospital.—It was decided early in the year that the hospital was to be carried on by contributions and aided by a Government grant under a Committee with the Colonial Surgeon as Chairman. The Government Agent remains Chairman of the Friend-in-Need-Society.

The coming Census.—During the latter half of the year the machinery for taking the coming Census was set to work. Suitable blocks were selected, enumerators appointed, houses numbered, and the enumerators drilled in their duties by me and my Assistants on circuit.

CRIME AND POLICE.

Annexed is a statement showing the number of cases of murder or attempted murder and of those in which knife has been used :—

	Reported.	Brought to trial.	Convictions obtained.	Pending.
Murder ...	8	8	7	—
Attempted murder ...	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter ...	5	4	3	—
Hurt with knife ...	53	53	39	—
Grievous hurt with knife ...	10	10	8	1

N.B.—*Murders.*—Four persons were executed for murders committed. Of this, one was a man who committed murder in 1899.

Manslaughter.—Only one of these cases was met with ten years' imprisonment. The others were offences of less atrocity.

Though there is less crime in the Province than in many other parts of the Island, the public peace is disturbed at times by several caste and religious disputes between dhobies and Vellalas, Thurumbars and Thimilars, &c.

There was a serious caste disturbance at Colombogam in October, 1900, in which Thimilars (a set of Fishermen) attacked a wedding procession of Nalavas. Thirteen men were convicted and punished for this offence. The riot arose from a long-standing difference (which at times broke out into quarrels) between Vellalas and Nalavas, the latter being dependent on the former for access to trees from which toddy is drawn. The Thimilars having sympathized with the Vellalas, the Nalavas turned against the Thimilars and hence the riot.

Three of the men concerned in the caste riot at Batticotta in 1899, and who had absconded, were arrested in 1900 and fined Rs. 100 each. Ten persons in all were fined Rs. 100 each for this outrage.

Further bitterness, which has not yet been altogether allayed, has been aroused by the low-caste dhobies (called Thurumbars) trespassing on a tank used by the dhobies of high-caste people.

There have been some quarrels in reference to burial grounds and the right of way thereto at Navanturai, but owing to the presence of police and headmen there was no breach of peace. The squabble recurs whenever there is a death among the low-caste Hindus at Navanturai, and the matter of suitable settlement of the whole question is under official consideration.

There were twenty-four cases of cattle stealing, and convictions were obtained only for five of them, the rest of them having been more or less of a civil nature.

The headmen, with few exceptions, co-operated in the prevention and detection of crime. The Maniagar of Pachchilappali, Mr. G. S. Muttottampi, deserves special credit for his successful exertions in bringing to justice the persons who murdered a wayfarer at Puthukkadoo. The Police Vidane of Kokkuvil east received a reward of Rs. 25 for promptly arresting a murderer, who was tried and executed.

The police, regular and rural, have discharged their duties satisfactorily and have worked well together.

HORSE ESTABLISHMENT, DELFT.

In my report for last year I remarked—

> So far the experiment on a small scale has been satisfactory, and I see my way to making the establishment a valuable one in the future, and at a cost but trifling when compared with the advantage to the public.

There have been many difficulties to overcome, viz., mortality among foals from internal and external parasites, but most of these have been overcome by experiments. These take time before one can judge of the best method of meeting them. Meantime the death-rate among foals has been reduced to a minimum. However, there was a loss of seven of the young stock at Iranaitivu. Mr. Sturgess, Government Veterinary Surgeon, at once came there with me and discovered that the mortality was due to internal parasites. Having discovered the cause, measures, which I hope will be successful, will in future be taken at the proper time of the year.

The young stock has gained very much in strength and size since they have been transferred from Delft island to the better pasture and have been systematically looked after. They have risen in height from 12·2 hands to 13·2 hands, and I expect when the blood begins to tell to have them up to 14 hands.

The first of the new stock of the half-bred Arabs will be ready for sale from about the latter half of 1901.

So far I have not been able to show much money profit, but it must be remembered that 1901 will be the first year in which the foals born under the new system come in for sale, and that the cost of stallions, horse food, transport, enclosures, and kraals have all been included in the expenses.

The expenditure to date has been	Rs. 4,307·39
The receipts from sale has been	„ 6,164·80
Balance to credit	„ 1,857·41

The ponies command a ready sale, and I have more applications than I can supply.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Noyes acted as Government Agent between June and October.

Mr. White, Chief Assistant Engineer, died on 27th October from snake-bite.

I regret to have to record the death of Iragunather, Gate Mudaliyar and Maniagar of Valigamam west, an old and faithful servant of Government. He was succeeded, as Maniagar, by his son Mr. Tillainather, while Mr. Sarawanamuttu, Maniagar of Tenmoradchi, was justly honoured by the vacant rank of Gate Mudaliyar.

The Maniagar of Valigamam north having retired on account of age and infirmities, he was succeeded by Mr. Barr Kumarakulasingham.

Dr. William Paul, Resident Surgeon of the Friend-in-Need Society's hospital, died in May, universally regretted by all who knew him, after twenty-six years' faithful service to the Society. He was succeeded by Dr. Arumugam.

Pilgrimages.—Pilgrimages to India were much restricted by the enforcement of the plague regulations, and those to Kataragam and other shrines and churches in the Island were less numerous. Pilgrimages, however, to local shrines, such as Nainativu, Keerimalai, &c., were large as usual. But great care was taken of the sanitary condition of the places on such occasions.

Indian Famine Fund.—I am glad to be able to record that this Tamil Province was in no way backward to respond to the needs of the continent, and by the exertions of Mr. Noyes and the headmen, loyally aided by all the representative gentlemen of Jaffna, the substantive sum of Rs. 10,599·26 was collected and remitted to Calcutta.

Inspection of Police Courts.—Acting under the orders of Government, the Police Courts of Mallakam, Kayts, Chavakachcheri, Point Pedro, and Mannar were inspected and reported on during the year, as well as the Gansabhawa at Vavuniya.

R. W. IEVERS,
Government Agent.

Jaffna, March 28, 1901.

REPORT ON THE MANNAR DISTRICT FOR 1900.

Area, 943¼ square miles ; Population, 25,396.

I.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 55,039·36, showing an increase of Rs.21,925·19 over the revenue of 1899. Of this, Rs. 20,500 is due to the arrack rent, which for 1899 was credited in the Jaffna Kachcheri, as the Jaffna and Mannar rents were sold jointly, and the real increase is therefore Rs. 1,425·19.

The chief items of revenue showing an increase, were—

	1899. Rs.	1900. Rs.
Ferry tolls	1,851 ...	2,610
Revenue stamps	2,168 ...	3,158
Judicial stamps	3,271 ...	3,659
Survey fees	140 ...	543
Land sales	753 ...	1,805

The increase in these items may be set down to the prosperous year the district has had. The ferry toll also sold for a higher rate, as the completion of the Mannar causeway makes access to Mannar town easier than formerly and so promotes traffic. The increase in survey fees and land sales is due to the receipt of more plans of lands, for which applications for sale had been sent in.

The chief items showing a decrease are—

	1899. Rs.	1900. Rs.
Customs	4,680 ...	3,588
Salt	16,974 ...	16,193

The latter item is due to the less successful sea fishing of 1900, though the amount realized is well up to the average. The item Customs is of interest, as showing a gradual change in the trade relations of Mannar. The closing of the ports in the district to South India is bringing the district into closer touch with Colombo, and whilst imports from South India are being checked by the ten days quarantine at Kayts imposed on vessels from South India to Mannar, coastwise imports from Colombo are increasing.

In addition to the amounts collected as general revenue, a sum of Rs. 7,577·50 has been paid under the Thoroughfares Ordinance.

The amount paid by the people of the district for customs duties and under the head of Licenses, Excise, &c. (including the duty on paddy and rice imported coastwise and credited elsewhere than in Mannar), amounts to Rs. 51,720, or Rs. 2·01 per head of the population.

The expenditure on votes allowed the Mannar Kachcheri amounted to Rs. 96,576·43. Of this, Rs. 9,791·82 was paid on account of Inspection of Pearl Banks, Rs. 67,996·67 on account of Immigration (the votes of the Mannar Kachcheri include expenditure at Paumben and Tataparai), and Rs. 1,849·33 on account of Pensions.

II.—WEATHER AND AGRICULTURE.

The total rainfall for the year as registered at Mannar was 36·39 in., against 44·39 in. in 1899, distributed as follows :—

	Inches.
First quarter	4·34
Second quarter	7·94
Third quarter	2·41
Fourth quarter	21·70

The paddy harvest of 1900 was a good one throughout the district. The yield of tobacco was good, but the extension of cultivation and a combination amongst the Jaffna tobacco traders brought the prices very low.

III.—FOOD SUPPLY.

The quantity of rice imported in 1900 was 29,227 bushels. The quantity produced in the district according to the headmens' estimates and taking two bushels of paddy as equal to one bushel of rice amounted to 67,742 bushels. A quantity of 21,276 bushels of paddy was exported from the district. There is a considerable import of paddy and dry grain from the eastern side of the district of which it is impossible to form an estimate. There was no scarcity at any time of the year, but the price has kept high and the abnormal export of paddy, rendered possible by a good harvest, is due to still higher prices ruling in Jaffna.

The amount consumed in the district was probably about 90,000 bushels of rice or about 3½ bushels per head.

In Mannar island the quantity of rice consumed will be much less than this, as in Mannar west division the staple food of the people is fish and "punaddu" and other produce of the palmirah palm. Fish is always abundant, and the thousands of palmirah palms yield "punaddu" (the dried juice of the palmirah fruit), "takan" (pulp inside the germinated seed), "ma" (a flour made from dried palmirah roots, jaggery, and toddy). Fruit and vegetables come from Jaffna and are generally scarce and dear.

IV.—SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The death-rate for the year was 40·5 per mille, against 47·2 for 1899. The birth-rate was 41·6, against 38·5 for 1899. The births exceeded the deaths by 28.

The numbers of births and deaths from the last Census in 1891 are as follows :—

Year.	Births.	Total Deaths.	Deaths from Cholera.	Deaths of Children under One Year.
1891	891	951	158	192
1892	655	1,401	424	177
1893	830	618	1	176
1894	757	727	1	153
1895	692	615	18	139
1896	728	1,095	—	228
1897	851	867	2	199
1898	929	875	115	241
1899	968	1,185	—	384
1900	1,059	1,031	—	165 (for half year)
	8,360	9.365	719	—

showing an excess of 1,005 of deaths over births. Of these deaths 719 were due to cholera, which has been stamped out by the closing of the Mannar cooly route for the last two years.

The district is an unhealthy one, and has a bad reputation for malarial fever. It is, on the main land, a paddy-growing district, and paddy cultivation is a trying employment, but about 40 per cent. of the population of the district is in Mannar island and finds a living by fishing and from palmirah and cocoanut gardens, yet the death-rate in Mannar island for the last ten years averages 41·6 per 1,000, against 39 for the whole district.

The mortality of young children and of women after child-birth is, I believe, very high, and due to ignorance and unskilful treatment. But the special reason for the unhealthiness of Mannar island may perhaps be assigned to the diet of the larger number of the inhabitants, which as stated above, consists mainly of fish, palmirah roots, and "punaddu" (or the dried juice of the palmirah fruit).

An apothecary is now stationed at Talaimannar permanently, instead of visiting the dispensary twice a week.

I annex a statement showing the various hospitals and dispensaries and the use made of them :—

Name of Hospital or Dispensary.	No. of Patients treated.		
On the Island.	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.
Mannar hospital	299	2,089	2,388
Pesalai hospital	37	1,769	1,806
Talaimannar dispensary	—	995	995
On the Mainland.			
Mantai hospital	269	1,550	1,819
Vidataltivu dispensary	—	1,869	1,869
Vankalai dispensary	—	1,261	1,261
Chilavaturai dispensary	—	3,164	3,164
Marichchukaddi dispensary	—	1,127	1,127
Uyilankulam dispensary	—	732	732
Murungan dispensary	—	2,417	2,417
Puliyadi-Irakkam hospital	273	1,277	1,550
	878	18,250	19,128

The sanitary condition of Mannar town and of the different villages has been an object of careful attention. Mannar town is kept clean by scavenging coolies. There are few large villages, and the headmen have been able to keep them clean by a few prosecutions in the Police Court, and also to enforce the whitewashing of houses. The precautions against the introduction of plague and cholera have been detailed in former reports. There was one case of illicit landing of passengers from South India at Talaimannar during the year, and the guilty parties were prosecuted and convicted in the Police Court.

V.—HEALTH OF CATTLE.

No disease of any kind appeared amongst cattle during the year. Owing to insufficient rain, and owing also it is said to the increase of cattle of late years through the absence of murrain, pasturage failed in August and September, and about 10 per cent. of the cattle died through sheer starvation. Fortunately the north-east monsoon came on very gradually, as, had heavy rain at once succeeded the long drought, not only would the exposure to the rain and cold have killed many, but also the rank vegetation following heavy rain. As it was, slight showers fell sufficient to make the grass grow and the cattle had regained strength before the monsoon set in fully.

The sale of cattle has much increased owing to a larger demand for the Colombo and up-country markets.

The number of cattle vouchers executed was—

1898.	1899.	1900.
2,634	3,823	5,141

The prices realized were high and the Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 60,000 so brought into the district makes a notable addition to the wealth of the people.

The number of cattle as reported by the headmen is—

	1898.	1899.	1900.
Buffaloes	9,848	13,503	13,521
Black cattle	22,564	31,823	22,521

The import of cattle from India (amounting to 5,210 cattle and 8,493 sheep and goats in 1898) has been stopped for the last two years by the closing of the ports to vessels from South India.

VI.—IRRIGATION.

Of the rainfall in the district, about three-fourths comes within the last quarter of the year, during which sowing takes place, and the rainfall in the first quarter of the year is usually slight and insufficient to ripen the crops. Hence the mainland is almost entirely dependent on tank water for paddy cultivation, and "manavari" fields, or fields cultivated with rain water only, are seldom met with. The village tank is therefore of vital importance, and on its filling and on its holding sufficient water when full, depends the prosperity of the village. It is impossible to overestimate the value of a good village tank which fills regularly and is large enough to hold up water sufficient for the cultivation under it, and of late years this importance has been fully recognized, and the old irrigation customs, on which rules were framed in 1875, having under the Irrigation Ordinance the force of law, have been strictly upheld. They provide for the contribution of labour according to the acreage held, or commutation of that labour for a money payment, and for joint fencing and watching of fields and other matters concerning irrigation. Since 1896 the labour of the villagers has been systematically supervised by Sub-Inspectors of Village Tanks, and the tanks have in consequence undergone a marked change. The height and width of each bund have been fixed, and a portion of the bund made to that height and width and turfed to prevent washing by rain. Progress has varied in each tank with the amount of labour available, but in all of them the bunds at the deepest parts of the tanks have been finished and risk of serious breaches averted. In a few tanks the entire bund will be finished this year, and in many in two or three years. The change from seven years ago is a striking one. The irregular bunds with their many weak and low places have given place to bunds properly shaped and sloped and turfed, holding up their maximum amount of water and free from risk of breaching. During the year, in accordance with the irrigation rules, double labour was called out for the tanks in Mantai and Nanaddan, which had been lately given Molesworth cement pipe sluices. These tanks are all under the Giant's tank, and it was thought desirable to accelerate the rate of progress before the completion of the Giant's tank works, as, if they are filled from the Giant's tank during the south-west monsoon, earthwork will be then more difficult, as the fields in most cases run up to the edge of the bund and earth has to be taken from inside the tank bed.

During the year Mr. Meurling was transferred from the district on well-deserved promotion. Mr. Vettivalo, the Adigar of Mantai, who was appointed to act in his place, and Mr. Vraspillai, Adigar and Sub-Inspector of Village Tanks of Musalai, have well maintained the steady progress of former years. The latter officer was in charge of a cement pipe factory at Puliyadi-Irakkam under the Chief Inspector of Village Tanks, Vavuniya, and 120 sets of sluices were manufactured, which will be inserted during 1901.

The understanding on which village tank restoration is carried on in this district is that the villagers do all earthwork, but are supplied with sluices and, where necessary, masonry spills. The earthwork has run in advance of spills and sluices, but the supply manufactured during 1900 will redeem the understanding so far as regards sluices. The question of spills is not yet of much importance in the Mannar District, as the land slopes so gently towards the sea that the tanks are shallow though of large area, but the completion of the Giant's tank will make it desirable to construct masonry spills for a few of the tanks immediately under it.

There are two pattus in the Mannar District taken over from the late Vavuniya District at the end of 1898, in which the conditions are entirely different from the older Mannar District, to which the above remarks more particularly refer, and in which the problem of irrigation is not being solved so satisfactorily. The whole population of the two pattus of Panankamam and Mekumalai amounts to 723, and there are thirty-nine working tanks. The number of men able to work, as shown by the number on the road tax lists, is 190, or an average of 4·87 to each tank. The number of days' labour due under the irrigation rules is 2,073, or an average of 53·2 to each tank. On one or two of the larger tanks good progress is being made, but under the majority of the tanks there are one or two families only, and the amount of labour available is very small. The conditions of the tanks are different from those of the rest of the district. They are deeper compared with their area, and therefore more liable to be breached, and in fact often do breach. Many of the bunds seem nothing but a succession of filled in breaches, and the spill is the most important part of the tank.

Even under these adverse conditions, however, the systematic supervision is causing steady, if slow, progress to be made.

The following are the figures for the year :—

	Days.	Value. Rs. c.
Labour due	45,725 ...	17,146 84
Commuted	30,863 ...	11,573 62
Done by villagers	14,301 ...	5,362 85
Cases instituted for...	561 ...	210 37
	45,725	17,146 84

Account of Work.

	1899. Quantity.	Value. Rs. c.	1900. Quantity.	Value. Rs. c.
Earthwork done by villagers ...	11,637 cubes ...	8,727 93 ...	10,492 cubes ...	10,492 0
Turfing by villagers ...	430,400 sq. ft. ...	1,614 0 ...	462,800 sq. ft. ...	2,314 0
Earthwork done by Sub-Inspector of Village Tanks	3,595 cubes ...	2,696 25 ...	9,441 cubes ...	9,441 0
Turfing by Sub-Inspector of Village Tanks	196,000 sq. ft. ...	735 0 ...	437,900 sq. ft. ...	2,189 50
		13,773 18		24,436 50

Fine Account.	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.
Amount of fine imposed	3,386 34	813 50
Amount recovered	3,315 84	579 25
Balance ...	70 50	234 25
Arrear Account.		
Fines of previous years outstanding	373 72	195 87
Imposed during the year	3,386 34	813 50
	3,760 6	1,009 37
Recovered, worked off, &c.	3,564 19	606 87
Balance at end of year ...	195 87	402 50

Irrigation Fine Fund.

RECEIPTS.	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.	PAYMENTS.	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.
Balance on 1st January ...	1,511 69	4,420 99	Advances made ...	1,183 50	150 0
Fines recovered ...	3,474 72	532 37	Transferred to Tank work fund	630 0	3,305 15
Received from Vavuniya Kachcheri	210 0	—	Miscellaneous ...	509 56	520 10
Refund of advances ...	1,547 64	150 0	For repairing Pallankulam spill	—	399 75
			Balance ...	4,420 99	728 36
Total ...	6,744 5	5,103 36	Total ...	6,744 5	5,103 36

Irrigation Tank Work Fund.

RECEIPTS.	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.	PAYMENTS.	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.
Balance on 1st January ...	625 0	1,802 52	For tank work ...	3,770 84	11,491 37
Transferred from Irrigation fines	630 0	3,305 15	Transferred to Irrigation fines	116 25	—
Labour commuted ...	4,434 61	8,295 95	Over payments refunded ...	—	27 44
			Balance ...	1,802 52	1,884 81
Total ...	5,689 61	13,403 62	Total ...	5,689 61	13,403 62

The increase in the quantity of work done on the village tanks, Rs. 24,436·50 against Rs. 13,773·18, is due to the double commutation in Mantai and Nanaddan pattus, and also to the carrying forward from 1899 of unexpended balances of commutation money. The earthwork season in 1900 was a very favourable one, as the north-east monsoon set in gradually and softened the ground, which is like iron during the south-west monsoon, and at the same time did not bring enough rain to make cultivation practicable till nearly the end of the year. The percentage of days' labour in default (561 days out of 45,725) is very small, and the larger balance of fines outstanding is due to the later dates at which irrigation cases were taken up.

Giant's Tank.

Mr. N. M. Walker, the Engineer in charge of the Giant's tank, has been good enough to furnish me with the following statement of work done during 1900:—

61,618·92 cubes of earth and puddle work.
171·62 squares turfing bund.
233·72 acres clearing jungle and uprooting stumps.
9,040·00 square feet timber sawn for building bridges and spills.
39·08 cubes masonry in lime mortar in timber houses.
30·50 cubes of metal broken, transported, and piled; blasting rock, wedging, dressing, and fixing beam stones at head sluice and erecting parapet wall; trimming masonry at 36 ft. spill and 2 ft. 6 in. drop; preparing stones for sluices in Giant's tank; fixing bridges over spills and fitting planks to the grooves in spills, tarring and painting ironwork of bridges, spills, and sluices.

The channel leading from the Aruvi-ar has been completed during the year and the water from the river was turned in November into the Giant's tank, and from there flowed through the breaches into the village tanks below, filling twenty tanks in Mantai and ten tanks in Nanaddan. The rainfall in these pattus was insufficient for cultivation, and the water from the Giant's tank has, the first year it has been available, averted a partial failure of crops.

The work on the Giant's tank is expected to be completed this year, as there is a good labour force now on the works. The earthwork on the bund of the Giant's tank should be completed by May, leaving the sluices and distributing channels, &c., still to finish.

Plans for the Future.

The systematic restoration of village tanks is the most important work, but the best system of village tanks in this dry district is unsatisfactory.

The average rainfall in Mannar for 28¾ years is—

	Inches.	Days.
January	2·05	5
February	1·13	2
March	1·55	3
April	2·56	5
May	2·09	3
June	0·60	1
July	0·24	1
August	0·51	1
September	1·04	3
October	8·17	10
November	9·92	15
December	8·34	14
	38·20	63

The average rainfall for the first nine months of the year is 11·77 in., and, falling on parched ground, adds little to the store of water in a village tank. The average good village tank now collects enough water in October-December to irrigate all the fields up to the reaping season in March. The best tanks in a year of good rainfall may even provide water for a "sirupokam" cultivation—April-August—but, as a rule, the tanks run dry by July. When the north-east monsoon rains fail, as they periodically do, there is a failure of crops for a whole year.

For the Mantai and Nanaddan pattus, the Giant's tank scheme will supplement the local rainfall by water from the Aruvi-ar, and not only secure the village tanks against insufficient north-east monsoon rains, but also fill them in April and May against the dry south-west monsoon. What the Giant's tank will do for Mantai and Nanaddan can be done at less cost for Musalai by a channel from the south of the Aruvi-ar, with or without the restoration of Akattimurippu tank. This pattu has suffered severely in past years through want of water, and at this present time there is a partial failure of crops for that reason.

I quote again Mr. Jackson's remarks on this scheme from his Administration Reports :—

> The Musalai pattu is the division lying immediately to the south of the Aruvi-ar, and the ancient scheme for irrigating it, like the Giant's tank, consisted of a channel, no traces of which can be found, and a reservoir, the Akattimurippu tank. The area of mud land to be irrigated may be taken as one-fourth of that lying under the sister scheme. A head sluice, a channel capable of passing 200 cubic feet per second, and some 16 miles in length, and the repair of the Akattimurippu tank to hold up 10 feet of water, would meet all requirements. The cost of this work would probably amount to Rs. 200,000, and the landholders of the pattu are unanimous in their desire for the work, and in their agreement to pay such a water-rate not exceeding Rs. 2 per acre, as would give 4 per cent. return on the outlay.
>
> As to the necessity for this work, it suffices to state that no paddy has been raised in this pattu since the spring of 1892. The people, industrious and well-behaved Moormen, have supported themselves since their last crop by trading with the Vanni and emigrating in large numbers for the cultivation season to the Anuradhapura District, where they cultivate on lease the fields of the more apathetic Sinhalese, who have the necessary water but lack the equally necessary energy to cultivate the whole of their lands.
>
> Government in this particular case have an especial interest in promoting the welfare of these Musalai Moors. Inhabiting as they do the portion of the district from which all pearl fisheries are conducted, they are, during these fisheries as important factors in their success as are the divers themselves, the building of the pearl fishery town, and the supplying of the necessaries of life to the thousands who collect there, being almost entirely in their hands.
>
> Added to this, the people themselves have unanimously begged for years for the boon of the scheme, and their village tanks are the best ordered and worked upon in this district.

The scheme has already been reported on. The people would be content with a channel costing Rs. 100,000, if the Akattimurippu tank were not repaired (its repair would submerge some thriving villages), and would willingly pay a water-rate yielding 4 per cent. on the outlay.

Taking the figures as given in Mr. Parker's report (Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1881), the acreage under Akattimurippu tank is 2,380½ acres. If a channel alone is cut to supply the village tanks direct without any storage reservoir, to this acreage would be added the area of the villages which would be submerged by the restoration of the big Akattimurippu tank, making in all 2,944⅔ acres. The cost of the channel cannot be given without surveys, but it has been estimated by Mr. Parker at Rs. 100,000.* A water-rate on the existing fields at only Re. 1 an acre would yield Rs. 2,944, or 2·94 per cent. on the outlay. The Crown land irrigable under the scheme, and estimated at over 4,000 acres, would be gradually taken up and in time prove a valuable asset instead of being as now unsaleable.

The gain to the people would be very great, and this scheme and the Giant's tank differ from many other large irrigation works, in that they will supplement an already existing system of village tanks, making villagers, who already cultivate thousands of acres of lands, secure against recurring famines, and also supply this dry district with water against the drought of the south-west monsoon, and so make possible not only paddy cultivation during that season, but also the cultivation of other products, which the insufficient rainfall, except in the last quarter of the year, has hitherto made impossible.

Following the Akattimurippu scheme is the restoration of Kurai tank, which would achieve the same result for parts of Illuppaikadavai and Perunkali pattus.

VII.—PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENT.

The chief wants of the district are irrigation and roads. Under the first head comes—

(1) The Akattimuruppu scheme, which is the work I would put first among plans for the improvement of the district, and on which I have remarked elsewhere.

Under this head also may be classified—

(2) Water supply for Mannar town. At present the supply is drawn in the north-east monsoon from tanks round the town fed by rain water, and in the south-west monsoon, when the tanks dry up, from two wells two miles away, which may, like other wells have done in Mannar island, at any time fail or turn brackish. These two wells would be insufficient for the needs of the town if they were nearer, and I am unable as yet to offer any suggestion for a water supply at any reasonable cost.

Roads.

(3) The improvement of the Mannar-Madawachchi road.

(4) The improvement, or rather making, of the Coast road, especially from Illuppaikadavai to Silavaturai.

(5) The metalling of the remaining seven miles of the Mannar-Pesalai road and its extension to Talaimannar.

(6) The making of a road into the Panankamam and Metkumulai pattus passable in wet weather.

Various.

(7) The cadastral survey of the mainland portion of the district.

This is urgently required for the proper assessment of the water-rate to be levied as soon as the Giant's tank is completed, and for settlement of land claims that will arise when the Crown begins to sell large blocks of land under the tank. It is also needed for the Akattimurippu scheme to determine the amount of land irrigable and the cost of the work.

(8) The dredging of the Mannar channel.

(9) A dispensary at Attimoddai with parangi ward.

VIII.—CRIME.

The district has enjoyed complete immunity from violent crime lately. There has been no case of murder or attempted murder, nor any case of grievous hurt, for the second year in succession.

The use of the knife is not one of the faults of this district, and only one case, and that a trifling one, was reported during the year, and in it the accused was convicted.

The headmen have had little work to do in connection with crime, but have done satisfactorily what work they had to do.

The police force in Mannar town of one sergeant and seven constables has had no opportunity of distinguishing itself.

One case of cattle stealing was reported during the year, but in that one case it is doubtful whether any theft was committed.

Subjoined is the statement of the year's court work :—

	1899.	1900.
District Court (Civil).		
Pending on 1st January	4 ...	12
Instituted during the year	30 ...	39
Disposed of during the year	22 ...	25
Pending on 31st December	12 ...	26
Court of Requests.		
Pending on 1st January	41 ...	63
Instituted during the year	576 ...	537
Disposed of during the year	554 ...	520
Pending on 31st December	63 ...	80
District Court (Criminal).		
Pending on 1st January	— ...	—
Instituted during the year	— ...	4
Disposed of during the year	— ...	4
Pending on 31st December	— ...	—
Police Court.		
Pending on 1st January	3 ...	13
Instituted during the year	180 ...	335
Disposed of during the year	170 ...	338
Pending on 31st December	13 ...	10

The increase in the number of cases in the Police Court is not due to any outbreak of crime, but to the fact that more prosecutions for nuisances (*e.g.*, keeping compounds dirty), vaccination, and trifling offences of the kind have been instituted.

IX.—LEGISLATION.

I have no proposals to make.

X.—TRADE.

The total value of imports and exports, both over sea and coastwise, amounted to Rs. 589,352·43. The principal items were—

	Rs.	c.
Imports.		
Arecanuts, 778 cwt. 2 qr.	7,271	0
Arrack, 8,736½ gallons	43,257	0
Beverages of kinds, 139 cases	1,769	0
Bricks and tiles, No. 39,415	2,483	40
Cement, 470 cwt. 0 qr. 2 lb.	1,802	0
Cocoanuts, No. 71,450	2,822	0
Coir yarn, 470 cwt. 3 qr. 12 lb.	3,317	50
Copperah, 167 cwt. 2 qr.	1,360	0
Cotton goods, 281 bundles	56,657	0
Curry stuffs, 967 cwt. 0 qr. 22 lb.	10,347	20
Fish, dried and salted, 142 cwt. 3 qr.	1,257	0
Furniture, No. 354	2,793	0
Rice, 6,846 cwt. 0 qr. 17 lb., 17,433 bushels	114,949	84
Paddy, 436 bushels	613	0
Metal, ironware, 231 cwt. 0 qr. 9 lb.	3,686	0
Cocoanut oil, 3,293 gallons.	4,7[illegible]5	0
Kerosine oil, 2,124½ gallons	1,135	37
Oxen and bulls, No. 4	160	0
Salt, 9,200 cwt.	22,317	16
Sheep, No. 3	15	0
Sugar, 575 cwt. 1 qr. 24 lb.	7,561	25
Tobacco, 401 cwt. 1 qr. 1 lb.	9,912	31
Stones, metal, 233 cubes	1,389	0
Exports.		
Bark, tanning, 1,469 cwt.	4,553	60
Bêche-de-mer, 195 cwt. 3 qr.	3,781	0
Chanks, No. 710,136	21,968	25
Cocoanuts, No. 9,650	3,710	10
Ghee, 574 gallons	2,174	50
Fish, dried and salted, 21,158 cwt. 3 qr. 10 lb.	133,086	0
Firewood, 1,430 cwt., No. 8,000	720	0
Rice, 690¼ bushels	2,708	0
Paddy, 2,392 cwt., 21,276½ bushels	39,177	75
Palmirah odials, 1,654 cwt. 1 qr. 27 lb., 10 bags	5,986	50
Palmirah roots, No. 4,039,900	7,917	0
Palmirah laths and rafters, No. 12,833	5,162	70
Tobacco, 2,941 cwt. 2 qr. 0 lb.	56,777	0

XI.—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

Fifteen acres of paddy land have been asweddumized during the year and 215 acres planted with cocoanuts. With a decreasing population, the lands already in the hands of the people are sufficient.

XII.—WASTE LANDS ORDINANCE.

The Waste Lands Ordinance has not been put in motion as yet in this district.

XIII.—CHENA CULTIVATION.

No chena cultivation has been asked for or allowed in the district.

XIV.—SALE OF LAND BY VILLAGERS.

There were the ordinary sales among themselves. No instances were reported of sales of land to which the vendors had insufficient title.

XV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Statement showing the receipts on account of money and postal orders in Mannar Post Office during 1899 and 1900 :—

	No. of Orders issued.	Total Value. Rs. c.
1899	2,159 ...	85,814 56
1900	2,363 ...	97,662 15

The amount of money orders issued is very large for a small station like Mannar, and the increase shows greater purchasing power through the increased prosperity of the people. There is no bank in the district, and the Post Office has to fulfil the functions of a bank in remitting money.

The sale of salt was—

	Cwt.	Value. Rs. c.
1898	9,707 ...	18,315 35
1899	8,948 ...	16,974 42
1900	8,652 ...	16,193 62

XVI.—WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

The chief work other than routine was the inspection of village tanks and the completion of the settlement of villagers from the bed of the Giant's tank.

XVII.—EVENTS OF INTEREST.

Mr. Hood was the Assistant Government Agent till I resumed duties on May 4.

The Madu festival, at which 25,000 persons were present, passed off successfully in July.

The Mannar causeway was completed by the arrival of the ferry boat, which has made a revolution in ease of traffic between the island and the mainland, though the ferry boat is hard to work in the south-west monsoon owing to the strong wind and current.

The Hon. the Auditor-General inspected the Kachcheri and Courts on the 9th February, 1900.

On January 8, 1900, a villager was killed by an elephant in Metkumulai.

B. CONSTANTINE,
Assistant Government Agent.

Mannar, March 20, 1901.

REPORT ON THE MULLAITTIVU DISTRICT FOR 1900.

Area, 1,154¼ square miles ; Population in 1891, 13,925.

I.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE revenue recovered and credited in the district amounted to Rs. 20,840. To this should be added Rs. 11,018·42, revenue from the arrack rents of Mullaittivu and Vavuniya collected in this district but credited at Jaffna. The true revenue of this district is, therefore, Rs. 31,858·42.

The revenue credited in the district shows an increase of Rs. 5,967 over that of 1899.

The main increases are on (1) Timber Rs. 4,882, (2) Land Sales Rs. 1,217, (3) Revenue Stamps Rs. 267, and (4) Rent of Buildings and Houses Rs. 303.

There are decreases of (1) Rs. 365 on Survey Fees ; and (2) Rs. 44 on Deed Fees, indicating that the increased revenue from Land Sales is due to recoveries of $\frac{9}{10}$th purchase amount of lands sold in 1899.

Collections at dispensaries show a decrease of Rs. 102. The other items of revenue call for no special remark.

In addition to the ordinary revenue, Rs. 4,915 were collected from the people under the Thoroughfares Ordinance.

The expenditure for the year was Rs. 18,157, being Rs. 17,701·42 less than the total revenue of the district.

The chief items of expenditure are personal emoluments Rs. 12,593, travelling allowances Rs. 1,701, and maintenance of the experimental gardens at Vavuniya and Kanakarayankulam Rs. 1,000.

II.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

Distribution of Rainfall in 1900.

	Vavuniya. Inches.	Mullaittivu. Inches.	Nedunkeni. Inches.	Maukulam. Inches.
First quarter	6·05	6·6	8·74	4·43
Second quarter	7·73	5·02	8·76	8·23
Third quarter	5·88	9·73	16·19	2·00
Fourth quarter	23·19	22·92	64·89	56·96
Total for 1900	42·85	44·31	98·58	71·62
Total for 1899	57·82	59·91	120·73	58·28
Decrease	14·97	15·60	32·15	—
Increase	—	—	—	13·34

Roughly speaking, we had only about three-fourths of the rain that fell the previous year at Vavuniya, Mullaittivu, and Nedunkeni. The greatest deficiency occurred in the fourth quarter. The north-east monsoon was a partial failure, and many of the tanks received only a half or a quarter of their usual supply of water. This will of course adversely affect the outturn of paddy for 1901.

These remarks do not apply to Mankulam, North-Central road, where there was a considerable increase in the rainfall, all in the fourth quarter.

Crops.

The headmen's estimates of the crops of paddy for the last three years are given below :—

	Acreage.	Crop in Bushels.	Yield per Acre.
1898	9,242	126,435	13·50
1899	10,953	179,196	16·36
1900	10,028	157,350	15·69

The headmen's returns show a decrease, as compared with 1899, of 21,846 bushels in the quantity of paddy raised. The yield was less ; and the kalapokam crops on manavari lands in the maritime pattus were considerably damaged early in 1900 by too much rain while the paddy was ripening.

The following table shows the results of paddy cultivation under the nine tanks restored by Government, as estimated by the headmen :—

Name of Tank.	Acreage sown.	Yield in Bushels.
Mamadu	268	5,360
Madukanda	200	6,000
Iratperiyakulam	285	9,900
Periya Olukkulam	75	2,750
Vavuniya-Vilankulam	262	2,260
Maha Irambaikkulam	49	2,000
Venkalacheddikulam	80	1,200
Kanakarayankulam	74	1,600
Periyakulam	123	2,920
	1,416	33,990

The yield per acre is 24 bushels. There is an increase of 7,627 bushels in the quantity of paddy produced as compared with 1899.

Dry Grain.—Fewer permits to cultivate chenas were issued, and these only for old chenas in Puttukkudiyiruppu.

	Acreage.	Crop in Bushels.	Yield per Acre.
1898	167	2,085	12½
1899	317	3,499	11
1900	151	1,520	10

Tobacco.—The tobacco crop of 1900 was extremely good, but I can hardly believe that the yield per acre increased 81 per cent., as the headmen have estimated.

	Acreage.	Yield in Bushels.	Yield per Acre.
1898	197	98,500	500
1899	186	92,496	495
1900	192	172,325	897

Manioca.—The cultivation of this valuable food product has extended greatly since its introduction by Mr. Fowler in 1886, but the headmen's figures are of doubtful accuracy.

Cocoanuts.—I anticipate a very large increase in cocoanut cultivation within the next few years.

The cocoanut estate of the Roman Catholic Mission has come into bearing in five years. Five hundred acres of similar land near this estate will shortly be put up for sale.

	Acreage.	Yield in Nuts.	Yield per Acre.
1898	1,173	2,699,141	2,304
1899	1,314	3,618,702	2,753
1900	1,321	4,050,615	3,065

Palmirah cultivation appears to be stationary ; it can hardly be decreasing as the headmen's returns show.

	Acreage.	Yield in Fruits.	Yield per Acre.
1898	779	20,999,240	26,943
1899	775	11,320,300	14,603
1900	744	11,108,200	14,914

III.—FOOD SUPPLY.

The people live mainly on rice, except in Putukkudiyiruppu, where life is barely sustained on kurakkan and other dry grain (varaku, &c.).

In the maritime pattus fish—fr on the sea and the lagoons—and various products of the palmirah, palm are largely consumed. Other articles of food are manioca, plantains, and cocoanuts, game, honey, and tank fish, when they are procurable, various preparations of cow and buffalo milk, sweet potatoes, pumpkins, beans, many kinds of jungle herbs, brinjals, chillies, and dried fish.

The cultivation of cocoanuts, limes, oranges, and useful vegetables is slowly extending.

The following statement of the quantity of grain available for food has been compiled from returns furnished by the headmen and the Mullaittivu Customs. The only figures that can be relied on are those supplied by the Customs. The headmen's figures are, as usual, merely rough estimates Imports and exports by land cannot be ascertained :—

Description of Grain.	Raised.	Imported.		Exported.		Used for Seed.	Balance available for Food.
		Sea.	Land.	Sea.	Land.		
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Paddy	157,350	621	—	9,660	—	25,071	123,240
Rice	—	1,583	—	18	—	—	1,565
Dry grain	1,520	142	—	140	—	10	1,512

Assuming that two bushels of paddy yield one bushel of rice, the grain available for food was 61,620 bushels of rice raised, 1,565 bushels imported, and 1,512 bushels of dry grain raised; total 64,697 bushels, giving 4·64 bushels per head of the population.

To decide the question whether food was scarce or plentiful, it would be safer to look at the average prices of grain rather than place much reliance on the headmen's estimates of the crops.

Rice varied from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4·50 per bushel, and paddy from Re. 1 to Re. 1·75 per bushel, according to the season and the locality; kurakkan was sold from Re. 1 to Re. 1·50, and varaku from 50 cents to 75 cents per bushel. It would appear from these prices that the people had a sufficiency of food.

IV.—IRRIGATION.

Village Tanks.—There are 282 working village tanks in the district under the supervision of Mr. E. R. McDonnell, Chief Irrigation Inspector, and his two assistants. In the continued improvement of the village tanks and the gradual restoration of others at present abandoned lies the future prosperity of the Vanni.

The following table, compiled from figures supplied by the Chief Inspector, shows the amount of village labour called out and that actually done on village tanks during the year :—

	No. of Days' Labour. Called out.	Done.	Percentage to Total Labour due.
Annual labour	21,200	17,915	
Extra work on breaches	1,151	1,072	
Do. on spill and bund clearing ...	5,824	5,122	
Do. on turfing bunds ...	2,963	2,070	
Total ...	31,138	26,179	84·08
Number of days remitted	—	10	—
Do. commuted ...	—	253	0·82
Do. in default ...	—	4,696	15·10
Total ...	31,138	31,138	100·00

In many cases the villagers employed hired coolies—tank diggers from Jaffna—to do this work. This fact may be regarded as a sign of prosperity, or of undue pride, or of both.

The work left undone by defaulters is equal to 15 per cent. of the total labour called out. This is much better than last year, when the work in default amounted to 20 per cent., but it is still far from satisfactory. The defaulters have all been fined, and the work due by them will be done with the fine money when it has been recovered.

I believe this large percentage of defaulters is directly traceable to the failure of the Udaiyars and Koralas to promptly recover fines imposed on defaulters in former years. Frequently, from six to twelve months or more have elapsed before the defaulter was forced to pay up his fine. The result was that defaulters were rather encouraged by this laxity of the headmen and continued to increase.

I am determined to alter this unsatisfactory state of affairs and to see that, in future, cases of default in tank labour meet with prompt punishment. To this end I am now putting pressure on the headmen to recover with the least possible delay all fines imposed up to date. When the defaulters see that they must either do their fair share of work on the tank, like the other shareholders, or be promptly fined, there will be a considerable reduction in their numbers.

In addition to the labour shown in the foregoing table, Rs. 156·94 paid as commutation for tank labour and Rs. 2,132 fine money recovered from defaulters were expended on the village tanks by the Chief Inspector.

Fines recovered from defaulters are spent on their own tank, so that the money is actually refunded to them in the shape of the labour, which they are bound by their own irrigation rules to perform.

1,660 days' labour were done by villagers in restoring nine abandoned tanks under the new conditions, by which an acre of irrigable Crown land is granted for every ten rupees worth of labour.

There are many other fine abandoned tanks with a good water supply, and plenty of good paddy land under them, awaiting the arrival of settlers.

Fifty-eight cement pipe sluices and four masonry sluices were fixed during the year by the Irrigation Department. The masonry sluices cost Rs. 5,355, and were fixed in the bunds of

Marutanmadu, Ariyamadu, Kachchilamadu, and Periya-ittimadu tanks. These sluices are solid rewards to the shareholders of tanks for labour expended in improving bunds and spills, and I need hardly say they are highly appreciated by the people.

I have elsewhere, under the head "plans for improvement," expressed my views as regards the restoration of the numerous abandoned tanks in the Wanni.

Restoration of Kannukkeni Tank.—This important work has been seriously delayed by an alteration in the plans for the spill. Mr. Sanmukam, the Irrigation Engineer in charge, hopes that the work will be completed about the middle of 1902. Rs. 6,583 were expended on work connected with this tank during the year.

V.—LEGISLATION REQUIRED.

The question whether the Tesavalamai applies to the Wanni or not still remains to be decided. Regulation No. 18 of 1806 decrees that all questions between Malabars of the Province of Jaffna, or wherein a Malabar inhabitant is defendant, shall be decided according to the Tesavalamai. The question for decision would appear, therefore, to be whether the Wanni formed part of the Province of Jaffna in the time of the Dutch or not. I have asked Mr. R. G. Anthonisz, Examiner of Dutch Records, for information on this point.

Many of the people in this district are Tamils from the Jaffna peninsula, and they naturally desire to have their own laws administered to them.

The question may be settled by the Supreme Court, for I have two cases in appeal decided according to the Tesavalamai.

VI.—WORKS REQUIRED.

(1) *Roads.*

(1) The further improvement of the road (30 miles long) from Mullaittivu to Mankulam, a future railway station. Many culverts are still needed in places where the road is frequently flooded and washed away during the rains.

(2) The early improvement of the natural road (30 miles long) from Mullaittivu to Puliyankulam, another railway station site. This is the shortest route from Vavuniya to Mullaittivu, being only 45 miles as against 58 by the first-mentioned road *viâ* Mankulam.

The Mullaittivu-Puliyankulam road has been rather neglected for many years. It is occasionally impassable during the rains. A few small bridges and culverts would make a vast improvement in this important road.

(3) Improvement of the road from Mullaittivu to Jaffna *viâ* Putukkudiyiruppu, Tiravil, and Parantan. This route reduces the distance between Mullaittivu and Jaffna from 90 to 60 miles. The Government Agent proposes, on the score of cheapness, to have paved crossings instead of bridges and culverts, as this road would not be much used in wet weather.

All the three roads recommended for improvement should prove important railway feeders.

(2) *Wells.*

The importance of good wells to man and beast in the Wanni cannot possibly be overestimated. Many good wells have been constructed by Government, but others are needed at the following places :—

(1) Mulliyavalai : south of the new trace west of the turn to Vattappalai.
(2) Etambagaskada : near the Velikkulam-Mamadu road at the turn off to the village.
(3) Vavuniya : near the North-Central road north of the resthouse fence.
(4) Pumaduwa : in the village clearing south of the village, outside the compounds.
(5) Mullaittivu : south-east of the new trace near the hospital road.
(6) Warikkuddiyur : at the junction of the village path from the northern van of Warikkuddiyur with the Puvarasankulam-Venkalachcheddikulam minor road.

(3) *Miscellaneous.*

A landing jetty at Mullaittivu.

Quarters for the Kachcheri officers at Mullaittivu. These should not be built, however, if the Kachcheri is to be moved to Vavuniya on or before the opening of the railway.

VII.—IRRIGATION.

(1) The exploration of the Yoda-ela leading from an anicut on the Kanadara-oya in the North-Central Province below Mahagalkadawala tank.

It seems probable that this Yoda-ela and its branches form part of a gigantic system of irrigation, constructed by the ancients, connecting some of the large tanks in the North-Central Province with several of the great tanks in the Wanni.

Ralapanawe Ratemahatmaya has already explored part of the channel as far as Palugaswewa, south-east of Pavatkulam.

Last year the Ratemahatmaya had only the small sum of fifty rupees to cover the expense of clearing jungle, but this year the Government Agent has obtained a grant of five hundred rupees from the Director of Irrigation to enable the Ratemahatmaya to pursue this important work of exploration.

Parts of these Yoda-elas appear on the latest topographical plans.

(2) Survey of Mannalkandal tank. My reasons for recommending the restoration of this work are stated under the head "Plans for Improvements."

VIII.—PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The chief needs of the Wanni are (1) population, (2) water, and (3) roads. Its greatest want is, in my opinion, the introduction of settlers from other agricultural districts.

There are 213 abandoned tanks awaiting restoration. Most of them have a good water supply and plenty of good paddy land, but there is nobody to restore them.

The development of the district will not commence in earnest until the railway has brought a substantial increase to its present scanty population. Good progress in the restoration of tanks and construction of roads and wells may then be expected.

Settlers will be encouraged to take up abandoned tanks for restoration by a grant of one acre of irrigable Crown land for every ten rupees worth of work done on the tank.

Where their intention to restore the tank is *bona fide*, and has been proved by a certain amount of work done, they will be allowed to provide for their maintenance for the first two or three years by chena cultivation of the bed of the tank and its paddy fields.

The steady restoration of abandoned village tanks is the best means of bringing back the ancient prosperity of the Wanni. The tanks awaiting restoration are quite sufficient to keep busy double the present population of the district for many years to come.

There are some large tanks, however, which it is beyond the ability of the people themselves to restore unaided. Where such tanks are close to a considerable centre of population, I think it is the duty of Government to restore them.

Kannukkeni tank, now being restored by Government, is one instance; and another is Mannalkandal tank near Putukkudiyiruppu. Near the latter tank we have a large population, many of them next door to beggary, and some worse off still, being afflicted with parangi, who are compelled to live on chenas for want of paddy land.

The restoration by Government of a large tank in this neighbourhood has been recommended by my predecessors since 1891, and would be the most substantial measure of relief that could be devised for these poor people.

The restoration of Mannalkandal is far beyond the means of the villagers, but they could assist in the work and become landowners under the tank by doing earthwork and clearing on the easy terms already mentioned.

There are a few tanks of enormous size in the Wanni, such as Tannimurippu, which has a bund three miles long, and Pavatkulam now partially restored. I make no recommendation for the present as to the restoration of these great works. I think it better to wait until the population near them has considerably increased, or until there is some prospect of the land under the tanks being taken up by settlers when the tanks have been restored.

IX.—HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE, SANITATION, AND MEDICAL AID.

The health of the people during the year cannot be said to have been altogether satisfactory—this is too much to expect of the Wanni in its present stage of development—but it was better than in previous years.

The death-rate fell to 39 per thousand from 46 in 1899, while the birth-rate rose from 35 to 46 per thousand.

As usual, there was much malarial fever and some dysentery, principally during the wet season—January, February, November, and December. The atmosphere during these months is at night generally damp, raw, and chill, and comparatively cold; heavy dew falls, and the damp seems to penetrate to the bone. Against this many of the villagers are insufficiently protected by clothing or otherwise, with the result that they get chills and latent fever comes out.

The wet season is also the time when parangi-stricken villagers suffer most. There is still a good deal of parangi in the district, and the disease will be difficult to eradicate owing to the apathy of the sufferers themselves. In many cases they do not follow a regular course of treatment, but only pay spasmodic visits to a hospital or dispensary when the disease breaks out worse than usual.

The villagers persist in bathing and in washing their clothes in the tanks, and thus pollute their very drinking water. Nobody seems to mind this much, and the headmen look on with indifference, and make little or no attempt to enforce the regulations against such insanitary practices.

In Putukkudiyiruppu, a great parangi centre, there is not much paddy land, and the majority of the people live on kurakkan, varaku, and other dry grain, grown in their chenas—food which is said to be favourable to that disease.

Persons treated in Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Name of Hospital or Dispensary.	1899. Indoor.	1899. Outdoor.	1900. Indoor.	1900. Outdoor.
Mullaittivu hospital	585	4,935	408	3,956
Vavuniya hospital	343	4,187	661	7,098
Mankulam dispensary (Mannar road) ...	—	1,757	—	3,482
Do. (North-Central road)	—	1,742	—	1,251
Nedunkeni dispensary	—	2,735	—	2,551
Putukkudiyiruppu dispensary ...	—	1,684	—	1,701
Kokkilai dispensary	—	—	—	287
	928	17,040	1,069	20,226

There is a notable decrease in the number of patients treated at the Mullaittivu hospital, while there is an equally remarkable increase in those treated at Vavuniya hospital. The reasons I have been unable to ascertain.

A new dispensary was opened at Kokkulai on 1st October last, and the Nedunkeni dispenser was sent there for duty. It will be kept open for the six months of the wet season, during which the roads are frequently blocked by flooded rivers and streams.

This dispensary has proved a blessing to many unfortunate victims of parangi, who are still to be found at Kokkulai and in the Trincomalee District.

Medical aid is now within fairly easy reach of the villages, but it is not always fully availed of. Many of the people still foolishly spend their hard earnings in paying some quack who lives at their doors, while, if they would take the trouble to walk a few miles to the hospital or dispensary, they would obtain skilful and intelligent treatment and good medicine free of charge.

Only when their sickness has become aggravated do the people in many cases visit the Government Medical Officer.

The usual precautions against the introduction of plague or cholera were vigorously enforced. The prohibition against the landing of passengers and goods from India was maintained, and the coast was watched by the local headmen and patrolled by the ss. "Serendib," except in the north-east monsoon, when landing is not practicable.

The vital importance of sanitation was repeatedly impressed on the headmen, and the villages and bazaars were kept as clean as possible.

The Sanitary Rates Ordinance was introduced to Mullaittivu from 1st January, 1900, but the people have paid the rates somewhat unwillingly. The money will be devoted during the current year to the improvement of the sanitation of the town.

X.—CRIME AND POLICE.

There were three cases reported of murder or attempted murder. In one case there was room for doubt that deceased had been murdered, and the accused was discharged. The other two cases arose out of a riot between Tamils of the Vellala and Karaiya castes at Komarasankulam. In the course of the riot one man was shot and another severely wounded on the head by a blow from a club. The first man recovered after treatment in hospital, but the second man died a few hours later from the effects of the injuries to his head. The Magistrate was of opinion that the party of the wounded men had been the aggressors, and that the accused had mainly acted in self-defence. The case awaits trial by the Supreme Court in Jaffna.

A solitary charge of wounding by a knife was preferred, but after trial the court believed it to be false.

There was no cattle stealing in the district, although every village is full of cattle wandering loose at their own sweet will. One case was reported to court, but, upon trial, was found to be merely a civil dispute.

There was very little crime of any other kind in this unsophisticated district, and the rural police had little or no opportunity of distinguishing themselves!

I fear the opening of the railway will considerably alter this peaceful state of things.

XI.—EDUCATION.

Education makes no progress in the Wanni. Here are the figures for 1900:—

	Boys.	Girls.
2 English schools	35	—
14 Vernacular	349	118
5 Pansalas	20	—
Total ...	404	118

There are no Government schools in the district. The Church Missionary Society has eight schools, and the Roman Catholic Mission seven schools in different villages of the district.

XII.—CATTLE DISEASE.

The district was free from cattle disease throughout the year. It is not improbable that the absence of disease was due to the extra cleanliness enforced in the villages under the Plague Regulations.

Return of Cattle.

Division.	Number of Cattle. Buffaloes.	Black Cattle or other Breeds.
Maritime pattus	1,794	3,217
Vavuniya north	1,764	1,996
Vavuniya south (Tamil)	2,571	3,294
Do. (Sinhalese)	1,057	812
Total ...	7,186	9,319

XIII.—WASTE LANDS ORDINANCE.

This Ordinance has not been brought into operation in the district.

XIV.—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

205 acres of Crown land were sold during the year for Rs. 2,567, including about eight acres sold under Sir Henry Ward's Minute. Part of this land was already under cultivation on permit from the Kachcheri.

The headmen estimated that 216 acres of new land were opened during the year.

Permits were issued to cultivate about 54 acres of paddy land, pending survey and sale.

Survey fees for 389 acres were deposited, and the applications for survey forwarded in due course.

XV.—LAND SALES.

In this Kachcheri at the end of the year there were 302 plans, containing 2,120 lots, of Crown land nearly all available for sale.

Many of these lots have been advertised, some more than once, but when the day of sale came round the applicants had died, or had left the district, or had no money, or no longer wished to purchase. Many lots put up for sale still fail to find purchasers. The fact is that the majority of the inhabitants of the district have already as much land as they can find time to cultivate. A great increase in land sales cannot be expected until the opening of the railway has considerably added to the population.

XVI.—CHENA CULTIVATION.

Permits were issued to cultivate 103 acres of old chena land to the indigent villagers of Putukkudiyiruppu, few of whom possess paddy fields. This is only half the extent cultivated in 1899.

The headmen estimate that 151 acres in all were cultivated with dry grain throughout the district, including lands newly opened after purchase from the Crown.

At the request of the Government Agent, I am drafting a scheme for the better control of chena cultivation in Putukkudiyiruppu, where, alone, it is allowed in this district.

I have ascertained the number of the population who possess no paddy land and must have chenas to keep them alive, and the extent of chena land they need yearly. This amounts, roughly to 200 acres.

I propose to divide this extent of land amongst the different families in the ratio of one acre for each male over eighteen, and half an acre each for all others over five years.

The same chenas can be cultivated for three years running, and the land can be re-cultivated with profit after nine years in jungle.

I propose, then, to set aside and demarcate 600 acres of chena land less than ten years old for chena cultivation. I would cut this up into three blocks of 200 acres each. Each block would be in turn cultivated for three years, and by the time the last crop had been taken off the third block the first block would be nine years old and ready to yield another harvest.

No cultivation would be allowed outside the particular block allotted for the year, and illicit cultivation elsewhere could be easily detected. As it is probable that blocks of 200 acres may not be possible without including high forest, I can substitute blocks of half that size, setting aside two of them at a time instead of one of the larger size.

I hope this scheme will be found workable. Its success depends, of course, upon the co-operation of the local headmen, and it will be my care to make them fully realize what their duties are in this respect.

Tank bed cultivation of paddy was allowed on permit in many cases where shareholders had done their tank labour satisfactorily. The headmen estimate that 325 acres were thus cultivated, as against only 50 acres in 1899. This can hardly be termed chena cultivation, however, and would seem to be as legitimate as ordinary field cultivation. Care has to be taken that the tank shareholders do not overstep the limits of the tank and encroach on the adjacent Crown jungle.

XVII.—SALES OF LAND BY VILLAGERS.

The District Mudaliyar, Vavuniya south, reports that a lot of fifty acres was sold by some Moors of Suduventapulavu to a Jaffna Tamil for Rs. 1,000 for paddy cultivation; and adds that the vendors had good title to the land sold. There were few other sales of land by villagers, and there is no reason to suppose that the vendors had insufficient title. In some cases the sales included houses and fields.

XVIII.—WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

I took charge of the district on 29th June, and travelled constantly during the remaining six months of the year.

Excluding two visits to Jaffna on business, I spent 110 days of the six months out of Mullaittivu on circuit and attending to work at Vavuniya. During that time I visited about ninety tanks, inspected roads, bridges, and village clearings in all parts of the district, and disposed of a large number of irrigation cases, in which 1,601 persons were charged with default in their annual tank labour.

Preparations for the Census occupied some of my time and a good deal of that of the headmen.

The work of the District Court, Police Court, and Court of Requests was carried on by me as usual, but I foresee that a separate Judicial Officer will have to be appointed soon after the opening of the railway. The influx of population that will naturally follow will increase the court work to such an extent that the Assistant Government Agent will have but little time left for his other numerous and important duties.

XIX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Plumbago.—It is not unlikely that the neighbourhood of Vavuniya may become a considerable mining centre after the railway has reached that town, if not earlier.

Plumbago crops out on the surface on the Trincomalee road, only a few miles from Vavuniya. I had a sample of excellent plumbago *scooped up by hand* from the bed of a stream on the roadside. The mineral has been found at several places along this road between the 4th and 10th mileposts, and mica has also been found some distance from the road.

Fishing Industry.—The exports of dried and salted fish for the last three years are as follows :—

1898.	1899.	1900.
Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
5,874	4,002	5,482

Elephants.—No licenses to capture elephants were issued during the year. The Madukanda rogue, of about twelve years' notoriety, was shot in September. Another fine bull elephant was found dead about two miles from Vavuniya in a paddy field not far from the North-Central road. It had been shot elsewhere by some villager, probably while trespassing on cultivated land.

Leopards and Bears.—Rewards were paid as under :—

	1898.	1899.	1900.
Leopards	53	42	21
Bears	5	5	11

The best leopard skins are not brought to the Kachcheri, as they are worth more than the reward of five rupees paid by Government.

Gun Licenses.

1898.	1899.	1900.
7	11	30

Game Licenses.

1898.	1899.	1900.
—	6	3

Cart Licenses.

1898.	1899.	1900.
47	136	99

Experimental Gardens.—An experimental garden was opened at Kanakarayankulam near the resthouse, and 2,000 seed cocoanuts planted. The plants will be issued, when well-grown, to the villagers at 7 cents each to encourage cocoanut cultivation. Other useful fruit trees and vegetables are to be cultivated in the garden as an object-lesson to the villagers.

Good work has been done at the Vavuniya experimental garden during the year, when the following plants were issued :—

Cocoanut, 1,244.	Orange, 59.
Mango, 18.	Pomegranate, 8.
Arecanut, 138.	Pineapple, 90.
Erampila, 15.	Talipot, 4.
Lime, 98.	Croton of different species, 235.
Jak, 119.	

The following plants are in nursery beds in the garden for issue during 1901 :—

Cocoanut, 2,000.	Jak, 72.
Mango, 19.	Orange, 97.
Arecanut, 122.	Pomegranate, 3.
Erampila, 3.	Pineapple, 80.
Lime, 150.	Croton, 500.

Pines, tomatoes, bandakka, brinjals, and chillies have been successfully grown, but beans and betel did not do well, the soil being unsuitable.

Village Tribunal, Vavuniya.

Statement showing the number of criminal and civil cases instituted, decided, and appealed under "The Village Communities' Ordinance" during the year 1900 :—

Pending on January 1, 1900 :—	
Civil	15
Criminal	2
Instituted during the year :—	
Civil	336
Criminal	154
Total number of cases :—	
Civil	351
Criminal	156
DECISIONS.	
Breach of V. C. Rules :—	
Criminal	Nil
Irrigation	Nil
Civil :—	
Money	334
Land	1
Criminal :—	
Assault	61
Theft	21
Malicious injury	12
Cattle trespass	34
Maintenance	Nil
Public nuisance	3
Breach of rules	13
Total Decisions :—	
Civil	335
Criminal	144
Amicable settlements under section 23, included under head "Decisions" :—	
Civil	Nil
Criminal	19
APPEALS.	
To Assistant Government Agent.	
Civil ... ... Confirmed ...	14
Civil ... ... Set aside ...	Nil
Criminal ... ... Confirmed ...	10
Criminal ... ... Set aside ...	2
From Assistant Government Agent to Governor in Executive Council.	
Civil ... ... Confirmed ...	2
Civil ... ... Set aside ...	Nil
Criminal ... ... Confirmed ...	Nil
Criminal ... ... Set aside ...	1

Change of Assistant Government Agents.—Mr. Vaughan was in charge of the district until 28th June, 1900, when he was transferred as District Judge to Batticaloa.

Telegraph.—The telegraph line connecting Vavuniya and Mullaittivu with the rest of Ceylon was completed on 6th September, but up to date telegraph offices have not been opened.

Mullaittivu Kachcheri,
February 15, 1901.

J. O'K. MURTY,
Assistant Government Agent.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, SOUTHERN PROVINCE, FOR 1900.

REVENUE.

THE detailed comparative statement of revenue collected in the Southern Province during the years 1899 and 1900 is annexed :—

Detailed Statement of Revenue collected in the Southern Province during the Years 1899 and 1900.

Heads of Revenue.	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
1.—CUSTOMS.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Imports.					
Grain ...	313,227 46	358,660 40	45,432 94	—	
Cotton Manufacture ...	1,991 26	1,067 61	—	923 65	Less imports
Spirits and Cordials ...	1,187 72	288 99	—	898 73	
Sugar ...	1,625 87	423 85	—	1,202 2	
Other Goods ...	34,227 95	35,760 78	1,532 83	—	
Undervalued Goods ...	—	8 69	8 69	—	
Sundries ...	42 0	—	—	42 0	
Kerosine Oil ...	8,573 69	8,029 51	—	544 18	Transfer of oil by train from Colombo
Exports.					
Plumbago ...	14,880 45	5,569 57	..	9,310 88	Less exports
Hides and Horns ...	78 38	—	—	78 38	
Arrack ...	6,577 96	960 35	—	5,617 61	
Total ...	382,412 74	410,769 75	46,974 46	18,617 45	
2.—PORT, HARBOUR, WHARF, AND LIGHTHOUSE DUES.					
Port Dues and Outports ...	25,738 14	25,559 71	—	178 43	
Pilotage ...	16,278 75	15,727 50	—	551 25	
Rock-boat Hire ...	410 25	405 0	—	5 25	
Total ...	42,427 14	41,692 21	—	734 93	
3.—LICENSES, EXCISE, AND INTERNAL REVENUE NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED.					
Licenses.					
Arrack, Rum, and Toddy ...	188,994 74	189,358 18	363 44	—	
Opium ...	—	1,000 0	1,000 0	—	
Licenses to dig Plumbago ...	10 0	—	—	10 0	
Salt ...	173,476 52	165,605 92	—	7,870 60	Difficulty in bringing salt in from the lewaya
Land Revenue.					
Paddy ...	—	49 50	49 50	—	
Tithes redeemed ...	17 50	3,336 58	3,319 8	—	
Incidental ...	298 82	547 15	248 33	—	
One-tenth Lease of Plumbago Land ...	1,030 0	—	—	1,030 0	Credited under premia on leases
Rents exclusive of Lands.					
Road Tolls ...	28,512 12	36,026 76	7,514 64	—	
Bridge Tolls ...	15,607 67	18,108 50	2,500 83	—	
Ferry Tolls ...	440 0	555 0	115 0	—	
Stamps.					
Revenue (various services)	89,366 98	95,948 50	6,581 52	—	
Fines and Forfeitures.					
District Court ...	1,624 22	1,457 0	—	167 22	
Courts of Requests ...	21 0	165 0	144 0	—	
Police Courts ...	19,144 49	17,456 37	—	1,688 12	Fewer fines
Government Agents ...	38 11	68 47	30 36	—	
Other Departments ...	1,292 18	1,085 90	—	206 28	Fewer offences
Compensation for Forest Offences ...	7,023 36	3,957 92	—	3,065 44	
Total ...	526,897 71	534,726 75	21,866 70	14,037 66	

Heads of Revenue.	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
4.—FEES OF COURT OR OFFICE, PAYMENT FOR SPECIFIC SERVICES, AND REIMBURSEMENTS IN AID.					
Judicial Stamps ...	63,257 91	66,041 65	2,783 74	—	
Survey Fees ...	8,609 77	14,329 41	5,719 64	—	
Recoveries on Irrigation Works ...	14,752 67	16,853 12	2,100 45	—	
Hospital Stoppages ...	2,320 72	1,890 12	—	430 60	Less recoveries
Refund of Hospital Expenses	—	2 75	2 75	—	
Collections at Dispensaries...	2,549 35	2,421 2	—	128 33	do.
Medical Aid Dues ...	1,896 88	3,485 0	1,588 12	—	
Fees for Bills of Health ...	903 0	945 0	42 0	—	
Sale of Drugs ...	117 35	199 51	82 16	—	
Police Rates in Towns and Rural Districts ...	3,471 37	5,930 9	2,458 72	—	
Storage of Gunpowder ...	82 44	88 44	6 0	—	
Value of Prison Labour ...	183 94	103 91	—	80 3	Prisoners working at building new cells
School Fees ...	307 60	317 56	9 96	—	
School Books and Stationery	428 43	386 55	—	41 88	
Warehouse Rent ...	20,804 5	23,701 11	2,897 6	—	
Hire of Anchors ...	9,557 0	9,240 0	—	317 0	
Boats of Moorings ...	8 0	20 0	12 0	—	
Fees for Title Deeds ...	2,752 83	3,312 70	559 87	—	
Sundries ...	210 6	159 1	—	51 5	
Police lent ...	136 13	279 85	143 72	—	
Total ...	132,349 50	149,706 80	18,406 19	1,048 89	
3.—POST AND TELEGRAPH.					
Postage Stamps ...	10,063 19	5,768 80	—	4,294 39	Sales at the Post Offices, &c., and less sales at the Kachcheri
Postage Service ...	17 0	—	—	17 0	
Telegraph Receipts ...	—	3 0	3 0	—	
Total ...	10,080 19	5,771 80	3 0	4,311 39	
6.—GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.					
Goods ...	117,316 36	73,771 54	—	43,544 82	Not now credited at Kachcheri
Passengers ...	235,179 78	168,743 58	—	66,436 20	
Miscellaneous ...	393 82	329 25	—	64 57	
Total ...	352,889 96	242,844 37	—	110,045 59	
7.—RENTS OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.					
Rent of Buildings and Houses	846 27	832 0	—	14 27	
Garden Rents ...	280 1	186 44	—	93 57	
Rent of Lands ...	3,677 82	3,012 74	—	665 8	Less recoveries at Matara and Hambantota
Total ...	4,804 10	4,031 18	—	772 92	
8.—INTEREST.					
On Bank Balances ...	368 41	555 13	186 72	—	
On Arrears of Revenue ...	680 13	622 71	—	57 43	
Total ...	1,048 54	1,177 83	186 72	57 43	
9.—MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.					
Sale of Old Stores ...	68 24	250 70	182 46	—	
Overpayments recovered ...	—	0 1	0 1	—	
Unclaimed Deposits ...	6,276 43	3,240 32	—	3,036 11	
Sundries ...	135 70	41 63	—	94 7	
Total ...	6,480 37	3,532 66	182 47	3,130 18	
10.—SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.					
Timber ...	71,370 24	34,806 9	—	36,564 15	Less demand by Public Departments and depression of plumbago market
Crops on Crown Lands ...	159 97	1,518 68	1,358 71	—	
Sale of Sand ...	1 0	6 0	5 0	—	
Sundries ...	421 70	69 36	—	352 34	
Total ...	71,952 91	36,400 13	1,363 71	36,916 49	
11.—LAND SALES.					
Crown Lands sold ...	108,127 31	138,252 63	30,125 32	—	
Premia on Leases ...	19,970 0	30,575 0	10,605 0	—	
Total ...	128,097 31	168,827 63	40,730 32	—	
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,659,440 47	1,599,481 11	129,713 57	189,672 93	

The figures show an apparent decrease, viz. :—

1899	Rs.	1,659,440·47
1900	„	1,599,481·11
Decrease ...	Rs.	59,959·36

but this is entirely due to a change in the system of crediting Railway receipts.

It was found that unnecessary expense was incurred by frequent remittances of surplus cash from the Kachcheri to the Treasurer, and in September, 1900, arrangements were made to pay Railway receipts into the Treasury instead of into the Kachcheri.

The annexed statement shows that the saving so effected is not inconsiderable :—

Remittances to Treasurer, 1899	Rs.	799,450·00
Commission paid to Bank	„	887·50
Remittances to Treasurer, January to September, 1900	„	667,500·00
Commission to Bank	„	781·25

Under the old system the revenue of the Province for the year would show an increase of Rs. 74,762·82, instead of a decrease.

The amounts collected in each district are as follows :—

Galle	Rs.	1,124,537·41
Matara	„	221,229·00
Hambantota	„	253,714·70
	Rs.	1,599,481·11

The figures for Matara and Hambantota include arrack revenue credited at Galle Kachcheri :—

Matara	Rs.	71,611·00
Hambantota	„	22,368·97

The annexed statements show the increase and decrease under the different heads of revenue :—

	1899. Rs.	1900. Rs.	Increase. Rs.
Customs—Imports.			
Grain ...	313,227	358,660	45,433
Other Goods ...	34,227	35,760	1,533
Licenses, Excise, &c.			
Arrack ...	188,994	189,358	364
Tithes redeemed ...	17	3,336	3,319
Road Tolls ...	28,512	36,026	7,514
Bridge Tolls ...	15,607	18,108	2,501
Ferry Tolls ...	440	555	115
Revenue Stamps ...	89,366	95,948	6,582
Fees of Court, &c.			
Judicial Stamps ...	63,257	66,041	2,784
Survey Fees ...	8,609	14,329	5,720
Recoveries on Irrigation Works	14,752	16,853	2,101
Medical Aid Dues ...	1,897	3,485	1,588
Police Rates in Towns, &c. ...	3,471	5,930	2,459
Warehouse Rent ...	20,804	23,701	2,897
Fees for Title Deeds ...	2,752	3,312	560
Police lent ...	136	279	143
Interest.			
On Bank Balance ...	368	555	187
Sale of Old Stores ...	68	250	182
Sale of Government Property.			
Crops on Crown Lands ...	159	1,518	1,359
Land Sales.			
Crown Lands sold ...	108,127	138,252	30,125
Premia on Leases of Plumbago Lands ...	19,970	30,575	10,605

	1899. Rs.	1900. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Customs—Imports.			
Cotton Manufacture ...	1,991	1,067	924
Spirits and Cordials ...	1,187	288	899
Sugar ...	1,625	423	1,202
Kerosine Oil ...	8,573	8,029	545
Exports.			
Plumbago ...	14,880	5,569	9,311
Hides and horns ...	78	—	78
Arrack ...	6,577	960	5,617
Port and Harbour Dues.			
Port Dues ...	25,738	25,559	179
Pilotage ...	16,278	15,727	551
License, Excise, &c.			
Salt ...	173,476*	165,605	7,871
District Court Fines ...	1,624	1,457	167
Police Court Fines ...	19,144	17,456	1,688
Compensation for Forest Offences	7,023	3,957	3,066
Fees of Court.			
Hospital Stoppages ...	2,320	1,890	430
Collections at Dispensaries ...	2,549	2,421	128
Hire of Anchors ...	9,557	9,240	317
Post and Telegraph.			
Postage Stamps ...	10,063	5,768	4,295
Government Railways ...	352,889	242,844	110,045

Heads of Revenue.	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
4.—FEES OF COURT OR OFFICE, PAYMENT FOR SPECIFIC SERVICES, AND REIMBURSEMENTS IN AID.					
Judicial Stamps ...	63,257 91	66,041 65	2,783 74	—	
Survey Fees ...	8,609 77	14,329 41	5,719 64	—	
Recoveries on Irrigation Works ...	14,752 67	16,853 12	2,100 45	—	
Hospital Stoppages ...	2,320 72	1,890 12	—	430 60	Less recoveries
Refund of Hospital Expenses	—	2 75	2 75	—	
Collections at Dispensaries...	2,549 35	2,421 2	—	128 33	do.
Medical Aid Dues ...	1,896 88	3,485 0	1,588 12	—	
Fees for Bills of Health ...	903 0	945 0	42 0	—	
Sale of Drugs ...	117 35	199 51	82 16	—	
Police Rates in Towns and Rural Districts ...	3,471 37	5,930 9	2,458 72	—	
Storage of Gunpowder ...	82 44	88 44	6 0	—	
Value of Prison Labour ...	183 94	103 91	—	80 3	Prisoners working at building new cells
School Fees ...	307 60	317 56	9 96	—	
School Books and Stationery	428 43	386 55	—	41 88	
Warehouse Rent ...	20,804 5	23,701 11	2,897 6	—	
Hire of Anchors ...	9,557 0	9,240 0	—	317 0	
Boats of Moorings ...	8 0	20 0	12 0	—	
Fees for Title Deeds ...	2,752 83	3,312 70	559 87	—	
Sundries ...	210 6	159 1	—	51 5	
Police lent ...	136 13	279 85	143 72	—	
Total ...	132,349 50	149,706 80	18,406 19	1,048 89	
3.—POST AND TELEGRAPH.					
Postage Stamps ...	10,063 19	5,768 80	—	4,294 39	Sales at the Post Offices, &c., and less sales at the Kachcheri
Postage Service ...	17 0	—	—	17 0	
Telegraph Receipts ...	—	3 0	3 0	—	
Total ...	10,080 19	5,771 80	3 0	4,311 39	
6.—GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.					
Goods ...	117,316 36	73,771 54	—	43,544 82	Not now credited at Kachcheri
Passengers ...	235,179 78	168,743 58	—	66,436 20	
Miscellaneous ...	393 82	329 25	—	64 57	
Total ...	352,889 96	242,844 37	—	110,045 59	
7.—RENTS OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.					
Rent of Buildings and Houses	846 27	832 0	—	14 27	
Garden Rents ...	280 1	186 44	—	93 57	
Rent of Lands ...	3,677 82	3,012 74	—	665 8	Less recoveries at Matara and Hambantota
Total ...	4,804 10	4,031 18	—	772 92	
8.—INTEREST.					
On Bank Balances ...	368 41	555 13	186 72	—	
On Arrears of Revenue ...	680 13	622 71	—	57 43	
Total ...	1,048 54	1,177 83	186 72	57 43	
9.—MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.					
Sale of Old Stores ...	68 24	250 70	182 46	—	
Overpayments recovered ...	—	0 1	0 1	—	
Unclaimed Deposits ...	6,276 43	3,240 32	—	3,036 11	
Sundries ...	135 70	41 63	—	94 7	
Total ...	6,480 37	3,532 66	182 47	3,130 18	
10.—SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.					
Timber ...	71,370 24	34,806 9	—	36,564 15	Less demand by Public Departments and depression of plumbago market
Crops on Crown Lands ...	159 97	1,518 68	1,358 71	—	
Sale of Sand ...	1 0	6 0	5 0	—	
Sundries ...	421 70	69 36	—	352 34	
Total ...	71,952 91	36,400 13	1,363 71	36,916 49	
11.—LAND SALES.					
Crown Lands sold ...	108,127 31	138,252 63	30,125 32	—	
Premia on Leases ...	19,970 0	30,575 0	10,605 0	—	
Total ...	128,097 31	168,827 63	40,730 32	—	
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,659,440 47	1,599,481 11	129,713 57	189,672 93	

The figures show an apparent decrease, viz. :—

1899	Rs.	1,659,440·47
1900	„	1,599,481·11
Decrease ...	Rs.	59,959·36

but this is entirely due to a change in the system of crediting Railway receipts.

It was found that unnecessary expense was incurred by frequent remittances of surplus cash from the Kachcheri to the Treasurer, and in September, 1900, arrangements were made to pay Railway receipts into the Treasury instead of into the Kachcheri.

The annexed statement shows that the saving so effected is not inconsiderable :—

Remittances to Treasurer, 1899	Rs.	799,450·00
Commission paid to Bank	„	887·50
Remittances to Treasurer, January to September, 1900	„	667,500·00
Commission to Bank	„	781·25

Under the old system the revenue of the Province for the year would show an increase of Rs. 74,762·82, instead of a decrease.

The amounts collected in each district are as follows :—

Galle	Rs.	1,124,537·41
Matara	„	221,229·00
Hambantota	„	253,714·70
	Rs.	1,599,481·11

The figures for Matara and Hambantota include arrack revenue credited at Galle Kachcheri :—

Matara	Rs.	71,611·00
Hambantota	„	22,368·97

The annexed statements show the increase and decrease under the different heads of revenue :—

	1899. Rs.	1900. Rs.	Increase. Rs.
Customs—Imports.			
Grain ...	313,227 ...	358,660 ...	45,433
Other Goods ...	34,227 ...	35,760 ...	1,533
Licenses, Excise, &c.			
Arrack ...	188,994 ...	189,358 ...	364
Tithes redeemed ...	17 ...	3.336 ...	3,319
Road Tolls ...	28,512 ...	36,026 ...	7,514
Bridge Tolls ...	15,607 ...	18,108 ...	2,501
Ferry Tolls ...	440 ...	555 ...	115
Revenue Stamps ...	89,366 ...	95,948 ...	6,582
Fees of Court, &c.			
Judicial Stamps ...	63,257 ...	66,041 ...	2,784
Survey Fees ...	8,609 ...	14,329 ...	5,720
Recoveries on Irrigation Works	14,752 ...	16,853 ...	2,101
Medical Aid Dues ...	1,897 ...	3,485 ...	1,588
Police Rates in Towns, &c. ...	3,471 ...	5,930 ...	2,459
Warehouse Rent ...	20,804 ...	23,701 ...	2,897
Fees for Title Deeds ...	2,752 ...	3,312 ...	560
Police lent ...	136 ...	279 ...	143
Interest.			
On Bank Balance ...	368 ...	555 ...	187
Sale of Old Stores ...	68 ...	250 ...	182
Sale of Government Property.			
Crops on Crown Lands ...	159 ...	1,518 ...	1,359
Land Sales.			
Crown Lands sold ...	108,127 ...	138,252 ...	30,125
Premia on Leases of Plumbago Lands ...	19,970 ...	30,575 ...	10,605

	1899. Rs.	1900. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Customs—Imports.			
Cotton Manufacture ...	1,991 ...	1,067 ...	924
Spirits and Cordials ...	1,187 ...	288 ...	899
Sugar ...	1,625 ...	423 ...	1,202
Kerosine Oil ...	8,573 ...	8,029 ...	545
Exports.			
Plumbago ...	14,880 ...	5,569 ...	9,311
Hides and horns ...	78 ...	— ...	78
Arrack ...	6,577 ...	960 ...	5,617
Port and Harbour Dues.			
Port Dues ...	25,738 ...	25,559 ...	179
Pilotage ...	16,278 ...	15,727 ...	551
License, Excise, &c.			
Salt ...	173,476 ...	165,605 ...	7,871
District Court Fines ...	1,624 ...	1,457 ...	167
Police Court Fines ...	19,144 ...	17,456 ...	1,688
Compensation for Forest Offences	7,023 ...	3,957 ...	3,066
Fees of Court.			
Hospital Stoppages ...	2,320 ...	1,890 ...	430
Collections at Dispensaries ...	2,549 ...	2.421 ...	128
Hire of Anchors ...	9,557 ...	9,240 ...	317
Post and Telegraph.			
Postage Stamps ...	10,063 ...	5,768 ...	4,295
Government Railways ...	352,889 ...	242,844 ...	110,045

	1899. Rs.	1900. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Rents of Government Property.			
Rent of Lands ...	3,677	3,012	665
Miscellaneous Receipts.			
Unclaimed Deposits ...	6,276	3,240	3,036
Sale of Government Property.			
Timber ...	71,370	34,806	36,564
Sundries ...	421	69	352

Increase of Revenue.

Under Customs there is a nett increase of Rs. 74,762·82 due to the import of grain. There is a decrease under other sub-heads of Imports and Exports, viz., arrack, plumbogo, and hides and horns.

Under Licenses the figures are misleading, as instalments amounting to Rs. 7,186·75 were credited in 1901. There is really an increase of Rs. 13,037·38. Renters generally take full advantage of the time allowed before re-sale of a rent. The rate of 9 per cent. charged as interest on instalments in arrear is insufficient to ensure punctuality.

The toll rents for 1900 sold in 1899 rose from Rs. 44,660 in the previous year to Rs. 56,680 in consequence of the activity in the plumbago trade, and it was to be expected that there would be a very considerable decrease at the sale in 1900 owing to the fall in the market, but this was not the case, the total being only Rs. 75 below that of the previous year. The increase under Survey Fees, Title Deeds, and Crown Lands sold is due to the strengthening of the Land Department at Galle and Matara by the addition of a clerk at each station. Hambantota should now receive the same assistance.

At Galle the work of the Land Department was energetically carried on during 1900. Thirty-one sales were held, twenty-two at the Kachcheri and nine in the districts where the land was situated, with the result shown in the statement annexed :—

Statement of Lands sold and granted in the Galle District during the Year 1900.

	No. of Lot.	Extent. A. R. P.	Amount. Rs. c.
Sales ...	631	1,522 1 32·50	72,099 44
Half-improved Value ...	41	42 2 34*	915 26
Certificates against the Crown ...	339	430 0 2	—

Another statement shows the actual revenue derived from Land Sales during the last ten years :—

Actual Revenue derived in the Galle District from Land Sales during the Years 1891–1900.

Year.	Amount. Rs. c.
1891 ...	6,698 20
1892 ...	25,422 44
1893 ...	29,263 16
1894 ...	8,410 66
1895 ...	55,578 0
1896 ...	60,472 44
1897 ...	50,976 69
1898 ...	45,328 18
1899 ...	70,796 75
1900 ...	77,141 58

The difference between the figures of actual revenue and those shown in the statement is due to the facts that the nine-tenths due on sales in December are not credited till the following year, and also that the one-tenth instalments paid on sales which are not completed do not appear in the statement of sales.

The actual revenue derived from Land Sales during 1900, viz., Rs. 77,141·58, is the largest yet recovered. The sales consisted principally of small lots, and the average price was over Rs. 40 per acre.

The Clerk in charge of the Land Department, Mr. Gunatilleke, deserves the greatest credit for the good work done, and I am glad to be able to fully endorse the opinion of his efficiency recorded by Mr. Wace in his report for 1899. It will not be possible to keep pace with the new plans which are expected from the Survey Office, and at the same time attend to the even more important work of bringing forward the unsettled lots in the old plans, without further clerical assistance. A loss of revenue is incurred by every year's delay in effecting sale and settlement of these old plans, compared with which the salary of a few extra clerks is a trifle. These old plans are far more troublesome to deal with than new plans, and need much greater care on the part of headmen and clerks and of the officer who holds the sale, for the delay in bringing them forward is of the greatest assistance to those adepts in the art of fabricating claims who abound in the Southern Province.

Decrease of Revenue.

The heads of revenue which show decrease call for no remark, with the exception of Postage Stamps, Timber, Railways, and Salt. The sale of postage stamps has decreased owing to commission being paid only on purchasers of Rs. 200 and upwards instead of Rs. 50. I think that there is reason to believe that this change has led to some inconvenience to the public, who have sometimes been obliged to pay more than the face-value of postage stamps.

The decrease of Rs. 36,564·15 under Timber is due to the depression of the plumbago market and to the heavy cost of demarcation, this expenditure bringing no return. The report of the District Forester will be found elsewhere.

* Includes a free grant of one lot, in extent 0 A. 3 R. 33 P., on the authority of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary's letter No. 955 of 17th November, 1898.

The decrease of Rs. 7,871 under Salt is due to the difficulty of transport, and has been the subject of correspondence with Government.

A traction engine appears to be the best solution of the difficulty. Recent improvements in machines of this class have made them very suitable for such work. They are now made convertible into road rollers, so that work can always be found for one when not required for salt transport at Hambantota.

FOOD SUPPLY.

The Mudaliyars of the different pattus report as follows :—

The Mudaliyar, Four Gravets and Akmimana, reports—

Within the Four Gravets of the Town of Galle and in the division of Akmimana the people have not been so very successful during the year 1900 as in the two years immediately preceding it, with respect to their food supply. At the very opening of this year the plumbago industry, which had supplied the majority of the poorer classes with employment, began to fall gradually, and continued so to the end of the year. The working of the plumbago pits began to be discontinued one after another, and the plumbago-curing sheds began to disappear one by one, until at the close of the year there was hardly a plumbago pit that was being worked, and very few sheds where a few persons were seen at work curing plumbago. A great many of the inhabitants being thus deprived of employment were obliged to go back to their work in fields, and thus many acres of mud land that had been abandoned in the preceding years were brought under cultivation, and with very satisfactory results.

The total extent of land cultivated with paddy during the year under review exceeds 3,400 acres, yielding a gross produce of above 61,000 bushels, and although this is a very minute fraction of the annual consumption it shows a very beneficial increase on those of the previous years, which are 3,350 acres yielding 40,200 bushels in 1898, and 2,500 acres yielding 30,000 bushels in 1899. This increase has, in the interior villages, supplemented to some extent the imported rice on which we are almost wholly dependent for our subsistence.

The supply of foreign rice imported during the year has been fairly sufficient to meet the demand, but in spite of the suspension of labour in the plumbago mines, which compelled hundreds of workmen to leave the district, the price of this article was somewhat higher during this year than in any part of the year foregoing, and the price of a bushel of rice was never below Rs. 4 all the year round, and it was with some difficulty that the poorer classes managed to earn their livelihood ; yet, on the whole, there has been no great want or scarcity of food worthy of notice.

The rest of the imported articles of food, used supplementary to rice, such as wheat and wheat flour, potatoes, onions, dried chillies, Maldive fish, spices, &c., have also been sufficiently supplied, and there have been no noticeable changes in their prices.

The native products of jak, breadfruit, sweet potatoes, and yams were not plentiful, and their prices were higher than ordinary, but meat, fish, vegetables, and fruits were common enough, and could be had at the usual low prices.

The Mudaliyar, Hinidum pattu, reports—

The food supply of the people of this district, which is in every respect a very rural one, consists of rice, jak, breadfruits, potatoes, yam, kurakkan, amu, and mederi. These the people had sufficient for their consumption during the year. The food products, except rice, are entirely grown by themselves. About two-thirds of the rice were imported and one-third grown by themselves.

The Mudaliyar, Wellaboda pattu, reports—

The food supply of the people consists mainly of imported and locally-grown rice, which latter is but a fraction of the requisite supply, the produce of the cocoanut, the jak, and the breadfruit tree, the usual garden produce, such as plantains, yams, &c., which are largely brought in from other places, and fish, both fresh and preserved.

The local paddy crop during the year was not, owing to heavy rains, satisfactory, and for the same cause the jak and the breadfruit tree did not yield in abundance. Fish was fairly plentiful, and the quantity of garden vegetable produce obtained was not much more than that obtained in previous years. The local markets were, however, well stocked with imported rice and with vegetables from Giruwa pattu and elsewhere.

The ability for purchase of the necessary provisions by the poorer consumer was not as satisfactory as it was during the previous year. This was because of the fall in the price of plumbago and the consequent indifferent demand for labour in connection with it.

The Mudaliyar, Bentota-Walallawiti korale, reports—

The food supply of my district was slightly in advance over that of last year. About one-third of the rice consumed by the people was produced locally and two-thirds imported. In addition to this there was breadfruit, jak, sweet potatoes, yams, and fish in fair supply. The price of imported rice was somewhat in excess of last year.

The Mudaliyar, Talpe pattu, reports—

Rice, fine grain, fruit, and yams of different kinds form the chief food of the people. Barely one-third of the quantity of rice consumed can be held to be locally grown. The rest is composed of imported rice.

The cultivation of fine grain is confined to the interior divisions, where it is at present carried on only in small patches, the land available in private hands for the purpose being limited in area. No cultivation of Crown chenas is allowed. The quantity of grain thus raised and crops of fruit and yam supplement greatly the general food supply in season. The quantity of fish taken during the year has been considerably large and in excess of demand for it locally. A good portion of it found its way to markets outside the district. Supply of vegetables and cocoanuts was fair and equal to the demand. Prices of articles of food remained moderate throughout the year, and all things considered the people of the district may be pronounced to have had a cheap and plentiful supply of food.

The Mudaliyar, Gangaboda pattu, reports—

The food supply of home-grown rice was not so scarce during the year, as the cultivators paid more attention to their fields than the previous year, due chiefly to the price of plumbago going down, and the food supply in home-grown rice would have been abundant if not for the repeated floods caused by the incessant rainfall during more than ten months in the year.

The food supply of the poorer classes chiefly depended on imported rice and yams in the second place, the plantation of which was not so much neglected as in the year previous.

SHIPPING.

The annexed statement of steamers and sailing vessels in Galle Harbour during 1899–1900 shows a regrettable decrease, although the quantity of coal sold to ships is the highest since 1896 :—

	1899.		1900.	
	Steamers.	Vessels.	Steamers.	Vessels.
With cargo	174 ...	29 ...	138 ...	20
In ballast	44 ...	4 ...	28 ...	5
For coal	39 ...	— ...	48 ...	—
Total ...	257	33	214	25

Coal sold to Ships.

	Tons.		Tons.
1896	16,200	1899	5,673
1897	3,653	1900	12,966
1898	9,328		

LEGISLATION.

A legal definition of "Crown Land" is very desirable. The District Judge's judgment in favour of the Crown in District Court case No. 5,139 has been set aside by the Supreme Court in a judgment which, by the limitations therein imposed on the meaning of the word "unoccupied," practically extinguishes any presumption in favour of the Crown created by Ordinance No. 12 of 1840. The Crown is now required to prove a negative in every land case.

A distinction, which appears to have been generally ignored, is drawn by Ordinance No. 12 of 1840 between waste land the property of the Crown, referred to in section 6, and Government lands referred to in section 8.

In 1829 a report furnished to Sir Edward Barnes by the Agent of the Southern Province shows that at that time waste lands were granted for cultivation, the condition being that the grant was forfeited if the land was not brought under cultivation within three years. The extent of such grants was limited to 16 acres, and the land reverted to Government at the death of the grantee. These were called "Government lands," and at that date it was estimated that 1,000 acres of cultivated land had so reverted to Government.

The system was probably adopted from the Dutch, but their registers were carefully kept, as the extent cultivated was small. The necessity for legislation to protect the rights of the Crown arose through neglect of the system of registering all cultivated land. It was probably found difficult to recover rents, and therefore it was decided to allow occupants of cultivated lands to acquire a permanent title by paying half-improved value. Ordinance No. 1 of 1844 was obviously passed to meet the difficulties that thereupon arose owing to the absence of surveys, and if the provisions of that Ordinance had been strictly carried out the vexed question of land settlement would have long ago been set at rest. But probably then, as now, the task set the Surveyor-General was beyond the resources of his Department, and gradually, for the sake of convenience, no distinction was drawn between waste Crown land occupied without permission and cultivated Crown land occupied by the successors of those who had held a life interest only. So now the bold squatter on Crown land has the proverbial nine points and more in his favour.

Legislation on the subject of sea fisheries has been proposed, but I hope that this matter may be left to the Local Village Committees. Ever since the abolition of the fish tax, which led to laxity in the observance of the ancient local customs, quarrels have occasionally broken out between the different classes of fishermen. The rules founded on local customs are very complicated and full of detail, and any attempt at legislation on broad lines would make matters worse. At present the fisher headmen manage to keep the peace very fairly.

Simplification of rules relating to explosives is desirable.

The law relating to cruelty to animals should allow Magistrates to pass a sentence of rigorous imprisonment without the option of a fine.

The working of The Small Towns Ordinance would be immensely facilitated if, instead of the cumbrous and antiquated procedure laid down for recovery of the tax from defaulters by distraint, the Police Magistrates were empowered to order its recovery as a fine.

GAMBLING.

It will hardly be disputed that the existing law on the subject of gambling, as interpreted by the Courts, is simply "muddle and compromise," and comes perilously near class legislation, for it is only the small gambler who is punished.

Gaming is a popular scapegoat, and is constantly denounced as the cause of half the crime in the Island. I believe that the practice could be reduced within narrow limits, and rendered comparatively innocuous by legalizing gaming houses.

It is necessary in this matter to "clear one's mind of cant." There is nothing absolutely immoral in the mere amusement of playing a game for a stake, and the present universal prevalence of gambling is in some measure due to the fact that it is a forbidden pleasure which would be robbed of half its attraction if it were recognized as a disreputable but not illegal amusement.

Surely this can best be effected by means of licensed gaming houses in localities where facilities exist, or can be provided for their strict supervision. The revenue derived from licenses would cover the cost of such supervision, and the victims of the disease of speculation would be more or less segregated.

WASTE LANDS ORDINANCE.

The annexed statement shows the extent dealt with during 1900:—

Statement showing the Result of Working the Waste Lands Ordinance in 1898, 1899, and 1900.

Galle District.

	Extent. A. R. P.	Total Extent. A. R. P.
Area proclaimed in 1898	1,472 2 28	
Do. 1899	3,809 1 24	
Do. 1900	2,249 2 33	
		7,531 3 5
Area declared Crown in 1898	795 0 0	
Do. 1899	258 0 37	
Do. 1900	2,976 0 12	
Area to be declared Crown awaiting re-definition of boundaries	180 0 7	
Area awaiting advertisement of sale for settlement ...	405 0 0	
Area rejected awaiting Colonial Secretary's sanction ...	—	
Area referred to Court in 1898	—	
Do. 1899	14 1 31	
Do. 1900	653 1 5	
Area settled by agreements	—	
Area pending inquiry	2,249 2 33	
Area awaiting expiration of term of notice ...	—	
		7,531 3 5

Matara District.

	Extent. A. R. P.	Extent. A. R. P.	Extent. A. R. P.
Area proclaimed in 1900	—	—	10,878 0 28
Area (*a*) declared Crown	1,458 3 23		
Area (*b*) to be declared Crown awaiting sketches	1 3 16		
		1,460 2 39	
Area referred to court	—	2,644 0 3	
Area settled by agreements:—			
Admitted	544 2 21		
Sold	103 1 1		
Taken to Government awaiting sketches ...	583 1 22		
		1,231 1 4	
Area pending instructions from the Hon. the Attorney-General	601 0 18		
Area pending inquiry	648 3 37		
Notices abandoned, to be re-published ...	—		
Notices unclaimed, but the period prescribed in the notice not expired	3,134 0 21		
Notices claimed, but the period prescribed in the notice not expired	1,103 3 10		
Notices awaiting the proclamation of the rest of the claim	54 0 16		
		5,542 0 22	
			10,878 0 28

Hambantota District.

Number of notices issued under Section 1 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1897 ...	3
Number of notices abandoned	Nil
Number of notices in which lands have been declared the property of the Crown in which no claimant appeared	1
Number of notices in which lands have been declared the property of the Crown in which claimant appeared and withdrew claim	Nil
Number of notices in respect of which owing to failure to arrive at a settlement reference was made to Court	1
Number of notices in respect of which a sttlement was arrived at with claimant ...	1
Number of orders gazetted showing—	
(*a*) Cases in which an agreement was entered into	Nil
(*b*) Cases in which land was declared the property of the Crown ...	1
Number of orders awaiting to be gazetted showing—	
(*a*) Cases in which an agreement was entered into	1
(*b*) Cases in which land was declared the property of the Crown ...	Nil
Reference to court decided in favour of Crown	Nil

Only two inquiries were taken up by me. In one the claim to an extensive forest was based upon a certificate of quiet possession granted to the claimant for two small lots on its edge. In the other, 500 acres were claimed on an ancient decision in the Dutch Land Raad for two small gardens, one of which bore a similar name. The latter claimants had not sufficient faith in their claim to appeal against the decision of the District Judge in favour of the Crown.

A report of the work done in Matara by the Special Officer, Mr. Lewis, will be found in the report of that district. In addition to his ordinary work, Mr. Lewis with great skill and patience conducted to a successful conclusion the prosecution of Hewamainatuge Andris *alias* Andiya, Don Pedris Wijendra, Muniweera Dingiappu, Kahakendige Bastian, D. A. A. Wickramasinhe, Diyagahawaduge Don Nickulas, and Diyagahawaduge Don Bastian, forgers of Dutch deeds.

CHENA CULTIVATION.

No chena cultivation is carried on in Galle or Matara Districts, except in Hinidum pattu, where chena rights are claimed in certain villages which formerly belonged to Sabaragamuwa. These claims require settlement, as recently attempts have been made to alienate the soil to Matara land speculators.

In Hambantota District no chena permits are given, except when the Assistant Agent ascertains by personal inquiry that hardship would be involved by their refusal. Wherever a demand for labour exists permits are refused.

Although not without experience in other Provinces, I never realized so fully how chena cultivation can ruin a district as on my tour through East Giruwa pattu. As far as eye can see there is nothing but miserable scrub; the tanks have been neglected as they do not fill, though the beds of the streams which flowed into them from the forests which then existed are visible. No doubt the complete denudation of the country has affected the volume, besides causing more rapid absorption, of the rain that does fall.

It was a pleasant relief to come out into the flourishing paddy fields under the Walawe irrigation scheme.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

The District Forester, Mr. J. W. Erskine, reports on the forests in the released areas in charge of the Government Agent as follows :—

Area of Forests.

Areas of forests have not been added to and stand approximately at 460 square miles.

Boundaries, Demarcation, &c.

This year a great advance has been made in the essential work of defining the forests which it is proposed to bring under the Waste Lands Ordinance, and later under the Forest Ordinance. The following tracts of forests have been finished or are in progress :—

1.	Kudamukalana	Demarcated and surveyed
2.	Beralia	
3.	Kombala	In progress
4.	Kiembiya	
5.	Kottowa	
6.	Diviture	Complete
7.	Dandumessa	
8.	Mirandolla	

Kudamukalana and Beralia have been surveyed, and amount to about 15,000 acres.

Total forest acreage dealt with under the Waste Lands Ordinance and declared Crown is about 2,705 acres.

A far larger acreage could have been dealt with but for delay in securing a reduced scale of plans to appear in the *Gazette*; why the *Gazette* cannot accept large plans that could fold up, I cannot say; this reduction of large blocks causes unnecessary trouble and delay. There were two claims that came up before the District Court under Waste Lands Ordinance, "Polatukande" at Uragaha in Bentota-Walallawiti korale and "Badunkanda" at Baddegama in Gangaboda pattu. The former was heard and dismissed with costs and no appear has been taken; the other is pending trial.

Prosecutions and Forest Protection.

There has been a smaller number of cases than during last year. I attribute this to the dying out of the plumbago industry; and further, far greater protection has been afforded by the proclamation of the district. The "chit" system was a direct incentive to a person having a small plot of forest near Crown forests to plunder and run the risk of prosecution.

The Hikkaduwa lake or Suduwelipotta illicit digging was not taken into court, as the cost of sinking shafts to strike the tunnelling on Crown land for proof of the trespass would have been very heavy. Compensation was accepted for Rs. 1,500 and the land leased for Rs. 3,000. Had the boundaries of the title plan been defined by the Surveyor-General's Department when I first reported the matter instead of months afterwards, the case could easily have been proved, but when the definition did take place the mine was worked out and the pit filled up.

The Mudaliyars have co-operated in protecting Crown forests. A number of lands were leased during the year, but such a fall occurred in plumbago prices that they have now nearly all been abandoned after large sums had been expended. Under the circumstances I do not recommend that any more lands be leased.

Roads and Paths.

The existing forest paths have been maintained, and some further temporary cart tracks were cleared to obtain fuel.

Building.

There is only a small building in Dandumessa forest, which should, in my opinion, be abandoned or handed over to the Hinidum pattu Gansabhawa for villagers crossing the forest to use as an ambalam; in fact, it is used occasionally for that purpose now.

Financial.

This has not been so satisfactory as the previous year, chiefly through the decreased demand for timber for mines. The railway failed to pay any royalty through some misunderstanding. The money, Rs. 5,148·10, has since been received, but too late to be credited for last year. The Public Works Department also have an outstanding of Rs. 2,661·84.

Regarding expenditure on demarcation, I still maintain that this should be taken out of the whole earnings of the Forest Department and paid in the same manner as funds for surveys; in fact, both works should be carried out jointly. Out of this earnings no less a sum than Rs. 11,999 will have to be deducted. Other Provinces which have a lesser expenditure on demarcation will show apparently better revenue returns.

Mr. Sirimane passed his Clerical during the year, and being a zealous officer should receive promotion. Mr. Buultjens was brought on to the Forest Department Staff, and he is also a deserving officer.

A statement of prosecutions in the Police Courts of Galle and Balapitiya is annexed :—

Prosecutions under the Forest Ordinance in the Police Courts, Galle and Balapitiya, during 1900.

District.	Cases from preceding Year.	New Cases of the Year.				Total Cases.	Disposed of during the Year.						Cases pending at the close of the Year.
		Unauthorized Felling or Removal.	Illicit Chena	Other Offences.	Total.		Convictions.		Acquittals.		Total.		
							Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
Galle ...	3	9	1	8	18	21	9	22	12	32	21	54	—
Balapitiya ...	6	26	—	12	38	44	30	50	7	29	37	79	7

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the Year 1900.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
I.—Timber, &c., removed from forest by Government Agency :—		
(a) Timber	6,823 64	
(b) Fuel	4,145 23	
		10,968 87
II.—Timber, &c., removed from forests by consumers or purchasers :—		
(a) Timber	20,623 43	
(b) Fuel	1,801 83	
(c) Bamboos	—	
(d) Other produce ...	—	
		22,425 26
III.—Drift, waifwood, and confiscated forest produce ...	—	307 9
IV.—Miscellaneous :—		
(a) Fines and forfeitures ...	2,874 50	
(b) Refunds	—	
(c) Other sources ...	1,694 50	
		4,569 0
		38,270 22
Value of timber on Crown lands sold*	14,287 76	
Value of free grants of timber...	2,135 35	
		16,423 11
Total Revenue ...	—	54,693 33

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
I.—Personal emoluments ...	3,749 0	
Supply of timber :—		
(1) Timber... ...	3,379 22	
(2) Fuel	3,201 60	
Produce removed by purchasers :—		
(1) Timber and fuel ...	4,057 15	
Purchase of stores, tools, &c.	151 86	
Surveys, demarcation, sowing, and planting :		
(a) Demarcation ...	11,999 55	
Transport	1,080 0	
Miscellaneous :—		
Stationery	127 68	
II.—Communications and Buildings :—		
(a) Roads and bridges ...	277 73	
		28,023 79
Total Expenditure ...	—	28,023 79

* Matara, nil.

SCHOOLS.

The Southern Province is, generally speaking, very well off in the matter of education. In fact in some parts of the District of Galle the competition between rival schools has reached an undesirable pitch.

A very excellent school at Patuwata, under the superintendence of Miss Phillips, is a flourishing institution, which deserves all possible encouragement and support. It is combined with an industrial school, where joinery, lacemaking, and printing are taught, and very creditable work is turned out. The neighbourhood is of such a character that an institution of this kind is especially valuable.

A return of Government schools in the Galle District and of the numbers attending them is annexed :—

	Schools.	Number on List.	Average Attendance.
1899	40 ...	4,140 ...	2,662
1900	40 ...	4,044 ...	2,580

WORKS REQUIRED.

The work which of all others would benefit the Southern Province is the improvement of the Galle Harbour. The scheme has been repeatedly brought forward, but its consideration has always been deferred till the completion of the Harbour Works in Colombo.

The scheme provides for a breakwater from the south-eastern point of the Fort to a point 600 ft. to the south-east. It would provide complete shelter for the anchorage in the south-west monsoon, and the estimated cost is only about £60,000 sterling. Probably, owing to the improvements in mechanical appliances, the work would be cheaper now than when the estimate was made. The removal of a few rocks is also necessary, but this work presents no great difficulty.

In addition to the scheme for a breakwater, I believe that some simple reclamation work would provide admirable coal shed accommodation at the root of the breakwater within easy reach of the anchorage.

The present seems a very suitable time to revive the question, as the congestion of Colombo Harbour has recently attracted much attention, and a good harbour at Galle, where work, especially

coaling, could be carried on conveniently at all seasons, would undoubtedly greatly relieve the pressure.

It is needless to enlarge on the manner in which the prosperity of Galle would be affected by the partial return of its ancient trade, and I earnestly hope that it may be possible before long to grant the often-repeated prayer of the merchants and inhabitants of Galle.

No progress has been made as yet with the repairs of the large bridges on the Galle-Colombo road at Bentota, Gintota, and Mahamodara. The latter especially is becoming dangerous.

The extension of the Matara Railway is a work that I should, with such short experience of the Province, have some hesitation in recommending were it not for the recorded opinion of my predecessor, and also that I fully believe that a railway through any thickly populated district in Ceylon must be a paying investment, besides hastening the development of the country through which it passes in a way that no other work can equal. The trace will require careful examination, and the preliminary surveys should be begun without loss of time.

Other desirable improvements are railway stations at Indurwa between Alutgama and Kosgoda, Kahawe between Ambalangoda and Hikkaduwa, and Unawatuna at the 75th mile in Talpe pattu. All these are stations which would secure large passenger and light goods traffic with Galle.

The construction of the roads in Hinidum pattu should be expedited by the grant of a large vote.

Other works are—

Moragoda flood outlet.
Bandattara bridge, Matara.
Water supply, Matara and Tangalla.
Improvement of the road to salt lewayas, Hambantota.

The Halpatota bridge over the Gin-ganga at Baddegama has been repeatedly brought to notice by the inhabitants of Baddegama and the neighbourhood, but as the rent of the ferry is only worth Rs. 555, the traffic cannot be such as to justify the heavy expenditure required. It would undoubtedly be a great convenience, and it may fairly be argued that the traffic by ferry does not afford a fair estimate of that which would pass over a bridge, but I cannot urge its construction at present as a necessity.

IRRIGATION.

The work of the Irrigation Department lies principally in the Hambantota District, where the Walawe-ganga and Magam pattu schemes are being gradually developed.

Apart from the important works in charge of the Irrigation Department, a great deal has been done during the year on the small village tanks. The Assistant Agent has devoted a great deal of attention to this work, and since the appointment of a Superintendent to act for Mr. Ferguson, who is on active service in South Africa, satisfactory progress has been made.

In Matara District little remains to be done, the wants of cultivators being met by the admirable system of irrigation works, for which that district is mainly indebted to Mr. Elliott.

In Galle District there are some schemes for the reclamation of swamps and construction of flood outlets, with which no progress has been made, mainly owing to the inability of the Survey Department to spare officers to make the necessary preliminary surveys.

The recovery of water-rate from proprietors under the Dedduwa works is attended with much difficulty owing to the imperfect manner in which the specification was drawn up, and under the Waggalmodara scheme the proprietors complain that the expected benefit has not resulted, and that the work of deepening the canals is not complete.

The amount of arrears of water-rate is unsatisfactory, though recoveries show no decrease.

NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

The extension of cocoanut cultivation progresses rapidly, and the sale of land affords a fairly correct index of the extent annually brought under cultivation. Tea planting is at a stand-still, and very little additional land has been planted with citronella. Most of the small lots are cultivated as gardens, and the total area of these is very considerable. A large extent of paddy land can be sold if the purchasers are allowed to buy under Sir Henry Ward's Minute, payment being made in four instalments, and I expect to be able shortly to submit applications.

Mr. Elliott has favoured me with some notes on his interesting experiment at Walawe, and it is pleasant to hear that experience has not affected his belief in paddy cultivation as a paying investment. He has found that working with hired labour, as on an estate up-country, is impracticable. It is contrary to all Sinhalese traditions and customs. No reasonable wages would secure the services of the regular cultivators, and he could only get men who took no interest in their work. He then adopted the customary share system, and had then no difficulty in securing any number of the regular "goiyas," and only the want of sufficient buffaloes has prevented him from securing a highly satisfactory return. Ploughs cannot be used on newly-opened land, and buffaloes, for which a high rate of hire must be paid, are indispensable. The area now under cultivation is nearly 500 acres, and the yield per acre was about 30 to 35 bushels.

His experience shows that, exclusive of cost of land, a sum of 60 cents represents the working expenses in producing a bushel of paddy, including European supervision. As the price of paddy varies from Re. 1·33 to Re. 1·56 per bushel, the return on a large acreage is sufficient to justify Mr. Elliott's faith in his enterprise, and it may be hoped that the time will come when European capital will be largely invested in the broad acres that lie waiting under so many restored tanks and channels.

It is possible that in the Hambantota District cotton-planting may prove to be remunerative. On a circuit in that district in company with Mr. Broun, the Conservator of Forests, we found cotton growing apparently wild in the jungle and bearing freely. Mr. Broun took specimens of the pods which proved to be those of a cultivated variety gone wild. As the locality was far from any existing village of any importance, it must have been planted very many years ago, a proof that the soil and climate are congenial.

PLUMBAGO.

The rapid fall in the price of plumbago caused heavy loss to speculators and had some effect on the revenue, though in other respects it was not greatly to be regretted. The high wages paid to miners and to other workmen at the pits had demoralized the labour market and led to the neglect

of cultivation in many parts of the district. The cost of labour is the main consideration in plumbago mining; rent and the Government share are mere trifles in comparison. Whenever the price rises sufficiently high to cover the cost of labour, work is speedily resumed at the pits.

It does not appear that the adoption of European methods in any way reduces the cost of production. So far results point to the opposite conclusion.

Plumbago mining resembles gemming in its uncertainty, and it seems probable that Europeans cannot compete successfully with natives in such speculative enterprises.

It must not be forgotten that so far plumbago is practically a Ceylon monopoly; the demand is by no means unlimited, and natives succeed in supplying, without overstocking, the existing market. So long as this is the case, there seems to be no reasonable ground for making any extraordinary efforts to increase the output. Large concessions on easy terms would doubtless lead to the introduction of considerable capital into the country. Companies would be formed, and a large increase in the output would very soon send down the price below the cost of production, with the inevitable result of the ruin of the shareholders and the discredit of Ceylon investments generally.

Accurate statistics as to the number of plumbago mines and the number of men employed are absolutely impossible to obtain. In the first place, a plumbago mine means anything from a six-foot pit to a mine of several hundred feet in depth. Some are worked for a few weeks at a time, according to weather, facilities for getting labour, or a temporary local rise in price. Comparatively few mines are worked throughout the year, irrespective of the fluctuations in the market.

It would be absurd to class these little pits as mines (although the total output is by no means inconsiderable), or to class as a miner every man who works for a few days now and then at a pit.

The nearest approach to an estimate of the number of men employed during the year in mining will be obtained by calculating the average number of days' labour to a ton. In the Southern Province I estimate this number at 200. An export of 2,500 tons represents 500,000 days' labour, which probably means 2,000 men employed in the work during the year.

Since writing the above, I have received returns which show 64 mines now working in Galle District and 13 in Matara. The total yield is estimated at 1,178 tons, and 1,900 men are employed. These returns are, for the reasons stated above, of little value, except as showing the extent of the industry at existing prices.

WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

I made a long circuit in Hambantota District in April, and visited every place of importance. In June and July I visited Matara District.

The necessity of devoting much time and personal attention to office routine, land sales, &c., prevented me from spending as much time as I could have wished in visiting the less frequented parts of Galle District, and I had to travel generally along the high roads to save time.

Closer superintendence of the work of the Village Committees is very desirable, and I hope in future to be able to devote more attention to this work. In Galle, Municipal duties occupy a considerable share of my time.

From September to the end of the year preparations were made for the coming Census Enumerators were appointed and trained, and examined personally by me on circuit.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The public health during 1900 was on the whole good. There were two unimportant outbreaks of smallpox, successfully dealt with by the Medical Department. Dysentery also prevailed to some extent, but few deaths occurred; native treatment of this disease appears to be very successful. A list of hospitals and dispensaries, with the number of patients treated during 1897, 1898, 1899, and 1900, is annexed. Additional accommodation is badly needed at Tangalla hospital and at Deniyaya, and dispensaries are needed at Akmimana and Wakwella in Four Gravets, Opata in Hinidum pattu, Poddala in Gangaboda pattu, and Yakkalamulla in Talpe pattu in Galle District:—

A statement showing the number of persons attending each hospital and dispensary throughout the Southern Province is annexed (*vide* Appendix A).

JUDICIAL.

The Police Magistrate (Mr. Freeman) has favoured me with a report on the work of his court, from which I extract the following remarks:—

"(1) *Police Court, Galle.*

"*Hurt with Knife*, section 315 of the Code.—156 cases triable in Police Court, against 157 in 1899. But 'knife cases' creates a wrong impression; the majority are slight wounds on the forearm, self or collusively inflicted; many are mere scratches. For these reasons, and owing to the worthlessness of evidence here, there have been only 62 convictions in 1900, against 47 in 1899.

"*Rape.*—Two bad cases. In one accused not arrested; in the other accused convicted in Supreme Court of abduction.

"*Robbery.*—Fifty cases, most of them trumpery. Robbery by technicality of Law—really an exchange of hand blows plus a false charge of theft.

"*Cattle Stealing Cases*, innumerable, but normal and many false; in many the evidence 'rotten,' and a fair percentage of convictions in the rest.

"*Maiming Cattle.*—Very prevalent, but the Police Court gets too little support in sending to jail in these cases without the option of a fine. Reckless use of the knife on cattle goes with similar use of it on human beings.

"*Criminal Trespass*, so called.—Many cases; mostly of a civil nature; owing to possession of lands in common or asserted claims.

"*Unlawful Gaming.*—Few cases brought to Court, as what really constitutes 'unlawful gaming in houses' is a conundrum the solution of which the Police and Police Courts prefer to avoid.

"*Lottery and Licensing Ordinances.*—Lottery tickets were sold in Galle for intoxicating liquor prizes, the managers of the lottery having no license. This was a Colombo concern, and the Colombo police were informed. Result unknown.

"*Mines Ordinance.*—A number of successful prosecutions in plumbago cases by the Government Agent for breach of the rules.

"*Habitual Criminals.*—A good number of these have been put out of the way in the District Court for longish terms, to be followed by police supervision.

"The following inquests show the difficulties the Magistrate has to contend with owing to the flourishing state in this district of touting, scurrilous and anonymous petitioning, and outdoor proctoring agencies, which require to be exterminated by any legitimate means in our power :—

"*No. 342.*—Accidental fall from a tree. Concocted and false evidence put forward of the man being beaten to death.

"*No. 335.*—Case of a woman taking poison. False evidence of beating adduced and adjudged untrue from demeanour of witnesses and exhaustive inquiry at scene.

"*No. 334.*—Accidental dropping of an infant. Worked up by village lawyer into an accusation of murder.

"*No. 332.*—Evidence of an assault adjudged false on lines of 335. Got up on 'outdoor' legal advice in Galle. This was a case of blood-poisoning of a woman in course of childbirth, during which she was abandoned by her medical attendant, an ex-Government medical officer.

"*No. 378.—A delirium tremens* subject and general bad character died by misadventure, probably a fall, when drunk. An ingenious conspiracy and agitation by anonymous letters alleging foul play by a headman and his people was carried on for months. Motive: ill-feeling about cases.

"(2) *General.*

"Galle town was commendably quiet in 1900. Hinidum pattu, an out-of-the-way district towards the Haycock, is free from serious crime, and very few cases of any kind come thence to the Galle courts. But the nearer to Galle and the sea the more the crime. Near several arrack taverns disturbances are of frequent occurrence.

"The court has been at times blocked with maintenance cases, paternity denied. These cases (340 in 1900) are often a harder nut to crack than murder inquiries, and take up much time; but as it is now found the law requires impossible proof, where an illegitimate child is over 12 months old, there is likely to be a diminution in institutions.

"The rural police headmen have worked well, as have also the deputy coroners. Acquittals outnumber convictions in this court, contrary to one's experience in up-country districts; but the bulk of evidence here is completely worthless. Fining complainants for making frivolous and vexatious complaints is inadvisable, for with a passionate and impulsive people like the low-country Sinhalese villager, who regards litigation as a gamble, the giving of cause to either side for a feeling of elation on leaving court has to be avoided. It is better to disappoint both sides when possible.

"The lashing Ordinance, used in the more serious cases, is working for good, but heroic application of it in cases of trifling injury is undesirable. I have found the granting of permission, when asked for, to compound even knife cases politic, on the principle that everything should be done here to diminish the taste of the people for being in the courts. Thus, settlements effecting the removal of the root of any ill-feeling are to be encouraged, though at the expense of present appearances in crime returns. The Ordinance prohibiting use of a knife after conviction is beneficial.

"(3) *Amendments of Ordinances.*

"A few amendments to Ordinances are required; the mere addition of a word or two as follows :—

"(1) Ordinance No. 9 of 1893, section 21, to allow rigorous imprisonment for possession of beef without being able to satisfactorily account for it. This is not unfrequently the only evidence in a cattle stealing case. To sentence to simple imprisonment in such cases is a farce.

"(2) Permission to rural police to search without warrant in theft, burglary, &c., cases should be legalized. In the absence of this power, exercised as soon as a charge is made, we simply assist the criminal population in a very troublesome class of cases, and the best proof, real evidence, and clue is lost. The rural police require the same powers as the regular in this matter.

"(3) Rigorous imprisonment with and without the option of a fine in cruelty to animals cases, Ordinance No. 7 of 1862. Several cases of the Hatton Police Court are an irresistible argument in favour of this plea."

CRIME.

The crime returns which are annexed are compiled from the Court registers. Only serious cognizable crimes are included. The comparative statement of murders, attempted murders, and knife cases shows a decrease, except in the Hambantota District.

A return showing the proportion of crime to population in the several Mudaliyars' divisions throughout the Province is of interest. The highest rate is 11·9 per 1,000, and the lowest ·7 (*vide* Appendix B).

The distillery districts, Bentota and Wellaboda pattu, Galle, show no remarkable proportion of crime. Bentota is halfway down the list, and Wellaboda pattu 12th out of 15 districts.

The returns of serious cognizable offences disposed of by the Police Courts of the Province and a comparative statement for the years 1897, 1898, 1899, and 1900 will be found in Appendices C, D, and E, and a detailed return of homicides reported to the police during the year 1900 appears in Appendix J.

But although the percentage of serious crime is not affected by distilleries and taverns, there can be no doubt that petty offences, abuse, minor assaults, and disorderly conduct are more prevalent in villages where these facilities for drunkenness exist, and this leads to exaggerated ideas of the mischief done by them. They are a necessary evil, and wholesale closing of taverns would make matters worse.

Owing to a misunderstanding, which it is too late to correct, the village return has been drawn up according to subdivisions of the village register instead of Police Officers' divisions. According to this statement, a village represents an average tax-paying population of 80 instead of 189 (*vide* Appendix F).

The figures have not been corrected according to the Census. It will be seen from Appendix F that crime is confined to a remarkably small number of villages, for 1,109 villages or hamlets containing nearly half the population are free from serious crime, 208 hamlets with a tax-paying population of 21,975 are responsible for one crime each, while six villages with a population of 4,422 have 69 crimes recorded. These six include the most populous parts of Matara and Galle.

The returns reflect credit on the police, regular and rural, not so much on account of the general decrease of crime, as the very small percentage of cases in which the accused were unknown or not to be found.

The number of offences per 1,000 of the tax-paying population is 6·34, and the proportion of offenders punished to the total offences committed is 46·97 (*vide* Appendix G).

These figures do not compare unfavourably with those of the Western Province for 1899, which are the only others available for comparison.

As regards the work of the Police, Mr. Thornhill, who has been since September in charge of the Police of the Southern Province, and who deserves great credit for the efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties of Superintendent, reports as follows :—

The headmen of the Province have, on the whole, co-operated fairly in the prevention and detection of crime throughout the Province.

(2) The arrests in serious cases are almost always effected by the headmen, and as a rule the headmen must be relied on to do such work, the regular police supplementing their efforts when accused behave defiantly.

(3) I annex a list of the headmen who have especially distinguished themselves and received rewards in the execution of police duties during the year (*vide* Appendix H).

(4) To this list I must add the names of Sadris de Silva Waiddiaratna, Constable Arachchi of Ratgama; Pelis Mendis Abeyesekera, Constable Arachchi of Kosgoda; and Teberis de Silva Jayasekera, Constable Arachchi of Hirimbura, who exercised a deal of influence as well as a deterrent effect among the lawless spirits in their divisions.

(5) There have been infrequent cases of neglect of duty, which were followed in some cases by dismissal, which has had a salutary effect.

(6) It was found necessary to re-appoint constable arachchies for the Elpitiya and Mapalagama divisions, and to appoint additional constable arachchies for the Ratgama and Kumbalwella divisions, with benefit to the divisions concerned.

(7) There are now altogether thirty-four constable arachchies in the Southern Province, and they are liable to be sent at a moment's notice to any part of the korale where their services are required, chiefly in connection with accounting for absconders and supervision of the work of the police officers, who during the pursuit of absconders by the constable arachchi are expected to collect the necessary available evidence required in the case for which the absconder is wanted and place the same before the court.

(8) The fear of suspension for non-arrest of accused has had a good effect on the police officers, while the system of withholding the pay of constable arachchies until they account for absconders has made them eager to arrest.

(9) A more prompt system of repayment of expenses to unpaid headmen was introduced towards the latter portion of the year, and cash down for service rendered is now more the rule than the exception.

(10) The regular police are sent abroad to assist the rural police when necessary, more especially in cases which present any difficulty, but are more generally employed in the vicinity of their stations. The regular police at Hambantota are chiefly employed as treasury guards and escorts, and when not so engaged are employed to patrol the town.

(11) The detachments at Tangalla and Ambalangoda are employed principally for work in the district, and have been of great assistance to the Police Magistrates in cases of murder and other serious crimes, and I am well satisfied with the good work they are doing.

(12) I annex a list of the regular police who have especially distinguished themselves and received rewards (*vide* Appendix I).

(13) To the list I must add the name of European Police Sergeant Lockhart for the efficient and vigorous manner in which he has assisted in the carrying out of the work of the Harbour Police, and in the improvement of the drill discipline in general of the detachment.

2nd, Police Sergeant Jamel for good work in cases in which he was employed in the district.

3rd, Police Sergeant Chinan Pulle for good work as Court Officer and in the preparation of Crime Returns.

4th, Police Sergeant Ahamet for the satisfactory manner in which the Habitual Criminals Office has been carried on.

There has been no punitive police quartered in the Southern Province during the year.

Ordinance No. 3 of 1898.

The following is the return of persons prohibited from carrying knives under the Ordinance :—

	Persons.
Police Court, Galle ...	54
District Court, Galle	2
Police Court, Matara	55
Police Court, Balapitiya	4
District Court, Tangalla	1
Police Court, Hambantota	1
Total ...	117

As soon as the court intimates that an accused person has been prohibited from carrying a knife, that person's name, village, and other particulars are entered in a register kept for the purpose.

The Mudaliyar of the accused's pattu is also informed, and the Mudaliyar is ordered to convey the intelligence to the rural headmen of the accused's village. In cases reported from Matara and Hambantota courts the information is in the same manner conveyed to Additional Superintendents of Police (the Assistant Government Agents).

Up to date there have been two complaints that "prohibited" persons have carried a knife, and only one man so prohibited has been brought up for any offence in which a knife was used. No licenses to carry knives by prohibited persons have been applied for.

"The following inquests show the difficulties the Magistrate has to contend with owing to the flourishing state in this district of touting, scurrilous and anonymous petitioning, and outdoor proctoring agencies, which require to be exterminated by any legitimate means in our power :—

"*No. 342.*—Accidental fall from a tree. Concocted and false evidence put forward of the man being beaten to death.

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"*No. 334.*—Accidental dropping of an infant. Worked up by village lawyer into an accusation of murder.

"*No. 332.*—Evidence of an assault adjudged false on lines of 335. Got up on 'outdoor' legal advice in Galle. This was a case of blood-poisoning of a woman in course of childbirth, during which she was abandoned by her medical attendant, an ex-Government medical officer.

"*No. 378.—A delirium tremens* subject and general bad character died by misadventure, probably a fall, when drunk. An ingenious conspiracy and agitation by anonymous letters alleging foul play by a headman and his people was carried on for months. Motive: ill-feeling about cases.

"(2) *General.*

"Galle town was commendably quiet in 1900. Hinidum pattu, an out-of-the-way district towards the Haycock, is free from serious crime, and very few cases of any kind come thence to the Galle courts. But the nearer to Galle and the sea the more the crime. Near several arrack taverns disturbances are of frequent occurrence.

"The court has been at times blocked with maintenance cases, paternity denied. These cases (340 in 1900) are often a harder nut to crack than murder inquiries, and take up much time; but as it is now found the law requires impossible proof, where an illegitimate child is over 12 months old, there is likely to be a diminution in institutions.

"The rural police headmen have worked well, as have also the deputy coroners. Acquittals outnumber convictions in this court, contrary to one's experience in up-country districts; but the bulk of evidence here is completely worthless. Fining complainants for making frivolous and vexatious complaints is inadvisable, for with a passionate and impulsive people like the low-country Sinhalese villager, who regards litigation as a gamble, the giving of cause to either side for a feeling of elation on leaving court has to be avoided. It is better to disappoint both sides when possible.

"The lashing Ordinance, used in the more serious cases, is working for good, but heroic application of it in cases of trifling injury is undesirable. I have found the granting of permission, when asked for, to compound even knife cases politic, on the principle that everything should be done here to diminish the taste of the people for being in the courts. Thus, settlements effecting the removal of the root of any ill-feeling are to be encouraged, though at the expense of present appearances in crime returns. The Ordinance prohibiting use of a knife after conviction is beneficial.

"(3) *Amendments of Ordinances.*

"A few amendments to Ordinances are required; the mere addition of a word or two as follows :—

"(1) Ordinance No. 9 of 1893, section 21, to allow rigorous imprisonment for possession of beef without being able to satisfactorily account for it. This is not unfrequently the only evidence in a cattle stealing case. To sentence to simple imprisonment in such cases is a farce.

"(2) Permission to rural police to search without warrant in theft, burglary, &c., cases should be legalized. In the absence of this power, exercised as soon as a charge is made, we simply assist the criminal population in a very troublesome class of cases, and the best proof, real evidence, and clue is lost. The rural police require the same powers as the regular in this matter.

"(3) Rigorous imprisonment with and without the option of a fine in cruelty to animals cases, Ordinance No. 7 of 1862. Several cases of the Hatton Police Court are an irresistible argument in favour of this plea."

CRIME.

The crime returns which are annexed are compiled from the Court registers. Only serious cognizable crimes are included. The comparative statement of murders, attempted murders, and knife cases shows a decrease, except in the Hambantota District.

A return showing the proportion of crime to population in the several Mudaliyars' divisions throughout the Province is of interest. The highest rate is 11·9 per 1,000, and the lowest ·7 (*vide* Appendix B).

The distillery districts, Bentota and Wellaboda pattu, Galle, show no remarkable proportion of crime. Bentota is halfway down the list, and Wellaboda pattu 12th out of 15 districts.

The returns of serious cognizable offences disposed of by the Police Courts of the Province and a comparative statement for the years 1897, 1898, 1899, and 1900 will be found in Appendices C, D, and E, and a detailed return of homicides reported to the police during the year 1900 appears in Appendix J.

But although the percentage of serious crime is not affected by distilleries and taverns, there can be no doubt that petty offences, abuse, minor assaults, and disorderly conduct are more prevalent in villages where these facilities for drunkenness exist, and this leads to exaggerated ideas of the mischief done by them. They are a necessary evil, and wholesale closing of taverns would make matters worse.

Owing to a misunderstanding, which it is too late to correct, the village return has been drawn up according to subdivisions of the village register instead of Police Officers' divisions. According to this statement, a village represents an average tax-paying population of 80 instead of 189 (*vide* Appendix F).

The figures have not been corrected according to the Census. It will be seen from Appendix F that crime is confined to a remarkably small number of villages, for 1,109 villages or hamlets containing nearly half the population are free from serious crime, 208 hamlets with a tax-paying population of 21,975 are responsible for one crime each, while six villages with a population of 4,422 have 69 crimes recorded. These six include the most populous parts of Matara and Galle.

The returns reflect credit on the police, regular and rural, not so much on account of the general decrease of crime, as the very small percentage of cases in which the accused were unknown or not to be found.

The number of offences per 1,000 of the tax-paying population is 6·34, and the proportion of offenders punished to the total offences committed is 46·97 (*vide* Appendix G).

These figures do not compare unfavourably with those of the Western Province for 1899, which are the only others available for comparison.

As regards the work of the Police, Mr. Thornhill, who has been since September in charge of the Police of the Southern Province, and who deserves great credit for the efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties of Superintendent, reports as follows :—

The headmen of the Province have, on the whole, co-operated fairly in the prevention and detection of crime throughout the Province.

(2) The arrests in serious cases are almost always effected by the headmen, and as a rule the headmen must be relied on to do such work, the regular police supplementing their efforts when accused behave defiantly.

(3) I annex a list of the headmen who have especially distinguished themselves and received rewards in the execution of police duties during the year (*vide* Appendix H).

(4) To this list I must add the names of Sadris de Silva Waiddiaratna, Constable Arachchi of Ratgama; Pelis Mendis Abeyesekera, Constable Arachchi of Kosgoda; and Teberis de Silva Jayasekera, Constable Arachchi of Hirimbura, who exercised a deal of influence as well as a deterrent effect among the lawless spirits in their divisions.

(5) There have been infrequent cases of neglect of duty, which were followed in some cases by dismissal, which has had a salutary effect.

(6) It was found necessary to re-appoint constable arachchies for the Elpitiya and Mapalagama divisions, and to appoint additional constable arachchies for the Ratgama and Kumbalwella divisions, with benefit to the divisions concerned.

(7) There are now altogether thirty-four constable arachchies in the Southern Province, and they are liable to be sent at a moment's notice to any part of the korale where their services are required, chiefly in connection with accounting for absconders and supervision of the work of the police officers, who during the pursuit of absconders by the constable arachchi are expected to collect the necessary available evidence required in the case for which the absconder is wanted and place the same before the court.

(8) The fear of suspension for non-arrest of accused has had a good effect on the police officers, while the system of withholding the pay of constable arachchies until they account for absconders has made them eager to arrest.

(9) A more prompt system of repayment of expenses to unpaid headmen was introduced towards the latter portion of the year, and cash down for service rendered is now more the rule than the exception.

(10) The regular police are sent abroad to assist the rural police when necessary, more especially in cases which present any difficulty, but are more generally employed in the vicinity of their stations. The regular police at Hambantota are chiefly employed as treasury guards and escorts, and when not so engaged are employed to patrol the town.

(11) The detachments at Tangalla and Ambalangoda are employed principally for work in the district, and have been of great assistance to the Police Magistrates in cases of murder and other serious crimes, and I am well satisfied with the good work they are doing.

(12) I annex a list of the regular police who have especially distinguished themselves and received rewards (*vide* Appendix I).

(13) To the list I must add the name of European Police Sergeant Lockhart for the efficient and vigorous manner in which he has assisted in the carrying out of the work of the Harbour Police, and in the improvement of the drill discipline in general of the detachment.

2nd, Police Sergeant Jamel for good work in cases in which he was employed in the district.

3rd, Police Sergeant Chinan Pulle for good work as Court Officer and in the preparation of Crime Returns.

4th, Police Sergeant Ahamet for the satisfactory manner in which the Habitual Criminals Office has been carried on.

There has been no punitive police quartered in the Southern Province during the year.

Ordinance No. 3 of 1898.

The following is the return of persons prohibited from carrying knives under the Ordinance :—

	Persons.
Police Court, Galle ...	54
District Court, Galle	2
Police Court, Matara	55
Police Court, Balapitiya	4
District Court, Tangalla	1
Police Court, Hambantota	1
Total	117

As soon as the court intimates that an accused person has been prohibited from carrying a knife, that person's name, village, and other particulars are entered in a register kept for the purpose.

The Mudaliyar of the accused's pattu is also informed, and the Mudaliyar is ordered to convey the intelligence to the rural headmen of the accused's village. In cases reported from Matara and Hambantota courts the information is in the same manner conveyed to Additional Superintendents of Police (the Assistant Government Agents).

Up to date there have been two complaints that "prohibited" persons have carried a knife, and only one man so prohibited has been brought up for any offence in which a knife was used. No licenses to carry knives by prohibited persons have been applied for.

Ordinance No. 7 of 1899.

The identification system has been effectually carried out. There were, however, a few omissions in the Tangalla district, owing to want of sufficient co-operation between the jail and police authorities. Steps have since been taken to prevent a repetition, and a new Identification Office will be established at Matara from the beginning of 1901, which will be of great benefit to the Matara and Hambantota Districts.

All criminals under sentence of police supervision or at large on license regularly reported themselves, with the exception of fourteen, eleven of whom were those sentenced to police supervision, while the remainder were license-holders. Twelve were prosecuted and sentenced to different terms of imprisonment, with the exception of one, who was warned by the court, as it appeared he had done everything in his power to comply with the law. The remaining two who were not prosecuted presented themselves within a reasonable time after the due date, and their explanations of delay being satisfactory were accepted.

There is nothing to be added to the existing arrangements which I think, do not leave much room for improvement.

CATTLE STEALING.

Except in Talpe pattu and on the borders of Gangaboda pattu, I do not think that many real thefts of cattle are committed. All over the Province it is apparently the custom to allow cattle to roam about the roads and over all unfenced lands. Persons who do not own an acre of land possess cattle, and take cattle to tend for others on the share system. Very little care is taken of these animals, and when one is lost the owner or caretaker goes to the nearest headman with a charge against the person who happens to be most obnoxious to him at the time. The evidence generally shows a great lack of originality, and the case breaks down at an early stage. Cattle of this description are a serious nuisance, and a source of real danger on the roads, especially at night, and to cyclists.

The appointment of seizers does no good, except in towns where they act under police supervision. Elsewhere the fortunate holder of a license derives an easily earned income from the fees exacted by him under pain of seizure from the owners of straying cattle.

There is, however, a certain amount of genuine cattle stealing carried on by regular thieves with the assistance of persons of respectable position, but these cases never come to court. These systematic thefts can only be stopped by strict enforcement of the rules requiring passes whenever cattle are moved from one district to another.

The *modus operandi* is ingenious, as the thieves have the law on their side. The thief drives the stolen animal on to the land of his accomplice, where it is promptly seized. All the legal formalities are carefully observed, damages assessed, and in the absence of any claimant the animal is sold for little more than the damages assessed to the receiver, who so obtains a legal title to his booty. Even if the actual thief is detected and convicted, collusion with the receiver is impossible to prove.

HEALTH OF CATTLE.

The return of cattle disease is annexed. There was no very serious outbreak anywhere, and many of the deaths reported as caused by disease are really due to natural causes—old age, exposure to weather, and at certain times of the year unwholesome pasture.

Cattle Return for the Year ended December 31, 1900.

Division.	No. of Cattle.		No. affected by Disease.				
	Buffaloes.	Black Cattle or other Breed.	Buffaloes.	Black Cattle or other Breed.	Supposed Nature of Disease.	Recoveries.	Deaths.
Galle District.							
Bentota-Walallawiti korale	4,745	8,228	150	250	Hoof-and-mouth disease ...	350	50
Wellaboda pattu ...	1,590	7,800	—	5	Murrain ...	—	5
Gangaboda pattu ...	5,300	6,620	6	21	Rinderpest ...	12	15
Four Gravets ...	562	4,062	—	590	Hoof-and-mouth disease ...	590	—
Talpe pattu ...	2,267	6,855	—	—	—	—	—
Hinidum pattu ...	1,254	867	85	88	Diarrhœa and hoof disease ...	64	109
Total ...	15,718	34,432	241	954	—	1,016	179
Matara District.							
Weligam korale ...	2,687	11,932	50	200	—	70	180
Wellaboda pattu ...	521	7,228	—	—	—	—	—
Gangaboda pattu ...	3,360	7,671	—	—	—	—	—
Morawak korale ...	4,310	4,930	—	—	—	—	—
Kandaboda pattu ...	2,080	5,822	46	54	Hoof-and mouth disease ...	46	54
Four Gravets ...	259	3,619	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	13 217	41,202	96	254	—	116	234
Hambantota District.							
West Giruwa pattu ...	16,957	33,438	110	120	Hoof-and-mouth disease ...	150	80
East Giruwa pattu ...	4,243	6,279	219	585	Hoof-and-mouth disease and accidents	414	390
Magam pattu ...	6,078	7,603	50	100	Overwork and accidents ...	—	150
Total ...	27,278	47,320	379	805	—	564	620

* No murrain during the year.

GANSABHAWAS.

The Revenue of the Village Committees in Galle District was as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Four Gravets...	364	50
Talpe pattu ...	5,380	87
Wellaboda pattu	4,630	80
Bentota-Walallawiti korale	3,530	87
Gangaboda pattu	2,665	0
Hinidum pattu	632	55

Cases tried by the Village Tribunals.

	Civil.	Criminal.
Bentota	941	733
Gangaboda	179	198
Hinidum	44	207

Appeals to Government Agent.

Affirmed.		Set aside.	
Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.
72	71	8	4

Appeals to His Excellency the Governor.

Affirmed.		Set aside.	
Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.
15	14	3	—

My Assistant at Matara discovered a very serious misappropriation of Gansabhawa funds which had been effected during the last two years by means of forged vouchers. The money was stolen by the clerk in charge, who died early in January, some months before the discovery. Mr. Saxton deserves great credit for the painstaking manner in which he traced these extensive frauds from a very insignificant mistake. I regret to say that this was not the only case of dishonesty in the Matara establishment during the year.

RABIES.

There were several outbreaks of this disease between January and August. One death occurred from hydrophobia in July. Muzzling orders were enforced as far as possible, but the disease, as a rule, affects the dogs which are not under control, and I do not think that in this country a muzzling order has any good effect.

GAME SANCTUARY.

The game sanctuary at Yala is quite a success, as regards the increase of game within its limits, and it is likely that as time goes on it will become increasingly difficult to protect it. So far the rumours that have been spread of poaching within the sanctuary have been found on inquiry to be without foundation. Time has not admitted of my personally visiting the sanctuary, but my Assistant at Hambantota has had several opportunities of doing so.

I annex extracts from a recent report received from him :—

> This day effectually settled the question as to there being any decided increase of game. I have never before seen such numbers of deer. They were constantly being met, and were of large size, 50, 100, and even more of all ages.
>
> One very significant and satisfactory feature was their absence of fear. One could approach openly quite close to them before they would move away, and then only to a short distance, where they would halt and stand gazing again.
>
> The contrast between my experience of this day in the jungle and that between Palatupana and Yala was most striking. Even as late as 10.30 A.M., under a very powerful sun, a large herd of deer was met among the thinly scattered jul trees in Mandagala tank bed with a herd of buffaloes close by them. Game would ordinarily have retired to thick cover by that time.
>
> On the 4th I sent the carts *viâ* Yala to Talgasmankada, and went myself with the watchers across country, spending the whole day in the jungle:
>
> It had rained during the night, and I was pleased to see a much larger number of deer than yesterday out on the part of the Pottana plains which we crossed at starting. It confirmed the watchers' statement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A curious question of title has arisen at Bentota owing to the change of the river. The sea has receded for a considerable distance, and the owners of land adjoining what was formerly the shore are extending their cocoanut plantations over this land, pleading that their boundary according to their deeds is the sea. At Negombo, on the other hand, people own title deeds and plans for land which is now half a mile out under the sea.

Two cases occurred during the year in which Government officers took advantage of the Public Servants Liabilities Ordinance to evade payment of debts due by them on promissory notes. These gentlemen have no doubt sacrificed their own wishes to a sense of public duty. Their action has had the desired result, and I understand that the Chetties have unanimously resolved to cease lending money to Government servants.

The Buona Vista Orphanage, a well-known institution in the palmy days of Galle, has fallen on evil times in consequence of the withdrawal of funds hitherto supplied from England, and public support is much needed.

Mr. Byrde was succeeded by Mr. Freeman as Police Magistrate in May.

Mr. Thaine and Mr. Festing were both transferred early in the year from the Galle Kachcheri to Kandy, and their places have not been filled.

The well known Oriental Hotel changed hands during the year.

The relief of Mafeking and Ladysmith and the capture of Pretoria were celebrated by local demonstrations, and the Jubilee of His Majesty the Sultan was made the occasion of great rejoicings by the Mohammedan community as head of their faith.

In December occurred the death of Gate Mudaliyar Abdul Karim, J.P., an old and much respected servant of Government, and a Member of the Municipal Council and Provincial Road Committee.

Kachcheri Staff.—I venture to quote the concluding paragraph of Mr. Wace's Administration Report for 1899 :—

> To the Head Clerk of the Kachcheri, Mr. J. A. Hunter, I am much indebted for the untiring zeal and ability with which he has controlled the work of the office during the last two years. It is an extremely heavy Kachcheri, which has suffered from the ill-considered effects at retrenchment in the past, and while the work has enormously increased, the clerical staff has not been restored to even its former strength. It has only been by incessant pressure and overtime work in all branches that satisfactory results have been attained. The increased revenue of 1899 is the direct result of this work.
>
> My thanks are also due to the other clerks in the Kachcheri, who so readily gave their overtime—not without sacrifice of health in some cases—to get through the work in the office.

After one year's experience of the Kachcheri, I can fully corroborate the above remarks. I am even more indebted to Mr. Hunter, the Head Clerk, for with no previous knowledge (as a Revenue Officer) of the Southern Province, I have had only one Assistant in the Kachcheri. When I arrived here, the Government Agent was assisted by an Office Assistant, two Cadets, and two Assistant Superintendents of Police. These are now reduced to one Assistant in the Kachcheri and one Assistant Superintendent of Police, both junior, though efficient officers of their respective classes.

The reports of my Assistants at Matara and Hambantota are annexed.

GEORGE M. FOWLER,
Government Agent.

April 22, 1901.

APPENDIX.

A.—Statement showing the Number of Persons attending each Hospital and Dispensary throughout the Southern Province.

	Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Number treated during 1897.	Number treated during 1898.	Number treated during 1899.	Number treated during 1900.
1	Government Civil Hospital, Galle	2,065	2,223	2,086	2,230
2	Do. Matara	1,027	963	939	1,055
3	Do. Tangalla	239	207	227	229
4	Do. Hambantota	185	188	205	244
5	Do. Balapitiya	396	394	378	468
6	House of Observation, Galle	26	33	45	39
7	Kaluwella Hospital, Galle	126	110	117	31
8	Jail Hospital, Galle	163	159	154	192
9	Do. Matara	37	38	20	32
10	Do. Tangalla	3	9	18	19
11	Do. Hambantota	78	101	101	74
12	Government Dispensary, Galle	4,217	5,821	5,818	7,272
13	Do. Bentota	1,924	2,267	3,626	2,861
14	Do. Hikkaduwa	1,196	981	1,891	2,257
15	Do. Dodanduwa	1,242	1,110	1,536	1,862
16	Do. Elpitiya	1,145	1,747	2,875	3,074
17	Do. Batapola	1,906	1,903	2,192	2,341
18	Do. Baddegama	2,460	2,496	1,816	2,139
19	Do. Wanduramba	1,217	1,126	1,075	1,388
20	Do. Katukurunda	3,054	3,039	3,003	1,823
21	Do. Weligama	8,764	8,631	7,866	5,807
22	Do. Akuressa	1,930	2,456	2,029	4,058
23	Do. Imaduwa	1,732	2,565	2,237	2,912
24	Do. Deniyaya	2,368	1,942	1,680	1,934
25	Do. Udugama	3,181	9,848	7,955	5,582
26	Do. Nagoda	1,537	2,226	3,116	3,699
27	Do. Hiniduma	669	1,489	1,486	1,140
28	Do. Hakmana	2,612	2,843	3,044	2,985
29	Do. Walasmulla	760	789	966	1,041
30	Do. Kamburupitiya	927	1,168	1,325	1,289
31	Do. Beliatta	2,133	2.548	2.813	2,829
32	Do. Dikwella	1,733	2,220	2,400	2,708
33	Do. Wiraketiya	675	613	623	1,038
34	Do. Ranna	828	820	989	945
35	Do. Morowaka	390	39	275	362
36	Do. Beralapanatara	500	29	234	258
37	Do. Urubokka	226	534	497	644
38	Do. Kirama	536	598	1,053	732
39	Do. Katuwana	356	337	879	727
40	Do. Talawa	679	471	1,128	1,012
41	Do. Tissa	1,965	4,379	5,749	3,513
42	Do. Ambalantota	999	1,022	1,580	2,238
43	Do. Matara	9,993	9,558	8,85[illegible]	9,311

	Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Number treated during 1897.	Number treated during 1898.	Number treated during 1899.	Number treated during 1900.
44	Government Dispensary, Tangalla	3,520	4,216	4,126	4,804
45	Do. Hambantota	1,942	2,809	3,787	3,616
46	Do. Balapitiya	6,317	7,865	7,791	9,088
47	District Hospital, Deniyaya	—	—	552	616
48	Plague Hospital, Galle	—	—	1	—
49	Infectious Diseases Hospital, Dadalla	—	—	10	10
		79,978	96,930	104,163	104,628

B.—Return showing the Proportion of Crime to Population in the several Mudaliyars' Divisions throughout the Province.

	Offences per 1,000 Taxpayers.
Four gravets, Matara	11·9
Four gravets, Galle	11·9
West Giruwa pattu	8·9
Magam pattu	8·1
Kandaboda pattu	7·9
Gangaboda pattu, Galle	5·4
East Giruwa pattu	5·4
Bentota-Walallawiti korale	5·2
Wellaboda pattu, Matara	5·2
Talpe pattu	5·1
Morawak korale	4·6
Wellaboda pattu, Galle	4·6
Gangaboda pattu, Matara	3·5
Weligam korale	3·1
Hinidum pattu	0·7

C.—Summary of Serious Cognizable Offences disposed of by the Police Courts of the Southern Province during the Year 1900.

N.B.—A. Cases of a civil nature or cases in which the accusation has been made under a misapprehension of law or fact come under this head; also cases in which it has not been established that an offence has been committed. In the latter case this letter should not be used unless the facts connected with the commission of the alleged offence have been thoroughly investigated.
B. The case appears to have been designedly false; no offence committed.
C. Offence not within the jurisdiction of the Court.
D. Committed, District Court.
E. Committed, Supreme Court.
F. True.—*a* Accused dead or insane.
b Accused absconded and cannot be arrested
c Compounded under section 355 as amended by Ordinances 5 of 1886 and 22 of 1890.
d Evidence insufficient to convict any one.
e Offender unknown.
f Convicted, Police Court.

Number of Offences in Breach of—	A	B	C	D	E	F						Grand Total.
						a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	
	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	
Section 291	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Section 296	3	1	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Section 297	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Section 298	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Section 300	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Section 315	69	105	—	15	2	1	5	15	24	—	169	405
Section 316	1	7	2	17	—	—	1	1	—	—	7	36
Section 317	2	2	—	3	13	—	3	—	2	—	1	26
Section 354	8	3	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	15
Section 357	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Section 364	4	13	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	20
Section 302	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
Section 365	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Section 367	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Section 370	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Section 380	139	169	—	24	17	—	3	5	7	—	5	369
Section 389	5	3	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	2	19
Section 390	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Section 392	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	13
Section 419	13	13	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	34
Section 439	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Section 443	46	63	—	28	17	1	6	2	41	179	9	392
Section 490	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	15
Total	303	389	2	94	73	2	24	30	78	180	215	1,390

D.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by the Police Courts of Southern Province during the Year 1901.

N.B.—A. Cases of a civil nature or cases in which the accusation has been made under a misapprehension of law or fact come under this head; also cases in which it has not been established that an offence has been committed. In the latter case this letter should not be used unless the facts connected with the commission of the alleged offence have been thoroughly investigated.
B. The case appears to have been designedly false; no offence committed.
C. Offence not within the jurisdiction of the court.
D. Committed, District Court.
E. Committed, Supreme Court.
F. True.—*a* Accused dead or insane.
b Accused absconded and cannot be arrested.
c Compounded under section 355 as amended by Ordinances 5 of 1886 and 22 of 1890.
d Evidence insufficient to convict any one.
e Offender unknown.
f Convicted, Police Court.

	A Cases.		B Cases.		C Cases.		D Cases.		E Cases.		*a* Cases.		*b* Cases.		*c* Cases.		*d* Cases.		*e* Cases.		*f* Cases.		Grand Total.
	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.	Total	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.	
Police Court of Galle	41	10·2	139	34·6	—	—	13	3·2	19	4·7	1	·24	9	2·2	7	1·7	17	4·2	68	16·9	87	21·6	401
Do. Matara	103	21·9	129	27·5	—	—	41	8·7	30	6·3	—	—	10	2·1	13	2·7	24	5·1	62	13·1	58	12·3	470
Do. Tangalla ...	69	21·4	106	32·9	2	·62	19	5·9	16	4·9	1	·31	1	·31	7	2·1	16	4·9	42	13·0	43	13·3	322
Do. Balapitiya ...	46	25·5	56	31·1	—	—	19	10·5	8	4·4	—	—	4	2·2	1	·55	19	10·5	8	4·4	19	10·5	180
Do. Hambantota ...	1	5·8	2	11·7	—	—	2	11·7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	11·7	2	11·7	—	—	8	47·0	17

E.—Comparative Statement of Murders, Attempted Murders, and Knife Cases.

	Galle.			Matara			Hambantota.		
	Murders.	Attempted Murders.	Knife Cases.	Murders.	Attempted Murders.	Knife Cases.	Murders.	Attempted Murders.	Knife Cases.
1897.									
Reported ...	8	—	223	8	—	122	8	—	62
Brought to trial ...	8	—	223	8	—	122	8	—	62
Convictions obtained ...	2	—	96	7	—	47	5	—	28
Pending	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1898.									
Reported ...	5	—	289	13	—	113	8	—	85
Brought to trial ...	3	—	196	12	—	102	4	—	82
Convictions obtained ...	1	—	88	3	—	52	—	—	54
Pending	2	—	93	1	—	11	4	—	3
1899.									
Reported ...	9	2	218	12	4	134	10	—	90
Brought to trial ...	7	2	209	11	4	123	6	—	82
Convictions obtained ...	5	1	69	8	—	73	3	—	48
Pending	2	—	9	1	—	11	4	—	8
1900.									
Reported ...	9	—	204	7	1	129	6	—	98
Brought to trial ...	8	—	204	6	1	129	5	—	98
Convictions obtained ...	5	—	73	3	—	61	3	—	36
Pending	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—

F.—VILLAGE RETURN.

Statement showing the Number of Offences reported to the Magistrate, the Number found by him to have been committed in the different Villages, the Number of Offences which have and have not been punished, and the Tax-paying Population of the Villages.

Division.	Cognizable Offences reported to Court.	Found by Magistrate: Not to have been committed.	Found by Magistrate: To have been committed.	Number of Villages and Offences committed in each: Villages.	Number of Villages and Offences committed in each: Offences.	Total Offences.	Of these: Punished.	Of these: Unpunished.	Tax-paying Population.	Villages with Eight or more Offences.
Galle District.				In each of						
Four Gravets ...	159	62	97	90	—	—	—	—	1,829	Three
				16	1	16	11	5	689	
				14	2	28	16	12	636	
				4	3	12	9	3	1,256	
				1	4	4	2	2	141	
				1	8	8	5	3	1,488	
				1	12	12	7	5	1,072	
				1	17	17	12	5	1,020	
Total ...	159	62	97	128		97	62	35	8,131	
Talpe pattu ...	102	60	42	56	—	—	—	—	4,588	
				13	1	13	11	2	1,722	
				2	2	4	3	1	182	
				3	3	9	8	1	796	
				1	4	4	2	2	352	
				1	5	5	2	3	44	
				1	7	7	4	3	450	
Total ...	102	60	42	77		42	30	12	8,134	
Wellaboda pattu ...	150	87	63	69	—	—	—	—	7,461	
				25	1	25	16	9	3,131	
				6	2	12	8	4	797	
				6	3	18	12	6	1,436	
				2	4	8	3	5	798	
Total ...	150	87	63	108		63	39	24	13,623	
Gangaboda pattu ...	61	28	33	28	—	—	—	—	2,964	
				13	1	13	9	4	1,704	
				5	2	10	5	5	888	
				2	3	6	3	3	394	
				1	4	4	2	2	129	
Total ...	61	28	33	49		33	19	14	6,079	
Bentota - Walallawiti korale ...	90	44	46	150	—	—	—	—	6,005	One
				10	1	10	2	8	763	
				7	2	14	4	10	439	
				1	3	3	2	1	81	
				1	4	4	1	3	401	
				1	6	6	2	4	628	
				1	9	9	5	4	400	
Total ...	90	44	46	171		46	16	30	8,717	
Hinidum pattu ...	2	1	1	53	—	—	—	—	1,128	
				1	1	1	—	1	130	
Total ...	2	1	1	54		1	—	1	1,258	
Matara District.										
Four Gravets ...	111	45	66	10	—	—	—	—	1,464	One
				10	1	10	6	4	848	
				6	2	12	9	3	1,329	
				4	3	12	7	5	856	
				4	4	16	7	9	899	
				1	6	6	5	1	105	
				1	10	10	3	7	65	
Total ...	111	45	66	36		66	37	29	5,506	
Weligam korale ...	69	33	36	87	—	—	—	—	6,728	
				21	1	21	9	12	2,682	
				3	2	6	1	5	903	
				1	4	4	2	2	579	
				1	5	5	2	3	513	
Total ...	69	33	36	113		36	14	22	11,405	

F.—Statement showing the Number of Offences reported to the Magistrate, &c.—*contd.*

DIVISION.	Cognizable Offences reported to Court.	Found by Magistrate		Number of Villages and Offences committed in each.		Total Offences.	Of these		Tax-paying Population.	Villages with Eight or more Offences.
		Not to have been committed.	To have been committed.	Villages.	Offences.		Punished.	Unpunished.		
				In each of						
Kandaboda pattu ...	82	38	44	37	—	—	—	—	2,211	
				11	1	11	7	4	778	
				10	2	20	7	13	1,602	
				3	3	9	3	6	566	
				1	4	4	2	2	369	
Total ...	82	38	44	62		44	19	25	5,526	
Wellaboda pattu ...	98	49	49	59	—	—	—	—	1,751	
				8	1	8	2	6	1,480	
				4	2	8	5	3	2,120	
				7	3	21	11	10	2,612	
				1	5	5	3	2	841	
				1	7	7	2	5	503	
Total ...	98	49	49	80		49	23	26	9,307	
Gangaboda pattu ...	85	57	28	78	—	—	—	—	5,378	
				12	1	12	5	7	1,183	
				4	2	8	4	4	411	
				1	3	3	3	—	518	
				1	5	5	2	3	456	
Total ...	85	57	28	96		28	14	14	7,946	
Morawak korale ...	28	10	18	52	—	—	—	—	2,082	
				11	1	11	9	2	966	
				2	2	4	1	3	508	
				1	3	3	—	3	296	
Total ...	28	10	18	66		18	10	8	3,852	
Hambantota District.										
West Giruwa pattu ...	313	165	148	216	—	—	—	—	6,094	One
				38	1	38	18	20	4,914	
				18	2	36	16	20	1,779	
				9	3	27	13	14	1,466	
				2	4	8	4	4	906	
				4	5	20	9	11	670	
				1	6	6	2	4	296	
				1	13	13	5	8	377	
Total ...	313	165	148	289		148	67	81	16,502	
East Giruwa pattu ...	22	10	12	77	—	—	—	—	1,693	
				10	1	10	3	7	509	
				1	2	2	—	2	20	
Total ...	22	10	12	88		12	3	9	2,222	
Magam pattu ...	18	3	15	47	—	—	—	—	785	
				9	1	9	7	2	476	
				1	2	2	1	1	383	
				1	4	4	1	3	193	
Total ...	18	3	15	58		15	9	6	1,837	
Summary for the Southern Province	1,390	692	698	1,109	—	—	—	.	52,101	
				208	1	208	115	93	21,975	
				83	2	166	80	86	11,997	
				41	3	123	71	52	10,277	
				15	4	60	26	34	4,767	
				8	5	40	18	22	2,524	
				2	7	14	6	8	953	
				3	6	18	9	9	1,029	
				1	8	8	5	3	1,488	
				1	9	9	5	4	400	
				1	10	10	3	7	65	
				1	12	12	7	5	1,072	
				1	13	13	5	8	377	
				1	17	17	12	5	1,020	
Total ...	1,390	692	698	1,375		698	362	336	110045	Six

G.—Statement showing the Tax-paying Population and Number of Cognizable Offences found by the Magistrate to have been committed, punished, and unpunished in each Korale, with the proportion of Offences to Taxpayers, and the Number of Taverns and Distilleries.

Division.	Total tax-paying Population.	Total Offences committed.	Punished.	Unpunished.	Number of Offences per 1,000 Tax-payers.	Percentage of punished to Total Offences committed.	Number of Tax-payers to each Offence.	Taverns.	Distilleries.	Number of Tax-payers to each Tavern.
Galle District.										
Four Gravets ...	8,131	97	62	35	11·9	63·9	83·8	22	—	369
Talpe pattu ...	8,134	42	30	12	5·1	71·4	193·6	10	2	813
Wellaboda pattu ...	13,623	63	39	24	4·6	61·9	216·2	14	16	973
Gangaboda pattu ...	6,079	33	19	14	5·4	57·5	184·2	13	—	467
Bentota-Welallawiti korale ...	8,717	46	16	30	5·2	34·7	189·5	17	25	512
Hinidum pattu ...	1,258	1	—	1	0·7	—	125·8	1	—	1,258
Matara District.										
Four Gravets ...	5,506	66	37	29	11·9	56·6	83·4	5	—	1,101
Weligam korale ...	11,405	36	14	22	3·1	38·8	316·8	10	4	1,140
Kandaboda pattu ...	5,526	44	19	25	7·9	43·1	125·5	6	—	921
Wellaboda pattu ...	9,307	49	23	26	5·2	46·9	189·9	4	3	2,326
Gangaboda pattu ...	7,946	28	14	14	3·5	50·0	283·7	14	—	567
Morawak korale ...	3,852	18	10	8	4·6	55·5	214·0	7	—	550
Hambantota District.										
West Giruwa pattu	16,502	148	67	81	8·9	45·4	111·5	14	—	1,178
East Giruwa pattu	2,222	12	3	9	5·4	25·0	185·1	3	—	740
Magam pattu ...	1,837	15	9	6	8·1	60·0	122·4	5	—	367
	110,045	698	362	336	6·34	46·97	159·0	145	50	13,282

H.—Headmen who distinguished themselves and received Rewards during 1900.

D. A. Abeyratne, Police Officer, Narawelpita.
Alexander Suria Arachi Wickremaratne, Police Officer, Porembakananke.
Hettitantrige Don Jacoris, Police Officer, Talaremba.
Don Andiris Abeysiriwardena, Police Officer, Naimbala.
Kaluarachige Don Hendrick, Police Officer, Kotapola.
Abraham Mendis, Police Officer, Randombe.
I. L. M. Usup, Gravets Arachchi, Hambantota.
Allege Liyanoris de Silva, Police Officer, Bategama.
Appuhennadi Totahewage Cornelis de Silva, Police Officer, Mirissa north.
Don Andiris Kumasaru, Vidane Arachchi, Ranchagoda.
G. W. Gunewardene, Police Officer, Kalahe.
Don Samel Abeyagunawardene, Police Officer, Nakulugamuwa east.
Alwis de Silva Samarasinghe, Police Officer, Palane.
Kalahegamage Don Endris Silva, Police Officer, Polgahawilla.
Don Davith Gunewardena, Vidane Arachchi, Ambane.
Saimon Peter Perera, Vidane Arachchi, Gandara.
Don Lewis Seneviratne, Police Officer, Kadukanna.
I. L. M. Usup, Gravets Arachchi, Hambantota.
Arthalonge Arnolis Appu Gunewardena, Police Officer Hinatigala south.
Jayasekera Kulasinghe Arachchige Don Lewis, Police Officer, Murungagasyaya.
Hewa Patirenege Don Bastian, Police Officer, Karagoda-Uyangoda.
Nonis de Silva Jayasinghe, Police Officer, Karaputugala.
Don Mathes Samarasin, Police Officer, Kumbalgoda.
James de Silva, Peace Officer, Maitipe.
D. L. de Silva, Police Officer, Gammeddagoda.
Don Thiadoris Abeysinghe, Vidane Arachchi, Paranagampalata.
Nanayakare Palliage Don Elias, Police Officer, Hallala, Matara.
Elias Dias Karunanayeke, Police Officer, Pitiduwa.
W. M. Melias de Silva, Police Officer, Dodanduwa.
Deverakotage Don Davith, Police Officer, Angagoda.
Pallige Don Salman de Silva, Police Officer, Talgampola.
Don Bastian Samarawickrema, Police Officer, Udaberagama.
Charles de Silva Ratanayeke, Police Officer, Dangedara.

I.—List of Regular Police who have distinguished themselves.

P. C. 1,388 A. Rajab, Galle.
P. C. 122 Cassim Abdul, Galle.
P. C. 898 Juanis Appu, Tangalla.
P. C. 39 H. S. Perera, Tangalla.
P. S. 788 Zain Abdul, Galle.
P. S. 222 William Botaju, Matara.
P. C. 440 Amit Carrim, Matara.
P. C. 916 Don James, Tangalla.
P. S. 1,021 John Lockhart, Galle.
P. S. 621 A. Lewis, Galle.
P. S. 1,425 Chinan Pulle, Galle.
P. C. 1,317 Jandris, Galle.
P. C. 1,002 William, Galle.
P. C. 1,063 Rahim Miskin, Galle.
P. C. 231 S. Hassim, Galle.
P. C. 1,620 Don Adrian, Galle.
P. C. 1,022 Siman Appu, Tangalla.
P. C. 923 Peter Perera, Galle.
P. S. 909 Andris Appu, Hambantota.
P. C. 1,615 Munisamy, Hambantota.
P. C. 1,073 F. B. Mathes, Hambantota.
P. C. 223 Velupulle, Hambantota.
P. C. 588 A. R. Hassim, Hambantota.
P. S. 909 Andris Appu, Hambantota.
P. C. 1,002 William, Tangalla.
P. C. 1,205 Jappar Rabbi, Matara.

J.—Return of Homicides reported to the Police during 1900.

No.	Village and Number.	Offender committed.	Body discovered.	Accused apprehended.	Date of Inquest.	Magisterial Inquiry commenced.	Committed or discharged.	Date of Final Trial.	Result.	Punishment.	Instrument used.	Probable Motive.	Attributable to Liquor or not.	Circumstances.
1	Ambalangoda, Balapitiya, Galle District	Jan. 23, 4 P.M.	Jan. 24	Jan. 24, 5 P.M.	Jan. 24	Jan. 25	Committed Feb. 12	May 10	Convicted	10 cuts	Revolver	Unintentional	No	Deceased and accused were boys, and the latter shot the former while negligently handling a revolver unaware that it was loaded.
2	Talalla, Matara District	Feb. 19, 5 P.M.	Feb. 19	Feb. 19	Feb. 20	Feb. 21	1 accused committed March 6, 3 accused discharged	May 23	Convicted	Death by hanging	Knife	Land dispute		In the course of an altercation about the removal of some paddy from a paddy field which was the subject of a dispute, accused stabbed the deceased on the neck.
3	Hannagala, Matara District	March 24, 10 A.M.	March 24	March 24	March 25	March 27	Committed	July 5	Convicted	Death by hanging commuted to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment	Knife	Anger	No	The deceased went with the Police Officer to search the accused's house for a stolen bunch of plantains with the theft of which his younger sister was charged, during which search he was suddenly stabbed by the accused.
4	Kirinda, Matara District	March 26	March 26	March 26	March 26	March 26	3 accused committed April 24, 4 accused discharged	July 31	2 accused convicted, 1 accused discharged	10 years' rigorous imprisonment, 3 years' rigorous imprisonment, and 15 lashes	Knife	Land dispute	No	The parties had a quarrel over the sowing of some paddy on a disputed land, in the course of which the first accused stabbed the deceased and the second accused assaulted him with a club.
5	Dikwewa, Tangalla, Hambantota District	March 3, 7 A.M.	March 3	1 accused on March 6, 3 others subsequently	March 4	March 16	4 accused committed, 1 accused absconded April 9	June 21	1 accused convicted, 4 accused discharged	5 years' rigorous imprisonment	Knife and clubs	Lust and anger	No	Deceased frustrated an attempt on the part of the accused to remove his sister by force. A struggle ensued in which the first accused stabbed the deceased on his chest while the other accused struck him with clubs.
6	Gangodagama, Matara District	April 11, night	April 16	April 16	April 16	April 17	Committed	July 5	Convicted	10 years' rigorous imprisonment	Knife	Gambling, quarrel	No	Deceased was stabbed at a gambling place; dispute about a stake.
7	Nakulugamuwa, Tangalla, Hambantota District	April 17, 1 P.M.	April 17	April 17	April 17	April 18	1 accused committed, and others discharged May 31	July 12	Convicted	10 years' rigorous imprisonment	Knife	Gambling, quarrel	No	The deceased and accused had a quarrel while gambling in a garden, and in the scuffle the 1st accused stabbed the deceased on the chest while the other accused held him by the hair.
8	Wewalapiyadda, Matara District	April 19	April 19	April 19	April 19	April 23	Committed	Aug. 8	Acquitted	—	Sticks	Revenge	Yes	Deceased who was drunk struck a boy who was related to the Police Officer of Deyandara. The Police Officer and his friends clubbed deceased to death. Though the Police Officer got off before the Supreme Court he was dismissed together with the Vidane Arachchi who assisted him.

9	Induruwa, Balapitiya, Galle District	April 30, 11 A.M.	April 30	April 30	April 30	May 4	Committed	May 29	Convicted	10 years rigorous imprisonment	Knife	Anger	No	Deceased was a village thief, and was caught in the act of stealing cocoanuts from the accused's garden. In the scuffle that ensued accused stabbed him to death.
10	Bussa, Galle District	May 24, 8 P.M.	May 24	May 24	May 25	May 25	Committed June 12	Nov. 8	Convicted	7 years' rigorous imprisonment	Knife	Anger	No	The deceased, who was accused's uncle, had a quarrel with the accused regarding a marriage, and in the fight the deceased was stabbed to death.
11	Do. ...	June 9, 3 A.M.	June 9	June 9	June 10	June 10	Committed	Nov. 13	Convicted	7 years' rigorous imprisonment, 14 years' rigorous imprisonment	Knife	Anger	No	The two accused were breaking into the deceased's house to commit a robbery, when deceased came out and struck one of them on the head with a stick, whereupon the other stabbed him to death.
12	Atureliya, Matara District	July 6, night	July 6	July 6	July 7	July 7	Committed	Jan. 18 1901	Acquitted	—	Gun	Unintentional	No	Both accused and deceased went out on a wild-boar hunt at night in different directions. Accused said that they mistook deceased who was emerging from the paddy for a wild-boar and shot him.
13	Kataluwa, Galle District	July 16, 9.30 A.M.	July 16	July 16	July 16	July 17	Committed	Nov. 19,	Acquitted	—	Knife	Self-defence	No	The accused, who is the father of the deceased and a somewhat impulsive man, was being rather harshly treated by the hands of his son when he stabbed him on the neck which caused his death. Accused got off on a point of law.
14	Wauwa, Tangalla, Hambantota District	July 16, 4 P.M.	July 17	July 17	July 17	July 17	Committed	—	—	—	Knife	Anger, Land dispute	No	The deceased and another went to the vegetable enclosure of the accused and attempted to remove some Indian corn by force. In the scuffle that ensued the accused stabbed them both. The deceased died immediately.
15	Babarenda, Matara District	Aug. 6,	Aug. 6	Aug. 6	Aug 8	Aug. 9	Committed	Nov. 26	Convicted	10 years' rigorous imprisonment	Knife	Anger	No	The deceased tried to stop accused from plucking nuts and was stabbed.
16	Pitiwella, Galle Diistrct	Sept. 4, 8 P.M.	Sept. 5	Sept. 5	Sept. 5	Sept. 7	Committed	Nov. 15	Acquitted	—	Crowbar	Anger	Liquor	The deceased's brother remonstrated with the accused for assaulting the deceased's wife. A struggle ensuing between them the deceased tried to rescue his brother, whereupon accused struck him a fatal blow with a crowbar. The deceased died the following day in the hospital. Accused got off owing to lying and contradictory evidence led for the prosecution.
17	Dodanduwa, Galle District	Sept. 30, 11.15 A.M.	Sept. 30	Sept. 30	Sept. 30	Oct. 1	2 accused committed, Oct. 20	Nov. 14	Convicted	Death by hanging, commuted to 20 years' rigorous imprisonment	Knife	Revenge	No	Deceased, who was a village bully, was being taken to court for cutting the accused, and on the way an altercation ensued between him and the accused's companions when accused suddenly rushed up and stabbed him to death.

J.—Return of Homicides reported to the Police during 1900.—*contd.*

No.	Village and Number.	Offender committed.	Body discovered.	Accused apprehended.	Date of Inquest.	Magisterial Inquiry commenced.	Committed or discharged.	Date of Final Trial.	Result.	Punishment.	Instrument used	Probable Motive.	Attributable to Liquor or not.	Circumstances.
18	Do. ...	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Oct. 2	Oct. 2	Oct. 3	Committed Oct. 31	Jan. 17	Acquitted	—	Knife	Unintentional	No	This is not really a case of homicide at all, but of simple causing hurt. The parties had a quarrel, and accused cut deceased on the leg, which had to be amputated at the hospital. Tetanus set in afterwards, and it is by no means certain that the tetanus was the result of the cut inflicted by the accused.
19	Kudagalare, Tangalla, Hambantota District	Oct. 7	Oct. 7	Oct. 8	Oct. 8	Oct. 9	1 accused committed and 1 accused discharged, Oct. 26	Dec. 13	Convicted	Death by hanging	Katti knife	Anger and ill-feeling	No	Deceased and accused were not on the best of terms. On the day in question they met and an altercation ensued, and in the course of the quarrel which followed accused inflicted the fatal stab.
20	Hambantota, Hambantota District	Nov. 13, 8 A.M.	Nov. 13	Nov. 14	Nov. 14	Nov. 15	Discharged	—	—	—	—	—	No	Deceased was taken into custody by the Police on a charge of "criminal breach of trust," and locked up in the Police station for the night during which he was attacked with a fit and died. The medical testimony was to the effect that the man died of violence, which was distrusted, and on subsequent examination by two qualified doctors from Galle and Tangalla it was disclosed that the man died of "natural causes." Proceedings have been taken against the witnesses and the local doctor on a charge of "conspiracy," which is now pending.
21	Tudawa, Matara District	Nov. 15, 4 P.M.	Nov. 15	Nov. 16	Nov. 16	Nov. 16	Committed	Dec. 20	Convicted	Death	Knife	Gambling quarrel	No	The result of gambling. Accused stabbed deceased to death, and bit off a portion of the deceased's son's nose.
22	Mipawala, Galle District	Nov. 30, 7 P.M.	Nov. 30	Dec. 1	Dec. 1	Dec. 2	Committed	Jan. 21, 1901.	Convicted	18 months' rigorous imprisonment	Knife	Anger and ill-feeling	No	Deceased and accused, both boys, were not on the best of terms. On the day in question they met, and an altercation ensued, and in the course of the quarrel which followed deceased struck the accused with a club, when accused inflicted the fatal stab.
23	Kadduwa, Matara District	Aug. 28	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	Aug 29	Nov. 29	Committed	Dec. 10	Convicted	Death	Knife	Anger	Liquor	Accused, who was very drunk, ran about with a knife stabbing several people, and one of them, an innocent passer-by, fell dead on being stabbed.
24	Sinimodara, Tangalla, Hambantota District	Nov. 29	Nov. 29	Nov. 30	Nov. 30	—	Committed	—	Pending	—	Knife	Revenge	No	Deceased was a village thief and his body was found lying in the accused's plantain garden where accused admits having stabbed a thief who was stealing his plantain bunches during the night.

REPORT ON THE MATARA DISTRICT.

REVENUE.

THE figures for the last four years, exclusive of the Arrack Farm, are—

1897	Rs. 115,505	1899	Rs. 130,915
1898	„ 127,468	1900	„ 149,618

The chief items of increase are Rs. 20,374 from Land Sales; Rs. 3,522 for Survey Fees; Road and Bridge Tolls show an increase of Rs. 2,608 and Rs. 434 respectively; Rs. 1,468 for Judicial Stamps; Rs. 907 for Police Rates; Rs. 480 for Fees for Title Deeds; Rs. 482 for Revenue Stamps; and Rs. 250 for Opium.

The chief decrease is Rs. 6,185 from Sale of Timber.

The Arrack Rent revenue is credited at Galle. The amount realized is included in the comparative statement of revenue in detail attached hereto. The amount realized for the Matara rent was Rs. 71,611, an increase of Rs. 5,671 over the recoveries of 1899. The Railway receipts are credited at Colombo:—

Detailed Statement of Revenue collected in the Matara District, Southern Province, during the Year 1900.

Heads of Revenue.	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
LICENSES, EXCISE, AND INTERNAL REVENUE NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED.					
Licenses.					
Arrack, Rum, and Toddy ...	65,940 0	71,611 0	5,671 0	—	
Opium	—	250 0	250 0	—	No recoveries credited under this head last year.
Land Revenue.					
Incidental ...	—	6 0	6 0	—	
Rents exclusive of Lands.					
Road Tolls... ...	15,683 34	18,291 68	2,608 34	—	Higher prices fetched this year and more recoveries of arrears of previous year.
Bridge Tolls ...	5,416 0	5,850 0	434 0	—	More recoveries.
Total ...	21,099 34	24,141 68	3,042 34	—	
Stamps.					
Revenue (various services)	24,348 60	24,831 20	482 60	—	More sales.
Fines and Forfeitures.					
District Courts ...	1,550 0	1,082 0	—	468 0	Less fines recovered.
Courts of Requests ...	—	165 0	165 0	—	More fines recovered.
Police Courts ...	3,660 75	3,894 61	233 86	—	do.
Government Agents ...	5 31	—	—	5 31	Less fines recovered.
Other Departments ...	79 75	60 0	—	19 75	do.
Compensation, Forest offences	466 32	936 67	470 35	—	More fines recovered.
Total ...	117,150 7	126,978 16	10,321 15	493 6	
FEES OF COURT OR OFFICE, PAYMENT FOR SPECIFIC SERVICES, AND REIMBURSEMENTS IN AID.					
Judicial Stamps ...	21,511 53	22,980 0	1,468 47	—	Better sales.
Survey Fees ...	2,441 90	5,964 20	3,522 30	—	More land sales.
Recoveries on Irrigation Works	6,612 93	6,586 12	—	26 81	Less recoveries.
Hospital Stoppages ...	1,704 0	132 45	—	1,571 55	Recoveries from estates now credited under Medical Aid Dues.
Collections at Dispensaries...	496 65	473 70	—	22 95	Less recoveries.
Medical Aid Dues: Visits ...	185 23	1,426 10	1,240 87	—	Hospital stoppages from estates now credited under this head.
Sale of Drugs ...	38 90	62 23	23 33	—	
Police Rates in Towns and Rural Districts ...	3,471 37	4,378 77	907 40	—	More recoveries and also recoveries of arrears of previous year.
Value of Prison Labour ...	—	15 0	15 0	—	No recoveries in 1899.
School Books and Stationery	293 77	248 40	—	45 37	Less sales.
Fees for Title Deeds ...	562 68	1,043 64	480 96	—	More land sales.
Sundries	9 50	27 6	17 56	—	
Total ...	37,328 46	43,337 67	7,675 89	1,666 68	

Heads of Revenue.	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
POST AND TELEGRAPH.					
Postage Stamps ...	3,221 24	1,043 23	—	2,178 1	Commission on postage stamps discontinued to purchasers less than Rs.200 worth of stamps.
RENTS OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.					
Rent of Buildings and Houses	7 20	—	—	7 20	Less recoveries.
Garden Rents ...	276 76	161 44	—	115 32	do.
Rent of Lands ...	1,460 48	1,053 7	—	407 41	
Total ...	1,744 44	1,214 51	—	529 93	
INTEREST.					
On Arrears of Revenue ...	87 51	91 33	3 82	—	
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.					
Sale of Old Stores ...	3 28	4 82	1 54	—	
Unclaimed Deposits ...	3,406 84	583 93	—	2,822 91	Larger number of unclaimed and lapsed deposits credited to revenue in 1899.
Sundries	—	2 65	2 65	—	
Total ...	3,410 12	591 40	4 19	2,822 91	
SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.					
Timber	12,537 21	6,351 92	—	6,185 29	Less recoveries by Forest Department.
Crops on Crown Lands ...	123 34	—	—	123 34	Less recoveries.
Sale of Sand ...	—	—	—	—	
Sundries	22 81	15 68	—	7 13	
Total ...	12,683 36	6,367 60	—	6,315 76	
LAND SALES.					
Crown Lands sold ...	21,230 66	41,605 10	20,374 44	—	More land sales.
Grand Total ...	196,855 86	221,229 0	38,379 49	14,006 35	

The local expenditure was as below, being 14 per cent. of the gross revenue :—

	Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	20,392 18
Other Charges	8,919 33
Pensions	5,670 57
Total ...	34,982 8

I.—FOOD SUPPLY.

The food supply throughout the district was good and ample. The excessive rainfall caused floods, which greatly damaged the crops and the grazing on the low-lying fields, but proportionately benefited the fields in Kandaboda pattuwa and elsewhere, which were dependent on rains.

Labourers were in demand at fair prices at plumbago pits, citronella gardens, and tea estates. Much money circulated, and the population generally was well off. The market price of plumbago citronella, and tea having greatly fallen towards the end of the year, it is not probable that so prosperous a year as 1900 will be soon equalled.

The restriction of cultivation of chenas under permit from the Crown may lead to inconvenience, especially in Morawak korale, but the early settlement of all reasonable claims to high lands which will follow on the completion of the block surveys will shortly obviate all hardship. With a systematic survey, any machinery by which the administrative office can effect, in a sympathetic spirit, final settlements having the effect of law to all land claims, would be the greatest boon possible, followed by a cheap, expeditious, and comprehensive procedure for the registration of genuine and recognized titles to land.

II.—IRRIGATION.

The district is generally well served with irrigation works, and the water-rates, where rates are due, are recovered without difficulty. Water-rate is levied at the rate in perpetuity of Re. 1 per acre on lands cultivated under eight tanks and their connected works, namely :—

Name of Work.	Acreage of Land benefited.	Amount. Rs. c.
Hali-ela tank	1,700 ...	1,699 71
Urapola and Sapugoda anicut	297 ...	295 83
Ellawala tank	1,260 ...	1,260 33
Pettara anicut	788 ...	786 83
Aluwatugoda anicut	335 ...	335 26
Denegama and Uyanwewa	783 ...	779 78
Dandeniya tank	494 ...	492 50
Kekanadure tank	935 ...	935 88
Total ...	6,592	6,586 12

III.—WORKS REQUIRED.

Matara Town.

(1) Water supply.
(2) Drainage.
(3) Flood outlet for low lands lying north of the town.
(4) Permanent roadway for the Nilwala-ganga bridge.

Weligam Korale.

(5) Telegraph office for Weligama.
(6) Recreation ground for Weligama.
(7) Increased accommodation at the Weligama railway station.
(8) New bridge over the Polwatta river.

Gangaboda Pattuwa.

(9) New bridge at Bandattara on the Hakmana road. This is urgent, this bridge being in a most dilapidated state.
(10) Conversion of road from Kirinda through Kamburupitiya to Akuressa into a principal road.

Wellaboda Pattuwa.

(11) The Mudaliyar urges railway extension to Beliatta bazaar.

Kandaboda Pattuwa.

(12) Opening of the Mulatiyana-Urubokka trace into a cart road. This work is proceeding slowly but satisfactorily.
(13) Improvement of the Mulatiyana-Denagama trace.
(14) Public buildings at Hakmana.

Morawak Korale.

(15) The Urubokka road mentioned above (12).
(16) Dispensary at Rotumba, near which there are seven or eight villages without medical aid.
(17) Connection between the Viharahena and Anningkanda cart roads.
(18) Villagers' ward at the Deniyaya hospital.

These works stand as regards importance and urgency in the following order, viz., (9), (10) (1), (18), (5), (3), (4). Item (9) deserves consideration in Supplementary Supply. Items (10), (18), (5), (4), and (16) should be provided for in the Estimates for 1902. Item (3) might be dealt with by the Irrigation Board; (7) by the Railway authorities; (5) by the Postmaster-General, who would find it a lucrative investment; (11) is a large question, on which I am not yet in a position to form a final opinion. Items (2), (6), (12), (13), (14), (15) should be met from local resources.

IV.—DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE WORK.

The minor roads were kept in good order by Mr. A. Erskine, the Superintendent. The heavy rains during the year, with floods continually washing out the work done, made his task exceptionally difficult.

The Matara and Deniyaya resthouses were improved, and a new resthouse built at Urubokka.

The Matara-Akuressa road was not taken over by the Public Works Department as was expected, and the road was practically in nobody's charge for some months. When, however, final decision in the matter was arrived at, the Superintendent, Minor Roads, did what was required; some bridge repairs were also carried out. The road has now definitely been transferred to the Public Works Department.

The traffic running from Beliatta through Hakmana, Kirinda, Kamburupitiya, Kadduwa, and Telijjawila to Weligama necessitated considerable attention to that line of minor roads. The carters prefer this line to the main road because there are no tolls. A toll should be established at Kadduwa bridge.

Mr. Saxton writes—

The system recently introduced, of collecting the road tax by means of the police officers has led to great improvements in the collections. The figures below show better results in every important item :—

	1898.	1899.	1900.
Number on list ...	39,513 ...	40,782 ...	41,455
Effectives in district ...	32,025 ...	34,019 ...	35,769
Reported as absentees ...	2,223 ...	1,715 ...	1,135

The large number of those who escaped their liability attracted my attention, and I urged the Mudaliyars to make an effort to recover from defaulters of 1898 and 1899. This resulted in Rs. 565·50 and Rs. 555 being recovered for the two years respectively.

The Weligam Korale Mudaliyar chiefly exerted himself in this direction, and his district was rewarded by the District Road Committee voting him some Rs. 700 for culverts and bridges on the Maliduwa Gansabhawa road.

The grant of Rs. 1,000 from Government towards bridges and culverts on the Mulatiyana road to Urubokka helped the Committee on a heavy section of the road, where there was much blasting to be done. This work will be gradually carried forward, but the whole length of 18 miles will take a good many years' work.

V.—GANSABHAWAS.

The revenue of the various Gansabhawas during 1900 was as below :—

	Rs.	c.
Four Gravets	593	77
Weligam korale	8,024	5
Morawak korale	2,536	66
Gangaboda pattu	4,095	21
Wellaboda pattu	6,575	11
Kandaboda pattu	3,207	30
	24,942	10

Gansabhawa Courts.—Of criminal cases, the courts decided 4,470 and settled 342 amicably Of civil cases, there were 2,654 decisions and 380 amicable settlements. Of appeals to the Assistant Government Agent there were 243 criminal and 282 civil—total 525, in 85 of which the judgment of the President was set aside.

There were 64 appeals to His Excellency the Governor, of which 61 were affirmed and 3 set aside.

Mr. Saxton writes—

The Wellaboda Pattu Gansabhawa laboured under the disadvantage of its President, Mr. Bandaranayaka, being ill for some time. The work was not being well done, and finally Mr. Bandaranayaka had to take leave, being seriously ill. Mr. H. C. Gooneratne acted for a few months, and after he had mastered the routine work of how to record his evidence he did very fairly well.

The Morawak Korale Gansabhawa suffered from a similar cause ; the illness of the Mudaliyar making it necessary for the President to do the korale work in addition to his own duty.

The Gansabhawa appeals take up a good proportion of the Assistant Government Agent's working time.

The effort of the Kandaboda Pattu Gansabhawa to improve the breed of cattle by the purchase of a stud bull proved a failure, and in June the bull was sold.

VI.—SANITATION.

The district appears to have been exceptionally healthy. During the year 1,466 general marriages were registered. This shows a decrease of 17 marriages when compared with the previous year. 8,451 births and 5,525 deaths were registered during the year.

The population is now 203,807, having increased by 15·7 per cent. from the total recorded in the Census of 1891, namely, 176,286. This increase is above the normal, and testifies to the prosperity and healthiness of the district.

VII.—CRIME AND HEADMEN.

Mr. Saxton writes under the above head—

I still am of opinion that the Headmen do very fair work in the way of arresting offenders. Cases of course have occurred where they have failed in their duty, where, for instance, considerable pressure has had to be exerted before they would arrest people charged. More than one case occurred of Morawak korale headmen allowing people to escape after bringing them close to Matara. The Deyandara Vidane Arachchi and Police Officer behaved badly in regard to a murder case and were dismissed. The Vidane Arachchi of Uduwake paid a departmental fine of Rs. 200 for his connection with theft of Crown timber, in which his brother, the registrar, was concerned. I have reason to believe that some of them fail to report cases of clearing of Crown chenas and illicit gemming and theft of timber. We ought not to expect perfection of them, and we certainly do not get it. But, taking them as a whole, they do a very great deal of good work, both revenue and criminal.

I inquired into two cattle stealing cases, where the proceedings of the thieves were very similar. They brought the animals to a distant village ; an accomplice shot them, alleging they were trespassing. A careless headman allowed the sale of the carcase without proper inquiry. In each case, however, the owner found it out, and with the assistance of the headman the thieves were in both instances sent to prison. One of the Police Officers, *i.e.*, of Wilpita, who was unsatisfactory in other ways too, was dismissed.

The Use of the Knife.—This continues to be frequent, but in a large proportion of the cases the injuries are self-inflicted. It seems a pity no means can be devised to punish those who indulge in the amusement of wounding themselves in order to get an enemy into trouble. The Knife Ordinance of 1893 under the last clause was in force only to the end of 1897. It is curious that this fact was not discovered till recently, both the Police Court and the Gansabhawa continuing to punish people under its provisions.

I have said before that bringing false charges is one of the chief crimes of this district. I was fortunate in one case at last in succeeding in getting an offender punished. A man gave me a petition stating that the Dampella Police Officer caused the death of a boy at Kadduwa. On inquiry I found this an absolute falsehood. The petitioner was prosecuted and fined Rs. 50, of which half was paid to the injured police officer. This result I had notified through the Weligam korale, hoping it would act in some small way as a warning to others.

There were two Supreme Court sessions held during the year, one from 14th June to 8th August, the sec nd from 22nd November to 22nd December. I am strongly of opinion there should be two sessions always. The Hambantota, Tangalla, and Matara Districts unfortunately afford ample material in serious cases. Even with two sessions there have been not a few cases in which people have been under remand for a long time before being brought to trial. To take one instance, the Atureliya (so called) murder case, where two men were placed under remand in July and were only acquitted in Galle in January. In the murder cases there were none premeditated ; they nearly all arose from drink or from

that frequent source of crime here—quarrels over property. The case from Karagoda-Uyangoda is a curious case amongst Sinhalese of a man becoming blind-drunk and running "amok." My efforts to get the tavern-keeper punished have so far been unavailing. The grievous hurt case from Kottagoda was, I fear, a premeditated case. The village is a notorious one, and faction feeling runs high. The police officer's enemies doubtless tempted him out of his house with the intention of seriously hurting or murdering him; they nearly succeeded, but two of his assailants were severely punished.

It is not my business to criticise the arrangements of the Supreme Court, but one cannot help thinking that they might be made so that witnesses are not kept such a long time in attendance at the court.

My diary of 29th May records as follows :—

The Supreme Court arrangements are very inconvenient. The result is that our Medical Officer and the dispenser were away for days, our other private (qualified) doctor was also away. One of the Presidents (Morawak korale) was away for ten days; the Inspector of Police and some of the Mudaliyars for some time. My only clerk in the Registrar's Department was away for eight days.

The Special Officer, Mr. Lewis, is to be congratulated on the success of his work in connection with the cases against forgers of deeds, the chief criminal having received a very substantial sentence of imprisonment.

As to the jury system, I have ventured in my diary to state the opinion that in districts like Matara, where it is difficult to get a good English-speaking jury, a substitute could be found in appointing, instead of a jury, a Civil Servant of high standing, whose knowledge of the language and customs of the people would enable him to advise his Supreme Court colleague on questions of fact. He would perform the present duties of the jury; the Supreme Court Judge would continue as before to perform his present functions. The cost would be less to the Colony, the people of better class would be relieved of the trouble of their duties as jurymen; the result, I believe, would be more satisfactory. From all one hears, an inquiry as to whether the public respect and trust the present jury system would end in the discovery that they do not either trust or respect it.

VIII.—POLICE.

Mr. Woodhouse, Police Magistrate, writes—

Rural and Regular Police.—The police of both departments have worked together harmoniously and well. With the exception of a very few cases, where police headmen had to be reported for carelessness, the police headmen and the regular police have acted expeditiously and intelligently. The Mudaliyars of the different pattus and their headmen (with the exception perhaps of Morawak korale) have rendered invaluable help in the detection and punishment of crime.

Peace and order were maintained at the Dondra Fair by the regular police, who acted in concert with the rural police under the direct supervision of the indefatigable Mudaliyar of the Wellaboda pattu.

A police patrol was organized between Matara and Dondra, with excellent results. The suggestion arose from the fact that offences were oftenest committed on the way to or from Dondra.

IX.—CATTLE STEALING.

Mr. Woodhouse writes—

This form of crime does not seem to abate. In most villages there is no pasture ground and the cattle are allowed to roam in search of food, with the result that the owners do not see their cattle for weeks and sometimes for months. The thieves, on the other hand, are commonly of that class that do not look upon imprisonment as a punishment. Some new form of punishment has still to be discovered that will act as a deterrent.

In some districts, I believe, the use of the lash has had a wholesome effect. Possibly in this district too, lashes might have the desired effect. Cattle stealing in most cases is only the Sinhalese equivalent to wrenching off door knockers, but there can be little doubt that the increase of this form of crime during the latter part of 1900 was greatly due to the scarcity of food arising from bad crops.

There were 286 institutions in 1900 and 456 persons. Of these, only 67 were convicted.

Cattle stealing appears to be commonest in Kandaboda pattu, whence stolen cattle can be easily taken across the boundary into the Tangalla district and there disposed of beyond detection. Very often the loss of an animal is discovered long after it is stolen, and the owner resorts to false evidence to implicate some person or persons against whom he has some ill-feeling.

X.—FOREST DEPARTMENT.

The District Forester, Mr. A. Erskine, writes as follows :—

The working of the Forest Department during 1900 has, I may safely say, on the whole been satisfactory. Financially, I cannot show such a large surplus as in 1899, the reason being the fall in the price of plumbago, which immediately affects the sale of timber. The total amount credited to revenue by me from the sale of timber and firewood, &c., to private parties was Rs. 6,621·36.

My total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 3,764·62; this includes Rs. 1,000 for demarcation and Forester's pay, leaving a profit of Rs. 2,856·74.

During this year I encouraged the people to start the manufacture of tea boxes. This has proved rather a success, and I have sold a lot of cheap timber, such as katuimbul, &c., in this way, and a fair sum has been credited to revenue from this source.

With regard to illicit timber fellings, I can say that the only part of the district in which it still continues is in and around Bengamuwa, Rotumbe, and Mawarala, all in Morawak korale; it is almost impossible to stop this, as all the headmen are interested in claims to Crown forest, and encourage fellings and clearings. Prosecutions are most difficult.

If I institute a case against a man, he will in all probability say he claims the land, and that there is a case in court about it, or that the land has not been proclaimed under Ordinance No. 1 of 1897.

Demarcation was continued in Wellehena, Aparekka, and Masmulla forests—in all one thousand chains were cut. Here, too, I find portions of the forest are claimed, and have to leave them awaiting settlement. My report No. 77 of 26th November, 1900, forwarded with P.P. No. 4,092, gives information on this point.

I have still to regret that I am unable to touch Badulekele and Horaketigodamukalana, the absurd claims to these forests not having yet been settled in court.

XI.—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

Mr. Saxton writes as follows :—

The year under review was one of heavy rainfall ; frequent floods swept over the fields washing away the stacks of paddy or the germinated seed. The floods were described to me as the heaviest since 1867, when the old Matara bridge was washed away. People sowed their fields three or four times over, and finally without success. The extent visited by floods is considerable, as any one can realize who has seen our fine stretches of paddy land. On the other hand, the high fields liked the rain, and good crops there to some extent compensated for losses elsewhere.

The value of paddy land was exemplified by the sale of a piece of about 2¼ acres in the Wellaboda pattu fit for paddy. It realized Rs. 1,510.

The Mudaliyar, Weligam korale, sent me an interesting report on the effects of the floods on the cattle. Black cattle suffered a good deal in parts from their grazing grounds being under water. When the water receded they fed on the sodden pasture, with the result that there was heavy mortality amongst them.

The extension of cocoanut cultivation is noticed in many parts of the district. I was glad to see the wilder parts of Urugamuwa planted with many hundreds of young trees.

The cultivation of citronella is also extending, in spite of poor prices. A small plot is easily planted up. The grass is hardy, and the cultivator cuts it when he wants to get in a rupee or two. It is a haphazard sort of cultivation. On a large and methodical scale, the extent has probably not increased.

The Director of the Botanical Gardens visited the district in connection with his efforts to improve the existing rough methods of cultivation.

Mr. J. A. Wickremaratne, Mudaliyar, Weligam korale, made a very interesting report on the subject, for which he received the Director's thanks. The citronella planters in the district should watch with interest for any practical suggestions which the Director can make for them.

XII.—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WORKING OF THE WASTE LANDS ORDINANCES, 1897, 1899, AND 1900, DURING THE YEAR 1900 IN THE MATARA DISTRICT.

Mr. J. P. Lewis, the Special Officer, writes as follows :—

During the year 82 notices* were published, as against 51 in 1899.

2. Of these, 46 only dealt with single blocks of land. Of the other notices, one included so many as seven separate blocks and another six, four dealt with four lands each, nine with three, and twenty-one with two. So far as my observation goes this practice of including more than one block of land in a notice is not generally followed in other districts, but so long as the lands which are the subject of it are all situated in one village it is perfectly legal, and it is often convenient and at the same time economical to include several lands in the same notice, especially when they all belong to the same claim or are situated close together.

3. These lands would, however, in other districts have apparently necessitated 144 notices.

4. I have here used "land" in an ordinary sense as meaning a single block of land, but under the Ordinance No. 1 of 1899 it has a technical meaning attached to it by section 9. The effect of this section as interpreted by the Attorney-General is that every "lot" appearing in a plan is a separate "land," even though each lot may bear the same name and be actually but a portion of the land (using the word in its general sense) known by that name, the sub-division into lots having been possibly an entirely artificial and arbitrary one.

5. Using the word in the technical sense, 286 lands (= allotments of land) were noticed in 1900. A notice, however, may deal with 10 or 10,000 acres, and lots vary in size from half an acre to a thousand acres. From this circumstance, and from what I have stated about notices in paragraphs 2 and 3, it is clear that statistics of notices and lots do not convey much definite information. I add therefore the statement that the 286 lots of the 82 notices comprised 10,878 acres, and in the rest of this report discard all reference to notices and lots and confine myself to acreage.

6. This acreage was dealt with as follows (I ignore roods and perches for the sake of simplicity) :—

817½ acres declared Crown under section 2.
541½ acres declared Crown under section 4 (1).
585¼ acres will be declared Crown on receipt of the sketches from the Surveyor-General.
103¼ acres sold to claimants for a total sum of Rs. 1,192 50 (say Rs. 10 an acre).
17 acres admitted on payment of survey fees ; orders not published (awaiting sketches).
527½ acres admitted absolutely (awaiting sketches).
2,644 acres referred to Court.

* One of the notices published in 1900 referred to a land situated not in the Matara, but in the Hambantota, District.

54* acres, claim inquired into, but pending settlement of the whole claim hereafter.
601 acres pending instructions.
649 acres pending inquiry. Most of these notices have been partly inquired into, but for the convenience of claimants have been postponed for inquiry in the Morawak korale early this year (1901).
1,104 acres are pending expiry of the notices.*
3,134 acres were unclaimed at the end of 1900 but could not be declared Crown as the notices had not expired.

7. So far I have confined myself to recording the results of the notices issued in 1900. But this does not represent the whole of the work done in the year, as there remained unsettled from the notices of

1899	...	...	...	...	10,118 acres
1898	...	...	...	...	11,384 acres†

8. The 10,118 acres of 1899 were disposed of as follows :—

350 acres declared Crown under section 2.
2,460 acres declared Crown under section 4 (1).
792 acres to be declared Crown (awaiting sketches or withdrawals not signed).
608½ acres sold to claimants for Rs. 6,432·75, say Rs. 10 an acre.
6 acres to be sold on amendment of survey at Rs. 10 an acre.
2,540 acres referred to Court.
36 acres to be referred to Court, but pending amendment of survey.
19½ acres admitted on payment of survey fees.
1,770 acres admitted ; orders published.
256 acres admitted ; orders not yet published (awaiting sketches).
169 acres noticed in 1900.
1,111 acres to be re-noticed (awaiting sketches).

9. The 11,384 acres of 898 as follows :—

5 acres declared Crown under section 2.
108 acres declared Crown under section 4 (1).
332 acres to be declared Crown under section 2 (awaiting sketches).
38 acres sold to claimants for Rs. 402·50
95 acres admitted ; orders published.
506 acres admitted (awaiting sketches).
374 acres referred to Court.
64½ acres notice abandoned. Sold by Assistant Government Agent in 1900.
11½ acres re-noticed in 1900.
9,850 acres‡ to be referred to court (awaiting sketches or awaiting instructions).

10. To summarize the results of the work done during the year—

4,382 acres were declared Crown.
1,884 acres admitted ; orders published.
1,300 acres admitted ; orders not published (awaiting sketches).
750 acres were sold at very nearly Rs. 10 an acre.
5,558 acres referred to Court.
18,506 acres‡ were pending from various causes, *i.e.*, awaiting sketches, surveys, publication, inquiry, sanction, period of notice not expired, and notices abandoned.
32,380‡

11. Of the 4,382 acres declared Crown in 1900, 887 acres represented lands to which Mr. Le Mesurier had set up claims in 1896–98. Claims were in due course received from him, but no appearance was put in on his behalf at the claim inquiries, although notices under section 4 (1) had been duly served on him, and the lands were accordingly declared Crown under that section for default of appearance. Another 515 acres were comprised in lands in which it was supposed that he had an interest, and copies of the notices affecting them were posted to him. No claims, however, were received, and it was not brought to my knowledge within the three months during which the notices ran either that he was interested in the lands or that he was then absent from the Island (as was done in the cases just mentioned). They were accordingly declared Crown under section 2.

12. We now come to the 5,558 acres referred to Court during 1900 ; there were—

7	references under 1900 notices.		
12	Do.	1899	do.
1	Do.	1898	do.

comprising this acreage. Of the seven references of 1900 notices six are pending. They could not be fixed for trial before the end of the year, as all the preliminary steps required under the Ordinance could not be completed. In the remaining case the Crown obtained judgment for the land, in extent 38½ acres.

* This is an instance which shows that the settlement of part of a claim will not necessarily settle the whole of it, as is supposed in Government Circular No. 80 of 12th May, 1897. Had the whole claim been dealt with in one notice, probably a settlement of the whole claim would have been arrived at. But the settlement of a fraction of a claim is no help whatever to the settlement of the whole of the claim. At least this is my experience.

† This large extent is due chiefly to one notice which comprised 9,910 acres. This lay dormant until the passing of Ordinance No. 5 of 1900, as until then it was thought that it might be necessary to issue a fresh notice. It has now been decided to refer the claim to Court on the original notice.

‡ This total is swelled by the Dediyagodamukalana notice of 1898 with its acreage of 9,910. Excluding this, only 649 acres were pending inquiry at the end of 1900, and only 50 acres were to be referred to Court.

13. Of the 12 references of 1899 notices, settlements were arrived at in six, whereby 1,018 acres were declared Crown, 626½ acres admitted, and 25½ acres sold to the claimants at Rs. 10 an acre.

14. Two were tried and decided in favour of the Crown, 553 acres being declared Crown property. The remaining four cases are pending for the same reason as that already mentioned with respect to the 1,900 cases.

15. The reference based on the 1898 notice has been fixed for trial in January, 1901.

16. The reason why this reference was made was as follows.

17. There were four reference cases based on notices of 1898 pending in Court at the beginning of 1900.

18. These had not been pressed on for some time, as it was supposed that the notices of 1898 being irregular they would eventually be dismissed on technical grounds. The passing of Ordinance No. 5 of 1900, however, changed the aspect of affairs, as it debars a claimant who has appeared before the Government Agent or in Court to assert his claim under a notice from objecting subsequently that the notice was bad (section 5). It was determined therefore to go on with the cases. The claimants, however, in the three cases that went to trial took no technical objections, and the Crown obtained judgment in each case—total 1,113 acres declared Crown. All three claims were based on forgeries, but in two the forgeries were thrown overboard by the claimants.

19. In the remaining case the land was declared Crown under section 8, no appearance having been made. The "person interested" was Mr. Le Mesurier.

20. In consequence of the success of these cases, it was determined, instead of abandoning the four notices of 1898 still unsettled, to refer the claims to Court.

21. This was done in one case as already stated; the others are awaiting, two the receipt of plans, and one the sanction of Government to the reference.

22. I now come to the claims of Mr. Le Mesurier which had been dealt with under the Ordinances in 1897 and 1898 and ended in a *fiasco*.

23. Instead of issuing fresh notices in respect of eight of the claims which were the subject of the dismissed reference cases, it had been determined to proceed by ordinary civil action, and not to avail ourselves of the Ordinance which Mr. Le Mesurier had so loudly and persistently denounced. Seven cases were accordingly instituted in 1900 in the District Court, in addition to the four already instituted. This makes eleven cases in all, of which one had been decided in December, 1899, and was in appeal. Of the remainder, one was tried and judgment given for the Crown in August, 1900. It is now also in appeal. In eight decree *nisi* were entered against Mr. Le Mesurier, no appearance having been entered, and one is pending. In these nine cases the notices of decree *nisi* and summons cannot be served on Mr. Le Mesurier, and it has been reported that he is evading service.

24. The case that was tried was the celebrated Karuwalabedda claim, with which Mr. Le Mesurier first astonished the Government and the public, and it may be assumed that he considered it his strongest case, for in it alone of the cases of 1900 was any appearance entered. The defence, however, was relegated to Mrs. Le Mesurier, who alone filed answer.

25. A similar course had been taken with respect to another troublesome claimant, who, like Mr. Le Mesurier, defended entirely on technicalities and had been successful in getting two reference cases dismissed in 1898 on technical grounds.

26. A civil case took the place of the two reference cases; it was tried in 1899, and the Crown obtained judgment for the land, Rs. 2,100 damages and costs. It came on in appeal in December, 1900. The appellant surrendered all contention over the facts in the face of the strong evidence adduced by the Crown, and short shrift was given to the technicalities on which he once more again defended. The Supreme Court, however, took the extraordinary step of reducing the damages which had been duly proved by evidence, which was not contested, from Rs. 2,100 to Rs. 200, and, not content with this, of making the Crown—the successful party—pay its own costs. Apparently this was because the Crown did not again adopt the procedure of the Ordinance, to every step of which this claimant, following the Le Mesurier lead, had objected in 1898, and was again objecting in 1900 (under other notices*). He had harassed Assistant Government Agents, even going to the length of prosecuting them criminally, and had felled timber and occupied the land for four years at his own sweet will, and then in the Appeal Court calmly admitted that he had no case on the merits; yet there he seems to have appeared in the light of a poor but honest claimant worried by a grasping Government, and deprived by it of the advantage of free litigation under the Waste Lands Ordinances. How else is the decree "each party to bear its own costs" to be explained?

27. After all, even the Crown has its rights and should not be looked upon with more disfavour than a private litigant.

28. To sum up. Of the 13 civil cases instituted on my recommendation in lieu of proceeding under the Waste Lands Ordinances, four have been decided in favour of the Crown, of which two are in appeal; the Crown has obtained a decree *nisi* in eight and one is pending.

29. Of 24 reference cases, seven have been decided in favour of the Crown, in six settlements were arrived at—in four cases the very settlement proposed at the inquiry and rejected by the claimants—and eleven are pending.

30. The Crown has damages against Mr. Le Mesurier to the extent of Rs. 36,000 and costs in the two cases which went to trial, and he has to show cause why he should not pay the Crown an income of about Rs. 210 a month from September, 1899. To do this will cost him some money in the way of stamp fees, &c., and also some explanation.

31. The forgery prosecutions which arose out of the land claims which came into existence in 1896–97 were most successful in spite of the pessimistic views given expression to in regard to them in some quarters. Contrary to these expectations no difficulty whatever was found in proving the documents forgeries in every case, even though, except in one

* The land claimed on these notices was declared Crown in 1900, under section 4 (1) for default of appearance. The claimant took technical objections by letter to everything that could be objected to—entirely oblivious of section 5 of Ordinance No. 5 of 1900, to which his attention was directed, but did not think it worth his while to appear.

instance, we were unable to produce the original records from which the "extracts" purported to be taken, and no difficulty was found in showing guilty knowledge on the part of the persons who made use of them.

32. The principal trafficker, Don Pedris Wijendra, ex-Government schoolmaster,* followed his brother Don Salman convicted in 1899 to five years' rigorous imprisonment. He was tried twice, the verdict for conviction at the first trial being a bare majority and at the second a unanimous one.

33. The result of these prosecutions in 1899 and 1900 may be summarized here.

In all nine persons were convicted, of whom the two principal traffickers each got five years. In the Supreme Court, out of five cases tried there were convictions in four, there having been an acquittal in 1899 in perhaps the strongest case of any. This, however, did not matter much, as one of the accused was an old woman, the other being the Don Salman Wijendra who was convicted in another case in 1899. Of the remaining persons convicted, one, the brother of a Vidane Arachchi, and himself a "upasaka," got four years, four others three years, and one two years.

34. These convictions and sentences contrast with those in the District Court in 1899, where the one person convicted got one year. All these cases, civil and criminal, had to be worked up by me and absorbed a large proportion of my time and that of my clerks.

35. The effect of this successful† litigation, civil and criminal, during 1899 and 1900, has been that claimants with false or shadowy claims are not so anxious for the arbitrament of the Courts, as they were in 1897–98, and are more ready to come to settlements. Technicalities have proved a broken reed, the faith in the sovereign virtue‡ of a "wattoru" is shaken, the $\frac{1}{10}$th myth has disappeared with Mr. Le Mesurier, though with him it may reappear, and forged Dutch extracts are as rare and as difficult to get at as V. O. C. plates. In four cases, where the claimants had refused to come to the settlement proposed by the Special Officer, they agreed to it in Court, and in three cases they either did not put in an appearance before the Court or appeared and stated that they were not prepared to prove their claims against Government.

36. Most of the important claims in the district have now been settled, either by agreement, by litigation, or sale.

37. Many small claims were returned to the Assistant Government Agent to be disposed of in the ordinary course by advertising them for sale or settlement.

38. The work which chiefly remains now is to deal systematically with the lands surveyed by the cadastral party in the Morawak korale, and many of these are not claimed. They have all, however, to be dealt with under the Waste Lands Ordinances as a necessary precaution.

XIII.—CHENA CLEARINGS.

Mr. Saxton writes—

There were not very many prosecutions during the year, the people generally submitting to the departmental fine ordered by me. The Police Magistrate in one or two cases inflicted fines less than those I had ordered, but, on my pointing out the probable result of this, he agreed with me that the fine he inflicted should at least not be less than the Kachcheri fine, which is fixed at the reasonable rate of Rs. 4 an acre, being double the usual Government rent charged.

Police Court case No. 1,783 is an interesting one to note. In this case the accused set up a claim to the land. The Police Magistrate inquired into it and found it not to be *bonâ fide*; he fined the accused, and the Supreme Court upheld his action.

Magistrates seem to be very inclined to think they ought not to inquire into a claim set up by accused in a prosecution for chena clearing or under the Forest Ordinance. They are very prone to think it is their duty to refer the Crown at once to a civil action. Of course the accused's counsel would encourage such an order, but the case above-mentioned would show that this action should be different.

In the Morawak korale there were some bad cases of clearing, and at Narawelpitiya the whole village practically started clearing some land which Government is having cut up into small lots for sale to them at the lowest rate.

A few cases occurred of clearing lands after publication of notices by the Special Officer. One case was entered under clause 8 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1899, but the result was not very satisfactory, the judge merely making an order that the land was to be handed over to the Crown officers.

XIV.—LAND AND CLAIM WORK.

Mr. Saxton writes—

The Special Officer, of course, takes the claims into larger lots off the hands of the Assistant Government Agent. His work does not, however, cover any land with cultivation of more than five years, nor the lots of only small acreage. The settlement of these lots and all the old plans is what we have been aiming at. Government continued the extra land clerk, whose pay is Rs. 480 a year. The following figures would show whether the expenditure is justified :—

		Lots sold.		Amount. Rs c.		Survey Fees. Rs. c.
1898	...	690	...	37,258 0	...	3.214 0
1899	...	264	...	21,230 66	...	2,116 20
1900	...	470	...	41.605 10	...	4.294 60

* A block of forest land, 600 acres in extent, claimed by this man. On one of the forgeries was declared Crown during the year, under section 4 (1) for default of appearance.

† Some of it has given occasion to a quip, viz.; that "Balasuriya ended what Lama-suriya began"—meaning that both had made unsuccessful efforts to get hold of Crown Land. The point is that the first part of each name—the latter as pronounced by the Sinhalese—contains a suggestion of infancy. Certainly the arguments and the technicalities relied on were puerile, though this term can hardly be applied to false claims and false evidence. (For an account of the Balasuriya case see Administration Report for 1899, page B 42).

‡ That of jak and kitul being necessarily cultivated trees, which was also one of Mr. Le Mesurier's favourite fictions, still however is made use of.

In addition to the above, I tried to recover as many fees for certificates of quiet possession lots as I could. This resulted as follows :—

			Lots.		Survey Fees. Rs. c.
1898	...	...	29	...	160 0
1899	...	...	55	...	325 70
1900	...	...	294	...	1,689 60

I venture to think that the above figures show that the extra clerk's pay has not been wasted and he should be continued.

Recent orders from Government will oblige the advertisement of all lots on old plans on which certificates of quiet possession have been allowed, in order that there may be a final record in the Survey Department registers as to these lots. This means advertising many hundreds, if not thousands of lots. In addition to this, there are now due from the Survey Department the large number of plans which will be consequent on the work of several surveyors in 1900, both cadastral and otherwise. I believe a large staff of surveyors is to be employed in 1901 to work off application surveys. At any rate I had warning of the likelihood of this, and all the Mudaliyars have sent in, under my instructions, application surveys for as many lots as possible; most of these, I think, are private applications with fees paid, but there are a large number of Crown surveys asked for to settle the new claims set up, to sell the lots which are now annually leased out and are found in our rent ledger, to settle existing encroachments and to prevent their increase. Then the cadastral surveys have to be dealt with. At present the Special Officer is dealing with the lots he is able to touch. The whole of the Morawak korale has practically been cadastrally surveyed, and all these plans will require attention.

The land claim and chena work of the Assistant Government Agent takes up now a very considerable portion of his time. The remarks I have made above will, I believe, show that in the near future there is a great deal more of this particular kind of work in store for him, and the present staff cannot cope with it.

The Matara "claimant" is known not to be an easy person to deal with. In one inquiry, where I issued a notice to produce deeds, I had three claimants to one land, all equally insistent.

Of the number of lots dealt with, the vast majority were in settlement of claims which have been outstanding for years. Comparatively few were Crown lots available for open sale without a preliminary inquiry. Generally speaking, all my land sales involved an inquiry into the majority of the lots. It is impossible to get through many lots in a day, and each sale is followed by a crop of petitions to His Excellency the Governor, and the Assistant Government Agent is called on to defend his decisions. As a matter of business it would pay Government to have an officer for a short time with an extra clerk or two to do nothing but work off the old plans.

There are now many thousands of lots to which the people are entitled to certificates of quiet possession. They were surveyed years ago: why it is difficult in many cases to say. A good deal could be recovered in the way of survey fees to repay Government for what it has spent. At present the fee is Rs. 2·50 an acre and 50 cents as a fee, which goes to the clerk. This leaves nothing to the man who takes the trouble to collect the cash. If the Mudaliyars were given lists of these lots, and the police officer were allowed a fee for every certificate of quiet possession issued in his village within, say, twelve months as a special case, I believe there would be a fair sum brought into revenue, and a good deal would be effected in the way of settlement of old plans.

In connection with the cadastral survey, I was called on to inquire and report as to who really pointed out boundaries to surveyors. It is the duty of vidana arachchies, but it was clear that it was in most cases delegated to vel-vidanas and police officers. These headman, as a matter of fact, are generally more conversant with boundaries of lands in the villages than are their superior officers. A few cases have arisen, where suspicion exists that the owners of gardens have persuaded surveyors to include as garden land which is more properly described as chena, and probably belongs to the Crown. This is a matter that will call for further inquiry as the cadastral surveys are taken up.

It is wonderful what a number of deeds one comes across which are practically useless, as indicating no extents and boundaries of the lands dealt with. The names of a land and a village are perhaps given and nothing else. This is contrary to the interests of the claimant of the land whether his claims are just or not, and whether or not they conflict with private or with Government claims. These deeds must be just as unsatisfactory when produced in a private dispute before a court as they are when put forward at a Kachcheri inquiry into a claim where Crown rights are concerned. One cannot absolutely ignore the existence of such a deed, but its practical use is very little. Of course rules ought to have existed long ago prohibiting notaries from writing out such vague and meaningless documents. They apparently did not exist, and it is only left to suggest that some machinery might be put in action by which people, in their own and for public interests, might be enabled, even at this late period, to place on record, by another deed, details which would make their old documents of some definite use.

Further, it is open to great doubt whether our rules at the present moment are any better. My inquiry into the deeds executed by Wijenaiké Notary showed that a notary can still write deeds for large extents of land with boundaries so vague and indefinite that the documents are practically worthless. One deed was for a tract of land 16 square miles in extent, the consideration Rs. 100. The boundaries, such as were mentioned, included forests, paddy fields, gardens, and villages. Yet this ridiculous document was solemnly registered by a Government registrar of lands only three or four years ago.

XV.—WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

Mr. Saxton writes—

I was appointed District Judge in order to inquire into the conduct of a notary, B. A. Wijenaike, in connection with various malpractices and with writing out deeds for some 10,000 acres of land for Mr. Le Mesurier, lands to which the grantors had practically no title.

This inquiry lasted over several days, with the result that the notary's warrant was cancelled by order of His Excellency the Governor.

In May I helped the Railway authorities to make inquiry as to a proposal to build a railway station near Polatumodara and Mirissa. From the former place the line is carried on to Kamburugamuwa, north of the populous villages on the sea coast. In this connection a tally was taken for three months, from 15th September to 15th December, of traffic at Weligama.

In May I had to prosecute the Secretary of the Local Board for appropriating slaughter-house fees: he paid up what he had embezzled, some Rs. 200, and in court was fined Rs. 250.

In September I had to report my Assistant Provincial Registrar's clerk for gross neglect of duty in failing to register estate births and deaths to the number of fifty-three. He was reduced and sent to another office.

An arithmetical error in a voucher noticed by the Audit Office started me on a long investigation into the accounts of the Gansabhawa clerk, who died in January. I discovered that during the year 1898 and 1899 he had succeeded in forging vouchers to the extent of Rs. 3,400, his success being the result of a faulty system and to the want of supervision of various officers. My report on the subject was not completed till the end of October, and forms the subject of inquiry still.

I also discovered that the irrigation clerk was out in his accounts of huwandirams by about Rs. 600. The defalcations occurred in the period from January, 1898, to the end of 1899. The totals recoverable in the two years 1898 and 1899 were about Rs. 36,000.

I found the same clerk's market rent account short by Rs. 150, the items misappropriated covering the same period. Prosecutions are now pending against him.

Our system of numbering and registering letters was faulty. I found that out of 150 letters received in one month, 6th March to 8th April, 1899, from one Mudaliyar, only 105 had been registered. I have now arranged that letters from them should be entered in separate registers, and the absence of any number can be noticed at once. The same system to be applied to letters outward.

I suggested the same system in case of medical officers, who have to send death reports to more than one Kachcheri. The Deniyaya medical officer sends reports to me and to Ratnapura; two to me had never reached my office, and their absence was only discovered when I was inquiring into my Assistant Provincial Registrar's clerk's delinquencies. Now these are consecutively numbered to each separate Kachcheri, so that if one goes astray in the post its absence is at once detected.

The fact that I had to pay several bills taxed by the Secretary of the District Court as batta, &c., due to witnesses in Crown civil cases showed that the rates allowed by the court schedule were very heavy, and private suitors were unnecessarily taxed for such charges. A vidane arachchi, for instance, drew Rs. 12 for each trip in coming to court, a great deal more than he would get for attendance as a witness in a criminal court. The charges have been amended since my bringing them to the notice of the judge.

I have made a map of the district with statistical information as to matters of historical interest, lists of divisions, headmen's villages, population, &c. It was an interesting piece of work, and I hope may prove useful.

Preparations for the forthcoming Census engaged a good deal of my attention at the end of the year, and I personally checked nearly every one of the preliminary house lists and statistical statements.

Attention has been called before to the fact that no officer single-handed can properly do the work of this Kachcheri. I must admit that much of the important part of my work, inspection and general supervision, goes undone. My circuits have nearly always begun with a bicycle ride in the middle and heat of the day, and a rush back after what was absolutely necessary was finished. I admit that after a year of this work I know but little of the country off the high roads. But the heavy office routine always hurried me back, and while Government have no officer to spare to help, they must expect that the Assistant Government Agent will omit a good deal of what ought to be done, and will make mistakes in his work.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Matters of Interest.

Mr. Saxton notes the following incidents in chronological order :—

January.—Silver badges distributed to the Police Headmen.

Change of Presidents: Mr. A. C. Goonetilleke to Gangabada pattu; Mr. N. A. Bandaranayake to Wellaboda pattu; Mr. H. W. Alahakoon to Morawak korale.

Mr. Clementi Smith, District Engineer, relieved by Mr. Adams on joining the Ceylon Contingent for South Africa. Mr. Caldicott succeeded Mr. Adams in March.

February.—Mr. W. E. Thorpe succeeded Mr. K. W. B. Macleod as District Judge.

April.—Vennacula bridge on Kadduwa road completed. Urubokka resthouse built.

May.—Dampella school opened.

June.—Denegama spill washed away.

July.—Circuit of Government Agent, Mr. G. M. Fowler.

Dysentery began and continued for some months in the district.

First Supreme Court sessions from 14th June to 8th August.

Dr. Spittel left and was succeeded by Dr. E. de Kretser.

August.—Dondra Fair.

November.—Heavy local floods on 2nd November, flooding the town and the green near the Courts.

Second Supreme Court sessions from 22nd November to 22nd December.

This record lacks the interest and completeness which would have characterized it had not Mr. Saxton been summoned away on urgent private affairs early in 1901. The compiler did not assume duties until 1st February, 1901.

W. E. DAVIDSON,
Assistant Government Agent.

February 28, 1901.

REPORT ON THE HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT FOR 1900.

Area, 1,013 square miles; Population, 105,000.

I.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE revenue credited at the Hambantota Kachcheri in 1900 was Rs. 209,061, as compared with Rs. 238,976 in 1899 and Rs. 208,044 in 1898.

2. The following comparative statement shows the principal items :—

	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Salt ...	173,476 52	165,605 92	—	7,860 60
Road Tolls ...	4,117 93	4,010 13	—	107 80
Bridge Tolls ...	4,008 33	3,498 50	—	509 83
Stamps, Revenue ...	9,844 41	8,686 28	—	1,158 13
Stamps, Judicial ...	6,645 55	6,148 45	—	497 10
Fines for Forest Offences	5,074 75	2,294 25	—	2,780 50
Fines in Police Court Offences ...	7,379 98	4,461 14	—	2,918 84
Survey Fees ...	1,012 77	2,216 7	1,203 30	—
Irrigation Recoveries ...	5,477 34	7,022 10	1,544 76	—
Rent of Lands ...	1,361 50	729 25	—	632 25
Timber ...	804 95	2,172 74	1,367 79	—
Sale of Crops on Crown Land ...	—	1,504 14	1,504 14	—
Police Rates ...	—	1,551 32	1,551 32	—
Land Sales ...	16,099 90	19,505 95	3,406 5	—

3. The decrease in salt revenue is due entirely to increased difficulty of transport. The year was a wet one, and owing to the state of the roads salt could not be brought in in sufficient quantity to meet the demand.

4. The decrease in road and bridge tolls is due to delay on the part of the renter in settling.

5. The decrease in revenue stamps is more than accounted for by a decrease in the number of licenses issued to kill game, the number in 1900 being exactly half that of 1899.

6. The year was a prosperous one, so that on the accepted theory an increase in judicial stamps, due to increased litigation, might have been expected. The decrease may point to the spread of a more peaceful and law-abiding spirit among the people.

7. The decrease in fines for forest offences must be regarded with satisfaction. In 1898 the revenue under this head was Rs. 1,736·25. The firm restriction of chena cultivation and increased protection of Crown lands raised it in 1899 to Rs. 5,074·75. The same pressure and protection were maintained in 1900, so that the substantial decrease may be taken to indicate a decrease in chena cultivation and an increase in the security of Crown land against encroachment.

8. Police Court fines vary much in accordance with the disposition of the Magistrate, but in this instance the decrease also points to a diminution in the number of cases and of crime itself.

9. The increase in survey fees and land sales go together, and show a satisfactory demand for land. At the last land sales in November I was struck by the competition for waste high lands, which fetched about Rs. 30 per acre, or double their former average. This increase, I believe, to be due to the increased protection of such lands against illicit chenaing and encroachment.

10. I annex a statement of extent sold and settled and amounts realized :—

Year.	Extent sold. A. R. P.	Settled on Certificate of Quiet Possession. A. R. P.	Settled on Half-improved Value. A. R. P.	Amount realized. Rs. c.
1898 ...	421 3 24	573 1 37	1 3 38	5,435 0
1899 ...	304 0 21	81 1 5	29 1 15	23,760 31
1900 ...	555 3 29	134 3 12	34 1 23	12,136 50

11. The sales were entirely to natives, and almost entirely to people of the district, and the good prices realized point to an increase of prosperity.

12. The increase in irrigation recoveries does not mean a corresponding increase in cultivation, but merely that this account, which I found in much confusion and arrear, has at last been put in order, enabling not only what is due for the year to be promptly recovered, but arrears of former years brought in as well.

13. No Crown lands are now rented out, so this head of revenue will gradually go down to small dimensions.

14. Much of the increase under Timber is due to a record sale of the right to collect ranawara bark in 1901 for Rs. 1,100.

15. The item "Sale of Crops in Crown Lands" represents moneys realized by sale of unlicensed chena crops in pursuance of the restrictive and protective policy adopted.

16. The sum credited under "Police Rates" is the amount recovered from the Nakulugamuwa villagers on account of the force of punitive police quartered in them in 1899.

17. A sum of Rs. 22,368 was credited in the Galle Kachcheri on account of arrack revenue of the Hambantota District for 1900, as compared with Rs. 20,515 for 1899.

18. The expenditure of the year was Rs. 51,690·75, as compared with Rs. 55,129·69 :—

	Rs.	c.
Personal Emoluments	18,186	50
Pensions	2,742	25
Other Charges	30,762	0
	51,690	75

19. As noted in previous reports, the present system of accounting does not allow of any true comparison between the revenue and expenditure of any district.

II.—SALT.

20. I annex a report from the Superintendent of Salt Department, Doole Mudaliyar :—

I beg leave to submit my report upon the operations of the Salt Department during the year 1900.

The distance of the salt district where salt forms extends from Kudagajabawa on the east to Kotuwattawa in Mahawilikalapuwa on the west, a distance of 98 miles. Within this distance there are thirty-seven lewayas and kalapuwas, but ten only yield salt worth gathering. These are Karagan, Maha, Koholankala, Bundala, Kirinda, Palatupana lewayas, Jamburakala, and occasionally Palatupana Parappuwa, Embilakala, and Malalakalapuwa.

The year 1900, as was to be expected, failed to bring an appreciable collection of salt, Palatupana only producing a somewhat large quantity of 13,803 cwt., Bundala 7,821 cwt., and Maha lewaya 6,682 cwt; total in all 28,308 cwt.

The formation of the Palatupana lewaya was a rich one, being the only formation at the time. A collection was on the 1st August commenced with only thirty-nine men, instead of about 200 to 300 men to begin with as sometimes in previous years, and collected only 870 cwt. 48 lb., for the day, but if 200 to 300 men could be had, as I said before, 3,000 could be collected. Seeing the state of the weather being unfavourable towards us, and every effort having been taken to increase the number even daily, yet till the 5th of the month the number could not have been increased to more than fifty-five men, and unfortunately the rain came down and dissolved the formation partially on the fifth day, securing a quantity of only 3,961 cwt., 63 lb. However, weekly watching the opportunity, and giving wide notice for labourers to come on the 30th of the said month, after twenty-five days I recommenced a collection with only fifty-three men. The formation was equally good as the first. On the fourth day the number increased to fifty-six, but on the fifth day the number decreased to fifty, and gradually being decreased to twenty-nine on the thirteenth day on the 11th September. This formation also dissolved. During these thirteen days a quantity of 7,624 cwt. was raised. If only sufficient men could have been secured, at least twenty to thirty thousand cwt. could have been collected. Then, after a lapse of twenty-two days a third collection was on the 4th October recommenced with sixty men; by this time Bundala, Kalankala, and Maha lewayas also formed. The second day the number of men instead of being increased fell down to fifty-seven, and on the same day a heavy shower of Maha rain fell and dissolved the formation totally. Quantity collected for the two days amounts to 2,218 cwt., 74 lb. Total quantity collected for all the three times amounts to 13,803 cwt. 97 lb. Closing the collection on the 6th October, proceeded to Bundala to take up the collection there, and although the formation was not ripe enough to collect, yet as there was no time as Maha rainy season had already set in, a collection was commenced on the 7th October with seventy-six men and boys, on the third day rising to 119, and when being so collected, and with hope of catching fresh men from Hambantota and neighbouring villages, I proceeded to the Maha lewaya, and on the 11th October commenced a collection there with twenty-four men and boys; on the second day the number increased to ninety men. As Bundala formation having dissolved on the 10th instant, these men also came into Maha lewaya. Collection in this lewaya only continued till the 15th October. On the 15th morning the men got into the lewaya as usual to collect salt, but after walking in the lewaya for about 15 to 20 minutes the most of them came ashore saying that there is hardly salt to collect, the little left uncollected being very thin and cannot be gathered, but they were persuaded to go back and try to bring as much as they can, but unfortunately in the evening a heavy shower fell and dissolved the whole formation and made the next day stop the collection. Even if it had not been dissolved, we should have had to stop work for want of salt to gather. It was solely owing to want of saline matter. This time there was no chance of taking sea water into this lewaya.

The formation of Palatupana and Bundala lewayas were extensive, but owing to the lateness in the formation a collection in the latter lewaya could not have been made until the 7th October.

Considering the unavoidable lateness in the commencement of the salt collection and closeness of the rainy season, we could not have enjoyed a longer lease, yet if there had been a larger force of gatherers a collection of an eminently successful nature could have been made at Bundala lewaya of a larger quantity than 7,821 cwt.

21. The following table shows the quantities collected and sold in each of the last ten years :—

Year.	Amount collected. cwt.	lb.	Amount sold. cwt.	lb.
1891	43,824	40	92,049	0
1892	19,378	71	75,797	0
1893	189,562	48	64,365	0
1894	110,545	26	88,172	0
1895	118,344	108	89,642	0
1896	6,894	111	85,327	0
1897	1,642	54	82,442	0
1898	145,637	58	63,682	0
1899	39,812	65	73,507	0
1900	28,308	7	70,172	0

22. I annex a statement of monthly sales in 1900 :—

	Cwt.	Rs.	c.
January	7,504 ...	17,709	44
February	7,659 ...	18,075	24
March	12,655 ...	29,865	80
April	3,011 ...	7,105	96
May	3,596 ...	8,486	56
June	2,543 ...	6,001	48
July	5,082 ...	11,993	52
August	3,504 ...	8,269	44
September	4,275 ...	10,089	0
October	6,791 ...	16,026	76
November	8,176 ...	19,295	36
December	5,376 ...	12,687	36
	70,172	165,605	92

23. The transport difficulties mentioned in my report of 1899 contained in 1900, and were accentuated by the unusual wetness of the year.

24. As in 1899 the Bundala lewaya was the chief source of the supply to the Hambantota stores, and as they are separated by about 14 miles of bad road, which in wet weather becomes absolutely impassable, it was impossible always to meet the full demand for salt at the stores.

25. This caused not only considerable inconvenience to the public, but also undoubtedly a direct loss of revenue to Government, because, although part of the demand was probably transferred to the Puttalam store, a considerable part also remained unmet.

26. All through the year it was a case of living from hand to mouth, the salt having to be issued almost immediately on its receipt at the store, while the carts of the salt traders and dhony men had to be pressed into the service to aid those of the transport contractor.

27. All this time it must be remembered there was more than sufficient at the lewayas to supply the very fullest demand; yet I was several times on the point of indenting on Jaffna or Puttalam to enable me to meet only the local demand.

28. Money has been voted for improvement of the road to Bundala, but progress and improvement appears to be very slow, and even with a good road I consider the present primitive method of cart transport to be quite inadequate, and in this instance inadequate transport means loss of revenue.

29. I have for more than two years been pressing this question on the attention of Government, but so far without much practical result. A light steam tramway or method of transport by traction engine or motor car appears to me to be required by the necessities of the case.

30. It will be seen from Doole Mudaliyar's report above that a much larger collection could have been made if the gatherers had been at the lewayas in sufficient number at the proper time; it could not, however, be expected that larger numbers would go to these remote places only to find the formation dissolved by a shower of rain.

31. If some means existed whereby the gatherers could be quickly transported to the scene of the labour and back again, there can be no doubt that unsettled weather would not affect the collection and cause such heavy loss as it now does.

32. In short, both in the interest of the public and of the revenue, facility of transport between the lewayas and the stores is a matter of the first importance, and one which it is the duty of Government to provide for in some more satisfactory way than is done at present.

III.—FOOD SUPPLY.

33. The year 1900 was one of the most prosperous that the district has ever experienced. Rain was abundant and well distributed throughout the year. The water supply was thus plentiful, and produced a marked improvement in the physical condition of certain villages, in which scarcity in this respect had usually prevailed.

34. It also resulted in a very large increase of cultivation of all kinds. Very few paddy fields were left fallow, and chena and garden cultivation gave very satisfactory returns.

35. In the larger market towns and villages which have a considerable trading population imported rice is generally consumed, but elsewhere throughout the district people depend on food entirely on home-grown produce. In the more populous and civilized parts this consists of rice, fine grain, vegetables, fruit, and fish. In the more remote villages in the interior there is less variety, and chena produce, chiefly kurukkan, forms the staple food.

36. The fishing industry is an important one, and all the fresh fish caught is consumed in the district, and is to be found even in the interior bazaars. A considerable portion of the cured fish is removed to the Matara and Galle Districts by the fishermen who come from these parts during the fishing season, but a large quantity is also retained for local consumption, and was both plentiful and cheap.

37. The following are from the reports of the Mudaliyars on this subject :—

West Giruwa Pattu.

Food Supply, supplemented as it was by root crops of sweet potatoes and yams, which in every part of the low-country formed the staple article of food to fall back upon when grain crops failed, has been exceptionally plentiful. The reason is obvious. The exceptionally favourable weather has led to the cultivation of an exceptionally large area of land. The extent cultivated with paddy was 14,980 acres, and the yield 239,680 bushels, while the extent of fine grain cultivation was 2,500 acres with an outturn of 30,000 bushels. The grain, yams, pumpkins, and all other indigenous vegetables are more than enough for a population amounting to 75,965 souls as this district has, notwithstanding the large transport of such products to other districts. The imported rice is consumed only at Tangalla and Beliatta, and that, too, by a sprinkling of strangers. The extent cultivated during the last quarter of 1900 for the maha harvest, the crop of which is fast getting ready for the sickle, would seem to be unprecedentedly large, nearly double that cultivated for the corresponding harvest of 1899, and this unusually large increase is due not only to storm water,

but also to water supplied by the different channels opened from the Kirama and Urubokka streams, and from tanks which are fed by those streams.

Magam Pattu.

The residents of Hambantota town generally receive their food supply from Colombo and Galle by steamer and dhonies, such as imported rice, curry stuff, &c., excepting cocoanut and plantain, which include the production of this pattu.

The population of Magam pattu, other than Hambantota residents, are using for their consumption locally grown rice, fine grain, Indian corn, breadfruits, jak, and vegetables, besides fish from sea and lake, which are sometimes caught in abundance. A number of fishing boats had arrived in the following places during the fishing season, *i.e.*, Godawaya, Hambantota, Bundala, Kirinda, Amaduwa, Pattanangalla, and Pottana. The fishers are people of Galle, Matara, and Tangalla Districts, and their fish is partly sold then and there to the traders and partly cured by themselves and taken away to their villages; also most of their cured fish are sold at Hambantota. The country-grown rice and fine grain are plentiful for the population in Magam pattu and abundantly transported to Tangalla, Matara, and Galle Districts. The price of paddy per bushel is Re. 1·50 and kurukkan per bushel Re. 1·50. The acreage cultivated with paddy during the year for maha and yala is 5,587 acres, and yielded 129,660 bushels. Fine grain cultivated for maha 1,695 acres, yielded 27,800 bushels. Paddy and kurukkan, if not transported to other districts, the price will not probably rise more than 50 cents a bushel.

This year rain is plentiful, and never had since a couple of years so much rain as this year. Almost all the lands are under cultivation, except about ten small extents of lands in some villages were not cultivated and left waste owing to the neglect of the proprietors in not placing the bund in proper order and given space for passing surplus water, and consequently their bunds washed away in several places.

IV.—IRRIGATION.

38. In my report for 1899 I stated that irrigation work in the district, both on large and small works, might be said to be now in good train, and recommended strict adherence to the programme then laid down, namely :—

(1) Steady and systematic improvement of the village tanks and working of the irrigation rules.
(2) The development to the full of Walawe and Tissa schemes now in progress.
(3) The examination and undertaking of new works, such as the Urubokka valley anicuts, Badagiriya tank, Pandikulam, &c.

39. (1) The work on *village tanks* received a slight check owing to the departure, early in the year, for the war in South Africa, of Mr. W. Ferguson, who had been appointed Irrigation Inspector and placed in charge of the village tanks throughout the district. A competent successor was, however, found in Mr. Meurling, who assumed duties in the middle of May.

40. I annex a brief report by him on the work of this year :—

"The village tank work of this district was taken over charge by me only in the middle of May last, and it was not long before I found out that the restoration of tanks had only just begun; the officer in charge having left the island on more important duties, hence the little work which had been done during the past year (1898) was in a neglected state, there being no person in immediate charge of these tanks for many months.

The total amount of work performed by the proprietors during the year is as follows :—

					Rs.	c.
Earthwork, 3,025 cubes and its value amounts to			...	...	3,025	0
Bund clearing, 6,450 sq. ft.	"	"	...	...	3,225	0
Turfing, 300 sq. ft.	"	"	...	...	150	0
			Total	...	6,400	0

The Irrigation rules framed by the Assistant Government Agent were passed in Council at the later part of the year; therefore the rules could be properly enforced only in 1901.

Although there were no hard and fast rules, the cultivators did not grudge to perform the above-mentioned works, which compare very favourably with the past year's work. I am glad to be able to say that a large number of copies of the new irrigation rules have been distributed among the cultivators, and I think I can safely say that they have taken kindly to all the instructions given them with regard to tank restoration.

The tanks in this district compare very favourably with tanks in the Northern or North-Central Provinces, where the water supply is not as good as it is here, and I am surprised why these tanks were not taken up for restoration many years ago.

The rainfall has been very satisfactory this year, and there is every possibility of a good harvest. Although the tanks have been full and spilling, there have not been so many breaches as in previous years, and this is no doubt due to the headmen having carried out my instructions properly.

I think it is highly desirable that a cheap but substantial type of sluice should be selected, and that some of the tanks should be sluiced during the coming year."

41. Perhaps the most important event of the year in irrigation work was the publication in the *Gazette* of the 19th October of a complete set of irrigation rules for the district, to the preparation of which the Mudaliyars and the Irrigation Committee had given very careful attention.

42. These rules not only provide for regular and systematic work in the improvement of the tanks, but for the distribution of water, prevention of loss or damage, the care of cattle, the settlement of disputes, and all similar questions connected with paddy cultivation.

43. Another important step was the suppression of the existing irrigation headmen known as mayorals or karia karanno. None of these had been elected under the Ordinance, and there were often

as many as three or four charged with the supervision of the same tract of field. They were replaced by irrigation headmen duly elected under the Ordinance, and known as vel-vidanes.

44. Each of these will be in charge of and responsible for an independent tank or tract of fields. They will be given acts, and will perform the responsible duties imposed upon them by the Ordinance.

45. There was also much work to be done in the preparation of lists of tanks to be taken up for restoration. The names of all proprietors with the extent owned and annual labour due by each had to be embodied in a tank register. Separate accounts for each pattu had to be opened as well as a tank ledger, in which a separate account of money and labour of each tank is shown, and also a register by pattus of all irrigation cases tried.

46. I believe the registers and books prepared will secure the contribution by each proprietor of the labour due or his punishment in default, and also the proper accounting of all receipts and expenditure on account of village tank work.

47. (2) On the *Walawe scheme*, under Mr. Cade, the following works were carried out :—

(*a*) The work of enlarging the main channel was pushed on, the bund being raised where necessary. Out of four spills sanctioned, two were completed and the foundation of a third laid. The widening of No. 3 channel was begun.

(*b*) Lunama channel was nearly completed, illness among the coolies causing a small piece begun to be left unfinished at the close of the year. The sluice and service bridge at the off-take from the main channel were built.

(*c*) The Beminiyanwila drainage channel was pushed a quarter mile further into the swamp, and the length partially cut last year completed.

(*d*) The greater part of the cutting of the channel to lead water from the Beminiyanwila channel to Oluwila was completed during the year, and foundation laid of the regulator at the junction of the two channels.

(*e*) The restoration of Oluwila tank, I am informed, has been omitted from the development scheme, which I cannot help thinking is a great mistake. Its restoration is necessary to properly complete that part of the work.

(*f*) Owing to the flooding of the road between Barawakumbuktota and Liyangahaella, an estimate was prepared for diverting it, and the bulk of the earthwork on this was done.

(*g*) A peculiar saltishness, known locally as "kivula," which had appeared in certain parts of the new land irrigated by Walawe channels was found to be extending, and on its appearance in certain old fields to the west of Kachchigal-aru I reported the matter to Government, recommending an examination by an agricultural expert.

(*h*) The saltishness appears to be the same as what is known as "reh" in India, and is put down by the people as an effect of irrigation by the Walawe channels.

(*i*) On the east bank of the Walawe river the cadastral survey of the lands to be served by the proposed channel on that side, which I applied for in order to effect a settlement under the Waste Lands Ordinances, was carried out by a party of surveyors under the direction of Superintendent of Surveys Mr. F. W. B. Campbell. The plans have not yet been received.

(*j*) As the work was done before the fixing of trignometrical points in that part of the country, which the Surveyor-General himself stated to be necessary before it could be undertaken, I hope the labour expended has not been in vain.

(*k*) Messrs. Ingles and Bowden successfully completed in June the observations required for the triangulation of this part of the country, although the Surveyor-General had the previous year reported that to be an unfavourable season for such work.

(*l*) The levelling of the country to be served by the channel was continued later in the year under Mr. Bowden, sections being taken for the purpose of shortening, if possible, the original trace of the channel. This work is still going on.

48. On the *Tissa scheme* the work consisted entirely of surveys, no work of construction, if we except the repair of the Tissa spill, which breached, being undertaken.

49. As the plans have not yet been completed I am unable to state what the full scope of the extensions has been found to be.

50. More progress both in Walawe and Tissa might, I think, have been made in 1900, and doubtless would have been, had a separate engineer been employed on each, but Mr. Cade was placed in charge of both, though over 30 miles apart, and a too centralized control from Colombo had also something to do with the slower rate of progress as compared with last year.

51. As in previous reports, I annex a statement of what is still required to extend the benefits of Walawe and Tissa schemes :—

Walawe.

A. (1) Raising and strengthening the abutments of the anicuts. A heavy flood in October, 1899, showed the necessity for this.
(2) Providing spills along the main channel.
(3) Completion of branch channel to Lunama (in progress).
(4) Completion of the drainage of Beminiyanwila (in progress).
(5) Completion of channel to Oluwila (in progress).
(6) Restoration of Oluwila, including a system of channels below it.

B. (1) Construction of a channel from the Liyangahaella anicut through the Magam pattu to Hambantota, with the necessary branch channels and restoration of tanks on the way.

Tissa.

A. (1) Raising the bund and spill of Tissa.
(2) Cutting more distributing channels.
(3) Complete restoration of Yodawewa, with proper spills, sluices, and distributing channels.
(4) Improvement of Debarawewa bund and spill, supplying proper sluices and improving channels.

B. (1) Examination of the country and tanks to the west of the river with a view of irrigation from the Ellagalla anicut.

52. In view of the low state of the river during the yala season, when the resources of the tanks of the Tissa scheme receive the full drain, it would appear that the present height of the anicut will be sufficient.

53. Both on the Tissa and Walawe works the provision of proper outlet sluices or doors from the chief channels is a great desideratum. The cement pipes at present in use are unsatisfactory, cause much waste of water, and have not always been fixed at the most suitable spots.

54. The insertion of proper sluices under the direction of the Irrigation Engineer fitted with lock and key, so as to be controlled by the Guardian or irrigation headmen, would remove a frequent source of complaints both by the cultivators and by the Irrigation Engineer.

55 (3) I made myself thoroughly acquainted during the year with the purpose, capabilities, and resources of the Badagiriya scheme, the papers regarding which date back as far as 1874, and am fully persuaded of the advantages of its immediate restoration. The scheme has been shelved so long mainly on account of an erroneous belief that it was connected with the Pandikulam system.

56. I have by personal investigation and inquiry ascertained that it is quite independent of that scheme.

57. I intend this year to urge its restoration upon Government.

58. The inauguration of a new Irrigation Department, as distinct from the Public Works Department, is an event worthy of note under this head.

59. In my report for 1899, when commenting on the loss of a year's work at Tissa, I remarked that "the experience there makes it extremely doubtful whether an Irrigation Department worked "from headquarters in Colombo, and without any local supervision over officers in distant places, is "the best suited for carrying out such works." My experience of the new Department in 1900 has not tended to remove those doubts.

60. In 1899 I had to speak of want of supervision. In 1900 the fault appears to lie in the other direction, of over-centralization and detailed control, without however securing any better the efficient execution of the works.

61. The exact relations between the Director of Irrigation and the Provincial Irrigation Boards have not been definitely settled, and the Director, who has no powers by law, appears to have assumed certain of the functions which are vested by Ordinance in the Provincial Boards, which bodies, never very active, appear to me to be now reduced practically to nonentities.

62. This centralization of the working of the new Department, the supersession of the Provincial Irrigation Boards, and the tendency displayed to override the judgment of the man on the spot are not, in my opinion, conducive to satisfactory progress in irrigation works, and while admitting that the establishment of a new Department must necessarily involve some change in the existing machinery, it should not cause any departure from a settled policy nor any changes in relation and practice which have not been carefully considered and definitely settled and laid down for observance by all interested.

63. While of opinion that an independent Irrigation Department is required by the number and magnitude of existing irrigation works, and still more by the policy of extension and development now pursued, I consider that the method of working that Department and its relations to other Departments, and especially to the Public Works and Revenue Departments and the Central and Provincial Irrigation Boards, must require further consideration and settlement.

V.—LEGISLATION.

64. The Firearms question referred to in my report of last year is now being dealt with by the Legislative Council. I have only one suggestion to make this year under this head.

65. Towards the end of 1898, the large area of land in this district known as Yalawalakada was dealt with under the Waste Lands Ordinances, and by judgment of the District Court decided to be Crown land against all comers. It was then determined to constitute the land a reserved forest, the procedure in regard to which is very similar to that in the Waste Lands Ordinance: *i.e.*, claims have to be called for and inquired into, and practically the whole ground gone over again. In this particular instance a frivolous claim to part of the land was actually made before me as Forest Settlement Officer, although the judgment of the court was absolutely conclusive as to the Crown title.

66. It seems to me that in cases where land has been declared Crown under the Waste Lands Ordinances, and it is proposed to constitute such land a reserved forest, that it should be possible to do so at once without following the lengthy procedure laid down in the Forest Ordinance.

VI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

67. The construction of a new Kachcheri at Hambantota was begun in April, 1900, but the work, which proceeded very slowly, remained unfinished at the end of the year, necessitating a re-vote for 1901.

68. The new police barracks at Tangalla, begun in 1899, were completed in 1900 and taken over in June.

69. Work was done in the improvement of the Hambantota–Tanamalwila and Hambantota-Bundala roads, but progress in these was also slow.

70. The principal roads were maintained in better order than they have ever been before, thanks to the efforts of the District Engineer, Mr. Price.

71. The minor roads were also kept in fair order by Mr. Brunton, Superintendent of Minor Roads, though the unusually wet year rendered his task a difficult one, the roads being all either gravel or natural surface, which cut up at once under traffic in wet weather.

72. Substantial improvements were carried out in all the resthouses in the district, except the native resthouse at Hambantota and the resthouse at Tangalla.

73. A new native resthouse was built at Tangalla.

74. Works still required are—

(1) Continuation of the work of improving the principal roads, especially that part over which the salt transport passes.

(2) Water supply to Tangalla. I regret to have again to report no progress with this important matter.

(3) Water supply for Hambantota. As stated last year, the construction of the proposed Magam pattu channel should help to solve the difficulty now felt.
(4) Addition to Tangalla hospital. This, I am glad to say, has been provided for in 1901.
(5) New court-house at Hambantota, provided for in 1901.
(6) An addition in the form of a T head to the Hambantota jetty, also provided for in 1901.
(7) A new crane for the jetty. This was ordered during the year, but has only now (February, 1901) been erected.
(8) Improved means of transport between the salt lewayas and the stores. I have referred to this in my remarks on salt. A light railway, road tramway, traction engines or motors, should supersede the present unsatisfactory cart transport.
(9) Sinking wells. An annual vote for this purpose should be given. Rs. 1,000 has been allowed for 1901.
(10) Extension of the railway to Beliatta at least. This is the trade centre of East and West Giruwa pattus, with a population of more than 94,000. The line would, I am confident, be as much used as that between Galle and Matara.
(11) Improvement of the Coast road east of Bundala. An annual vote of Rs. 2,000 is allowed me for this road east of Kirinda, but no provision is made for the section between Bundala and Kirinda, which is at present a mere track. Beyond Kirinda the road has been opened as far as Yala, but still requires much work to bring it into proper order.

VII.—PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENT.

75. These have been already described in my previous reports, viz. :—

(1) The carrying out of the necessary public works, including the large irrigation schemes.
(2) Vigorous administration of the Irrigation and Village Communities' Ordinances.
(3) A land settlement.
(4) The suppression of crime.

76. The other sections of this report will show what has been effected along these lines in 1900, and what still remains to be done.

77. The district is steadily advancing in development and prosperity, and the work of administration is becoming correspondingly heavier. As in previous years, I desire to place on record the necessity of a larger staff to properly deal with the work.

VIII.—SANITARY CONDITION AND MEDICAL AID.

78. The year was on the whole a healthy one. The usual "fever season" was no worse than usual, while the more plentiful water supply and relative greater abundance of food had undoubtedly a good effect on the physical condition of the people.

79. There are two Government hospitals, one at Hambantota and one at Tangalla. The former is sufficiently large and well equipped, but the latter is quite inadequate to the large population, about 94,000, which it has to serve. I am glad to see that provision for its extension in 1901 has been made.

80. The district is well supplied with dispensaries at suitable points, but the one required at Migahajandura, though its necessity has been admitted by the Principal Civil Medical Officer, and though repeated application for it has been made, has not yet been opened.

81. The precautions against plague were continued. The towns of Hambantota and Tangalla have a standing force of scavengers. Sweepers are employed at all markets.

82. During the fourth quarter of the year an outbreak of cholera in the Badulla and Batticaloa Districts caused me some anxiety, as it appeared in the villages on the trunk road between Hambantota and Badulla, along which there is heavy and constant traffic between the two places, and also in certain Uva villages just over the Hambantota boundary.

83. Watchers were stationed at various points to absolutely stop communication between the two districts, except along the main road, where I established a quarantine station at Oyagawa Ranawaranawewa, at which all traffic was quarantined for four days. A watch was also kept at every village between there and Hambantota.

84. Whether owing to these precautions or not, not a single case crossed the boundary.

85. The annexed statement shows to what extent the people availed themselves of the medical aid provided :—

Hospital or Dispensary.	Patients treated. Indoor.	Outdoor.
Hambantota hospital	244	3,616
Tangalla hospital	229	4,804
Ambalantota dispensary	—	2,238
Tissamaharama dispensary	—	5,032
Ranna dispensary	—	945
Beliatta dispensary	—	5,990
Walasmulla dispensary	—	2,085
Wiraketiya dispensary	—	1,038
Talawa dispensary	—	1,012
Kirama dispensary	—	1,158
Katuwana dispensary	—	1,218

IX.—CRIME AND POLICE.

86. For judicial purposes the district is divided into two under the jurisdiction of the Police Courts of Tangalla and Hambantota.

87. The Tangalla Court has jurisdiction over the West and East Giruwa pattus, and the Hambantota Court over Magam pattu.

88. I annex a statement showing the number of cognizable offences committed in 1900 in each of these pattus, showing also the number of villages in which they were committed :—

Criminal Statistics of Hambantota District for 1900.

	Cognizable Offences reported to Court.	Found by Magistrate		Number of Villages and Offences committed in each.		Total Offences.	Of these		Tax-paying Population.	Villages with Eight or more Offences.
		Not to have been reported.	To have been committed.	Villages.	Offences.		Punished.	Unpunished.		
West Giruwa Pattu	313	165	148	216	—	—	—	—		One, viz., Tangalla.
				38	1	38	18	20		
				18	2	36	16	20		
				9	3	27	13	14		
				2	4	8	4	4		
				4	5	20	9	11		
				1	6	6	2	4		
				1	13	13	5	8		
	313	165	148	289	—	148	67	81	16,400	
East Giruwa Pattu	22	10	12	77	—	—	—	—		
				10	1	10	3	7		
				1	2	2		2		
	22	10	12	88	—	12	3	9	2,400	
Magam Pattu ...	18	3	15	47	—	—	—	—		
				9	1	9	7	2		
				1	2	2	1	1		
				1	4	4	1	3		
	18	3	15	58	—	15	9	6	1,900	

89. The Magam pattu, with its scattered and primitive population, has never been a criminal division, and it still maintains its law-abiding character, but the large immigration, chiefly from the West Giruwa pattu, due to the development of the Tissa works, necessitates a firm grip being maintained in Tissa and in Hambantota itself.

90. Three or four years ago the East Giruwa pattu was in a rather criminal state, chiefly owing to the headmen having got out of hand. It has since then gradually improved, and is now singularly free from serious crime.

91. Its statistics include two murders in 1900, but one of these was committed just inside the boundary, all the parties being natives of the Ratnapura District, while the other occurred in a quarrel and fight over some garden produce.

92. The West Giruwa pattu has long had an evil reputation as a specially criminal division. I was, however, able in my last report to show a marked diminution of crime even there. I am glad to be able to report in this that the diminution has continued, and I think the division might now have the stigma that has so long attached to it removed.

93. Its total population is nearly 83,000, while its adult male population as shown in the Road Ordinance lists is about 16,400. Yet the total number of cognizable offences, *i.e.*, crimes of which serious notice may be taken, found by the Magistrate to have been committed in 1900, was only 148.

94. Out of 289 villages, 216 show no crime, while thirty-eight villages had one crime in each, and eighteen villages had two crimes in each, leaving only seventeen villages showing more than two crimes in each, only one—and that Tangalla town itself—having more than six.

95. I do not think that a district with a record such as this can any longer be described as "criminal." Unceasing effort is indeed required to maintain this improved state of things, and to secure still further amelioration, but I consider the result attained now, of the removal of the district from the "criminal" class, a ground of considerable satisfaction.

96. I have no hesitation in attributing this result practically entirely to the excellent workings of the regular and rural police.

97. The system introduced by Mr. Wace, which is practically the same as that of Mr. Ellis, continued to be followed by me under Mr. Fowler's direction.

98. By it the village is taken as the local criminal unit, and the headman of the village is made primarily responsible, not only for its peaceful and law-abiding condition generally, but specially that the commission or complaint of the commission of any serious crime in the village shall be forthwith reported by him to court, the accused arrested, and parties and witnesses produced if necessary.

99. As soon as the case comes into court a "crime diary" of it is started, and forwarded to me as Superintendent of Police for the district. In this diary a special note is invariably made of the action taken by the local headman, and any neglect of instructions produces an immediate demand for explanation, which is pursued till finally dealt with. A calendar system ensures these diaries coming up regularly till no further action in the matter becomes necessary.

100. So complete is now the system of checks that no headman can fail to report without such failure being known, and no case in which a crime diary is required can be reported to court and action taken without a diary being furnished, or if not furnished the omission being detected.

101. I do not think any case of serious crime can now escape being brought before the court, for the people are now so well acquainted with the method of working, and with the duty thrown

on the headman, that, in the last resort, the ever-present "enemy" would soon inform if any attempt were made to compound or hush up a serious offence.

102. The regular police at Tangalla are employed almost entirely on special duty in aiding the headmen in serious or difficult cases. The two bodies have worked most harmoniously together, and their vigorous co-operation has had most excellent results. I have been specially pleased with the way in which Inspector Peries has discharged his duties, and am glad to take this opportunity of placing my appreciation on record. Serjeant Johardin Sudar has also done good work.

103. Constant attention has been given to the matter of improving the status of the headmen and increasing their consideration among the people.

104. I have observed certain indications of the success of these efforts, and that, notwithstanding the increased responsibilities and increased demands on him, the headman is responding to them better than before, and the people have more respect for him. The prompt payment of their expenses has removed a former hardship.

105. Rewards were given for energetic and zealous action, and I am pleased to state that the number rewarded greatly exceeds the number punished.

106. The following were the headmen who received rewards :—

Police Officer, Koggala, No. 127.
Police Officer, Bundala, No. 140.
Vidane Arachchi, Tissa.
Police Officer, Tissa.
Police Officer, Wirewila.
Police Officer, Kadurupokuna, No 12.
Vidane Arachchi, Taraperia.
Police Officer, Mandaduwa, No. 96.

107. Rewards for good work were also given to the following members of the regular police :—

P. C. 916 Don James, Tangalla.
P. C. 1,022 Simon Appu, Tangalla.
P. C. 39 H. S. Perera, Tangalla.
P. C. 1,002 L. H. W. William, Tangalla.
P. C. 93 Hassin, Hambantota.
P. C. 104 Mathias, Hambantota
P. C. 30 Valupillai, Hambantota.
Police Serjeant Andris Appu, Hambantota.

108. There were five cases of homicide in 1900, two in East Giruwa pattu and three in West Giruwa pattu.

109. In one case all the parties, including deceased, belonged to the Ratnapura District, the offence being committed only a few yards from the boundary. One accused was convicted and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment and four were acquitted. In another case the accused was sentenced to death. In the third case one accused received ten years and two others were acquitted. In the fourth case the accused was acquitted, while the fifth has been committed before the next sessions of the Supreme Court.

110. A charge of homicide, supported by medical evidence, was brought against a Police Serjeant and a constable at Hambantota in connection with the sudden death of an old man in the police station.

111. The medical officer found on the body a contusion near the collar bone with a rupture in the lung below it, a contusion in the left iliac region, and a pale and bloodless brain, while the deceased's friends testified to blows given by the police on the contused parts.

112. Being suspicious of the medical evidence, I called in two independent medical men, both senior to the other, and their evidence was that there were no contusions on the body whatever, no rupture of the lung, and the brain highly conjested with blood, the cause of death being apoplexy.

113. The policemen after a magisterial inquiry were honourably discharged, and a case for conspiracy and perjury is now pending against the first-mentioned Medical Officer and several others.

114. To illustrate the rapidity with which this false charge was got up, I may state that deceased's friends, who testified to the infliction of the blows, telegraphed to their relatives in Tangalla at 9.30 A.M. that the deceased had *died* in the police station, and at 1 P.M. sent a second wire to say that he had been *murdered* by the police.

115. Continuing the form of last year's report, a comparative statement showing the cases of serious crime for the last five years is annexed (*vide* Appendix A).

X.—CATTLE STEALING.

116. This class of crime does not prevail in this district to any extent calling for remark. True cases are comparatively rare.

XI.—CATTLE DISEASE.

117. There was no epidemic of any serious disease during the year. A little hoof-and-mouth disease appeared during two or three months in the East and West Giruwa pattus, but caused little damage. An increase in the total number of cattle is reported.

XII.—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

118. As already stated, owing to the favourable season a large extent of old land which had ordinarily lain fallow was cultivated during the year.

119. In the West Giruwa pattu only a small extent of new land was added to the paddy area, but the Mudaliyar reports 575 acres opened in citronella and about 100 in cocoanuts.

120. In the East Giruwa pattu about 200 acres is reported by the Mudaliyar to have been opened under the Walawe works, and in the Magam pattu about 50.

121. A steady extension of cultivation is undoubtedly going on, of which it is difficult to take an account.

XIII.—CHENA CULTIVATION.

122. The constant watchfulness and effort necessary to protect Crown lands against illicit chena cultivation were mantained throughout the year, and there are signs that the restrictive pressure is having its effect.

123. The Mudaliyars are unanimous in reporting the extent cleared in 1900 to be less than in previous years.

124. Though the pressure was the same as in 1899, the number of cases and amount of fines imposed are very considerably less.

125. The land sales and application to purchase show that the demand for waste high land is increasing, and that it is no longer the drug in the market it used to be.

126. The year was certainly a good one for paddy, but it was also a specially good one for chena cultivation, which would pay much better than the paddy.

127. It would be presumptuous perhaps to say the recently inaugurated work on the village tanks and enforcement of the new irrigation rules have had much to do with the decrease of chena cultivation, but it remains true that such cultivation can never be put a stop to unless some other means of livelihood for the people is found, and that practically means paddy cultivation, for which the village tanks must be put in order ; or, if work in the village tanks is to be stopped, as was lately proposed by the Director of Irrigation, then large Government works of irrigation must be undertaken instead. One or other, or preferably both of these alternatives, must be adopted if the avowed policy of Government to restrict chena cultivation on Crown lands is to be successfully carried out.

128. I annex statements of the chena cases in the Tangalla and Hambantota Courts from 1897 :—

Chena Cases, Tangalla.

Year.	Institutions.	No. of Accused.	No. convicted.	Amount of Fines. Rs.	c.
1897	1,003	1,546	578	957	0
1898	1,164	1,659	793	1,859	0
1899	2,172	2,506	1,058	5,277	25
1900	1,152	1,505	606	2,205	0

Chena Cases, Hambantota.

				Rs.	c.
1897	7	40	3	23	0
1898	8	32	1	6	0
1899	11	59	14	91	0
1900	15	31	11	150	0

XIV.—WASTE LANDS ORDINANCES AND SALES BY VILLAGERS.

129. I cannot report much progress under the Waste Lands Ordinances. Two Surveyors were at work most of the year. One succeeded in completing half the survey entrusted to him. The work of the other was found defective when sent to the Superintendent of Surveys for examination.

130. Proceedings were taken with regard to three lands, resulting in one being declared Crown property in absence of claimants. An amicable settlement was come to in a second case, while the third had to be referred to court, as claimants declined to come to any mutual agreement.

131. Mr. Lewis had also some large claims of this district in hand during the year, but no final settlement has yet been arrived at.

132. There is urgent need for a land settlement between the Crown and subject in this district which is riddled with claims to large extents. Many of these are worthless, and the claimants have been told so, but that does not prevent them regarding some stretch of chena or forest as theirs if they only had their rights, and the constant conflict of interests between the claimants and the Crown that goes on for years cannot be without a bad effect on the people.

133. It is a duty laid on Government as one of the parties to the dispute to have it settled as quickly as possible.

134. It is admitted that the Assistant Agent with his hands full of other work cannot effectually tackle this question, at least without a competent assistant.

There is work for a special officer for several years before a final settlement can be arrived at and the present unpleasant tension removed.

135. I have brought the matter specially before Government, and it is now under consideration.

136. Several complaints were made to me by petition that lands had been sold to which the vendors had no right, but they were, as a rule, obviously family disputes involving title, and were referred to legal settlement.

137. In one case, however, it was discovered that no less a person than the Pattu Arachchi of the East Giruwa pattu had been concerned in the transfer to his son-in-law by the claimants of certain lands which were also claimed by the Crown—one of the large disputed claims above referred to. His disloyalty cost him his post.

XV.—GANSABHAWA AND VILLAGE COMMITTEES.

138. It is my humble opinion that so far as the bulk of the inhabitants of Ceylon is concerned, two of the most important Ordinances in the Statute Book are the Irrigation and Village Communities' Ordinances, Nos. 23 and 24 of 1889.

139. The provisions of these Ordinances enter more into the daily life of the villager than any other.

140. On the Irrigation Ordinance depends the whole machinery of his paddy cultivation. All the rules, regulations, and customs in force regarding sowing, reaping, watering, watching, herding, repairs of tanks, upkeep of channels, and the host of other matters connected with his fields, have their validity under that Ordinance, not to speak of the larger matters of Government restoration, irrigation interest, &c.

141. The Village Communities' Ordinance provides him with a machinery for settling all his petty disputes and keeping the peace in his village free of cost and at his door. It provides the means for making his village roads, opening schools and markets, enforcing sanitation, and in many other ways directly benefiting himself and ameliorating his condition.

142. Perhaps most important of all, these two Ordinances provide the school in which he is to learn the lessons of self-government and good citizenship.

143. Their machinery has to be worked by the people themselves. As paddy cultivators they have to elect their own irrigation headmen. As members of the Village Council under the Irrigation Ordinance they have to hear, try, and determine all questions arising under the irrigation rules and

customs. As members of the Village Committee under the Communities' Ordinance they have control over all village property, determination and direction of village works, and the control of village revenue and expenditure, while as councillors sitting with the President in the Village Tribunal they exercise the very highest functions of judges.

144. The Village Committees of this district have control of funds amounting annually to about Rs. 12,000, and labour worth about Rs. 6,000.

145. Such being their importance, I have been surprised at the very slight mention, or in some instances total absence of mention, in administration reports of the work done under these Ordinances. A statement of cases pending, instituted, and disposed of in the Gansabhawas is, as a rule, the only reference made to this important subject.

146. I should like to see full accounts given every year in the administration reports of all receipts and expenditure, both in labour and in money on account of village irrigation and village works, and showing how far those liable have discharged their liability.

147. As stated in my report of last year, a set of books is now in use here which gives me complete knowledge and control of these accounts, and which enables me to encourage the committees and the people in self-government and in providing for village wants.

148. In 1900 I had printed and widely distributed throughout the district for the information of the people a complete and detailed statement of all receipts and expenditure, labour contributed, and work done in each pattu in 1899, showing also the labour contributed and the work on which it was expended in each village.

149. I have now ready a similar account for 1900, which will be printed and published in the same way.

150. I look for the happiest results from such publication in the interest taken by the people in the work done, and in the detection and prevention of any fraud or mismanagement connected with it.

151. All existing village works were maintained in good order during the year. Many were greatly improved, and several new works undertaken.

152. In the Magam pattu the following are new works :—

Road from Arabokka to Sittrakala.
Road from Pallunalala to Yahangala.
Road from Tissa resthouse along the main channel to the dispensary.
Repair of the Wirawila well.
All the above roads are cart roads.

153. In the East Giruwa pattu :—

Road from Middeniya to Wiraketiya.
Road from Middeniya to Kolonna korale.
Road from Talawa to Gonadeniya.
Road from Angunakolapelessa to Kattakuduwa.

154. In the West Giruwa pattu most excellent work was done, as will appear from the following extracts from the report of the Chairman of the Village Committees :—

New Cart Roads opened during the Year.

Wiraketiya-Welipitiya road through Galpotte-yaya, Heellege-ayna, and other divisions of Julampitiya, 16 miles. This is entirely a new road opened early in the year, and the first cart which went over it was the Assistant Government Agent's one. It has proved to be of the highest utility for the people of remote villages of Giruwa pattu East and West and Kolonna korale in Province of Sabaragamuwa.

Ranna-Angunakolapelessa road, 8 miles.
Beligalla-Bedigama road, 6 miles.
Pallatara-Beligalla road, 4 miles.
Nihiluwa-Kotamba road, 4 miles.
Miriswatta-Galagama road, 4 miles.
Nakulugama-Pussala road, 6 miles.

Besides the above work, an abandoned well at Ranna was restored. Large number of culverts on Puwakdanduwa road were made. Four permanent buildings were put up at Kahandamodara, Palatuduwa, Julampitiya, and Katuwana for schools. A large temporary building was put up to accommodate the children of the Nakulugama school, which had collapsed owing to heavy blowing. A contract has been given to put up a permanent building at Nakulugama for a sum of Rs. 1,200. The existing school, bungalows, Gansabhawa courts, and circuit bungalows were kept in repair. Improvements have been done to school gardens. Two stables were made for Katuwana bungalow. All the markets were repaired. A room was built at the Ranna market to be used for a salt depôt. The cost of lighting the streets and upkeep of the public latrines were paid out of Gansabhawa funds.

Two wooden seats, cut out of stumps of trees, were made at the teak garden. The esplanade, to some extent, was kept clear of brushwood.

Arrangements have been made to put up signboards naming the public thoroughfares of the district. The bazaars were kept in a sanitary condition by employing coolies by Village Committee's funds.

Additional rooms were made for the Tangalla madama and a caretaker was appointed at a monthly salary of Re. 1·50.

Arrangements have also been made to introduce a street lamp to every bazaar and a public latrine to Beliatta.

Large number of bridges and culverts are taken in hand, and a series of cattle sheds are being made.

The markets fetched the following rents, which are found to be the best revenue the market paid since they were opened :—

	Rs.
Tangalla	280
Beliatta	1,315
Walasmulla	600
Wiraketiya	400
Kirama	15
Ranna	30
Total ...	2,640

Arrangements are being made for the acquisition of lands at Nakulugama, Beliatta, Katuwana, and Julampitiya for the purpose of opening more markets in the district.

155. The labour and money accounts of each pattu are annexed (*vide* Appendices B and C).

156. There is only one Village Tribunal in the district in West Giruwa pattu, under the presidency of Mr. de Silva.

157. I can speak only in the highest terms of the work done by him. His cases and judgments display the greatest care, judiciousness and integrity.

158. The following is a statement of the work done in the year :—

Work done in Gansabhawa.

Criminal.	Cases.	*Civil.*	Cases.
Pending on January 1, 1900	262	Pending on January 1, 1900	61
Institutions	1,609	Institutions	962
	1,871		1,023
Convictions	608		
Dismissals and acquittals	1,154	Disposed of	965
Pending on December 31, 1900 ...	109	Pending on December 31, 1900	58
	1,871		1,023

Appeals.

To Assistant Government Agent.	Criminal.	Civil.	*To H. E. the Governor.*	Criminal.	Civil.
Affirmed	35	95	Affirmed	5	10
Set aside	2	2	Set aside	—	—
	37	97		5	10

159. The fines imposed amounted to Rs. 2,075, as against Rs. 3,050 in 1899.

Magam Pattu.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.	PAYMENTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance brought forward ...	—	607 89	(1) Pay of clerk to the Chairman, Village Committee ...	240 0	
Commutation of labour ...	1,021 50		(2) Pay of extra Gansabhawa clerk	60 0	
Market fund	134 68		(3) Repairing the Green market at Hambantota ...	79 15	
Miscellaneous	108 0	1,264 18	(4) Cost of construction of a school building at Tissamaharama	200 0	
			(5) Village Committee printed forms	45 51	
			(6) Other miscellaneous charges...	55 85	
					680 51
			Balance ...	—	1,191 56
		1,872 7			1,872 7

East Giruwa Pattu.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.	PAYMENTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance brought forward ...	—	513 73	(1) Pay of the clerk to the Chairman, Village Committee ...	240 0	
Commutation of labour ...	733 50	733 50	(2) Pay of the extra Gansabhawa clerk	60 0	
			(3) Village Committee printed forms	45 51	
			(4) Other miscellaneous charges...	68 35	
					413 86
			Balance ...	—	833 37
		1,247 23			1,247 23

XVI.—EDUCATION.

160. Considerable attention has been given by myself and the chief headmen to the encouragement of education.

161. The results in the West Giruwa pattu have been fairly satisfactory, and, given a good teacher, the people are not backward in sending their children to school.

162. In the other two pattus the results are not satisfactory.

163. Three new Government schools built and maintained from Gansabhawa funds were added during the year to the eight already established in West Giruwa pattu. They are situated at Palatuduwa, Katuwana, and Julampitiya.

164. The other Government schools both in west Giruwa pattu and Magam pattu were maintained in good order during the year. There are no Government schools in East Giruwa pattu.

165. The following statement gives the schools and average daily attendance :—

Government Schools maintained by Gansabhawa Funds.

	Average Daily Attendance.		Average Daily Attendance.
Wiraketiya ...	... 35	Nakulugama ...	... 100
Nihiluwa ...	... 90	Katuwana ...	... 20
Pallattara ...	... 30	Julampitiya ...	... 30
Kirama ...	... 30	Palutuduwa ..	... 30
Walasmulla ...	... 45	Ranna ...	... 24
Kahandamodara ...	... 40		
Voluntary Schools.			
Sinimodara (Wesleyan)	... —	Tangalla (Vernacular)	... —
Modarawewa do.	... —	Do. (Buddhist)	... —
Kahawatta do.	... —	Do. (Roman Catholic)	... —
Getamanna do.	... —	Beliatta (Buddhist)	... —
Sitinamaluwa do.	... —	Morakitiara do.	... —
Godigamuwa do.	... —	Bedigama (Wesleyan)	... —
Tangalla (Church of England)	... —		
East Giruwa Pattu.			
Walawe boys (Wesleyan)	... 24	Lunawa (Wesleyan)	... 13
Welipatanwila do.	... 20	Hatagalla do.	... 19
Magam Pattu.			
Hambantota (C. M. S.)	... 67	Hambantota (Arabic) girls	... 18
Do. (R. C.) boys	... 67	Do. (Miss Jansz's private) girls	... 9
Do. (R. C.) girls	... 46	Tissa (Gansabhawa)	... 12
Do. (Arabic) boys	... 13	Bundala do.	... 10
Do. (Arabic) girls	... 39	Megahajandura do.	... 10
Do. do. boys	... 35		

XVII.—FOREST WORK.

166. Speaking roughly, the northern half and eastern half of the Magam pattu have been handed over to the administration of the Forest Department, the rest of the district remaining in charge of the Government Agent and Assistant Government Agent.

167. The West and East Giruwa pattus are worked by me through the Forest Ranger, Mr. Fernando, and two forest watchers assisted by the headmen. In the Magam pattu, where but little forest work is done, the headmen are responsible.

168. The chief work carried out was the demarcation of the reserved forests Gonadeniya and Mahamayamukalana by a single 6-foot line enclosing an area of about 1,240 acres, with numbered boundary posts at convenient spots. The Miriswatta reserve was also similarly demarcated.

169. A hundred ebony trees were felled departmentally in the Gonadeniya reserve.

170. The supply of timber to Public Departments and private persons was carefully supervised.

171. The right to collect various kinds of minor produce was sold, the right to collect ranawara bark alone fetching Rs. 1,100.

172. The protection of Crown lands from illicit chenaing fell mainly on the headmen, but the Forest Ranger was employed in checking the clearings with the cases instituted, and seeing that none were omitted. He was also specially charged with prosecutions for illegal fellings.

173. It gives me pleasure to record that Mr. Fernando has worked very well indeed.

174. The total expenditure on forest work, including salaries and allowances was Rs. 1,640, while the revenue obtained was Rs. 6,696·80, a sufficiently satisfactory result.

175. The following are the chief items of revenue :—

	Rs. c.
Value of timber supplied to Public Departments (paper credit) ...	984 19
Sale of timber to private purchasers	766 47
Sale of minor produce : ranawara	1,100 0
Sale of firewood	2 71
Compensation for forest offences Fines in chena cases Fines in timber cases	2,294 25
Sale of chena produce	1,504 14
Sale of right to collect jak fruits, kitul, and other minor produce ...	45 4
Total Rs. ...	6,696 80

The free grants for agricultural purposes, schools, &c., amounted in value to Rs. 358·84.

XVIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

176. *Game Sanctuary.*—Early in the year the game watchers were handed over to the immediate supervision and control of the Assistant Conservator of Forests, the Assistant Government Agent being charged with a general superintendence.

177. After proceedings taken by me as Forest Settlement Officer, the sanctuary was proclaimed a reserved forest on 23rd March, 1900.

178. There is no doubt that the game within the reserve has greatly increased in numbers, the buffaloes being so numerous that I suggested a kraal so as to thin them out somewhat, and help to meet the great demand for agricultural purposes. This, however, was not carried out.

179. An incursion was made by same poachers from the Eastern Province, but little damage was done by them.

180. The temptation to raid, however, is becoming stronger every year, not merely for the game, but for the forest produce in the shape of shed-horns, honey, &c., which is steadily accumulating. I have recommended a permanent increase in the number of watchers.

181. Rules under section 26 (*d*) and 27 (*b*) of the Ordinance should be framed by the Forest Department, in whose charge the reserve is.

182. *Licenses.*—

	1898.	1899.	1900.	Value of Stamps in 1900. Rs. c.
To kill game ...	25	54	31	108 50
Do. elephants	5	15	8	800 0
Do. buffaloes	12	35	13	260 0
To capture buffaloes	—	—	10	20 0
	42	104	62	1,188 50
Firearms license ...	63	335	385	475 25
Gunpowder ...	4	8	10	47 0
Cart ...	406	446	468	1,404 0
Liquor ...	4	4	4	450 0
			Total ...	3,564 75

183. The opium licenses at Hambantota and Tangalla fetched Rs. 960 and Rs. 510 respectively for 1900, being the first time they were sold by auction.

XIX.—WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

184. It is not always easy to say what is not routine. Even the preparation of new irrigation rules, the inauguration of regular work in village tanks, and the working up and systematising of the village committees, though new departures, have yet a large element of routine in them.

185. I made a tour through the game sanctuary in February, on which a descriptive report was sent in.

186. In June I supervised the large pilgrimage to Tissa on the occasion of the final fixing of the brass pinnacle on the dagoba. The people assembled numbered 45,000, as shown by a census I caused to be taken, and the cash offerings alone amounted to Rs. 10,760.

187. The pilgrimage is worthy of remark as all the arrangements for the camping of the people, their sanitation, and medical attention were carried out by the dagoba committee consisting of Messrs. C. F. S. Jayawickrama, A. Amarasinghe, and Medhankara Terunnanse, and were extremely well done. If the organizers of every pilgrimage only acted in the same way, not only would there be no need for a Pilgrimages Ordinance, but the increase in offerings would more than cover the expense.

188. From the 23rd July to the 15th August I was engaged in the supervision of the Kataragam pilgrimage in Uva. There were only about 2,600 people present all told. The temple managers take no care of the pilgrims, everything done in that way being done by Government. It was a complete contrast to the Tissa organization. I had to visit Kataragam again for a week in December, at the time of the Ilmasa pilgrimage, on account of the outbreak of cholera both there and in other villages of Uva. There were no cases during the pilgrimage, which is a very small one.

189. A good Ratemahatmaya or Police Inspector could do all that is required in regulating these pilgrimages.

XX.—EVENTS OF INTEREST.

190. These were chiefly official changes.

191. Mr. Wace, after a vigorous and successful administration of the Province, was promoted to the Government Agency of the Central Province from the beginning of the year, and was succeeded by Mr. Fowler.

192. Mr. Fox succeeded Mr. Bartlett as District Judge and Police Magistrate, Tangalla, in January, and was in turn replaced by Mr. Russell in August.

193. Mr. Moss, Assistant Conservator of Forests, went on home leave in March, Mr. Lewis, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Western Province, acting for him, in addition to his own duties.

194. Mr. Meurling succeeded Mr. Ferguson as Inspector of Village Tanks in May.

195. Mr. Price, the District Engineer, left in September on being appointed to Kotagala, and was succeeded by Mr. De Silva.

196. The new irrigation rules for the whole district were approved by His Excellency the Governor and published in the *Gazette* of the 19th October, 1900.

B. HORSBURGH,
Assistant Government Agent.

Hambantota Kachcheri,
March 27, 1901.

29(1)01

APPENDIX.

A.—Comparative Statement showing the Cases of Serious Crime for the last Five Years.

Nature of Offence.	No. of Cases.					No. of Persons charged.					No. of Persons discharged in Police Court without Trial.				
	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Tangalla.															
Murder	10	6	7	7	6	13	11	15	19	22	—	—	—	—	—
Culpable homicide	—	1	1	1	—	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grievous hurt	15	27	19	18	—	55	43	56	57	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hurt, knife	46	57	66	47	68	82	90	110	73	117	10	—	—	—	—
Robbery	42	46	86	109	—	98	129	193	261	—	31	4	1	—	—
House-breaking	12	10	37	46	—	25	17	67	39	—	7	—	—	—	—
Mischief by fire	2	6	8	8	—	3	8	16	13	—	—	1	—	—	—
Rape	3	2	6	5	—	5	2	7	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abduction	—	3	6	—	—	—	8	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cattle stealing	126	142	144	126	—	397	426	384	374	—	129	37	3	—	—
Theft	139	164	233	209	—	314	389	512	484	—	32	46	17	1	—
Riot	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unlawful assembly	—	2	4	7	—	—	16	25	61	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assault, weapon	144	203	167	123	—	212	326	364	260	—	75	97	86	53	—
	539	669	785	706	—	1204	1467	1780	1641	—	284	185	107	54	—
Hambantota.															
Murder	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Culpable homicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grievous hurt	4	4	9	1	1	7	4	9	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Hurt, knife	1	5	2	4	5	2	10	2	8	11	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery	3	3	1	3	2	13	6	2	3	4	2	—	—	—	3
House-breaking	3	7	7	10	13	4	12	7	15	24	2	—	—	—	7
Mischief by fire	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape	—	1	—	1	1	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Abduction	1	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Cattle stealing	2	8	4	10	5	2	8	4	11	5	1	—	—	—	3
Theft	47	3	30	21	19	85	58	48	28	22	15	—	—	—	7
Riot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unlawful assembly	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Assault, weapon	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	61	63	56	52	48	114	103	75	72	71	22	—	—	1	22

Nature of Offence.	No. of Persons dealt with in Police Court upon Evidence.										No. of Persons committed for Trial and dealt with in District Court.										No. of Persons committed for Trial and dealt with in Supreme Court.									
	1896		1897		1898		1899		1900		1896		1897		1898		1899		1900		1896		1897		1898		1899		1900	
	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.
Tangalla.																														
Murder	1	—	5	—	5	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	1	5	8	2	1	2	—	—
Culpable homicide	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—
Grievous hurt	37	4	17	17	32	9	18	12	—	—	10	4	4	4	6	8	13	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—
Hurt, knife	38	34	51	39	74	36	38	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery	51	5	115	8	127	23	193	15	—	—	5	3	1	—	17	13	13	8	—	—	1	2	—	1	7	5	4	11	—	—
House-breaking	11	1	15	1	56	1	31	—	—	—	6	—	—	1	10	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mischief by fire	3	—	7	—	16	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape	5	—	2	—	7	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abduction	—	—	8	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cattle stealing	246	22	360	29	341	40	300	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft	257	25	311	32	430	62	403	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Riot	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unlawful assembly	—	—	11	5	13	12	14	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assault, weapon	67	70	130	99	168	110	105	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	716	161	1033	230	1298	293	1132	350	—	—	21	7	5	5	35	21	34	25	—	—	6	9	1	8	17	9	5	17	—	—
Hambantota.																														
Murder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Culpable homicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grievous hurt	4	1	1	2	7	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hurt, knife	2	—	9	1	1	1	3	5	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery	10	1	4	2	—	2	2	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House-breaking	1	1	9	1	5	1	12	1	7	16	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mischief by fire	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Abduction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cattle stealing	1	—	6	2	3	1	6	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft	42	16	51	5	37	11	21	7	7	15	4	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unlawful assembly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assault, weapon	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	60	19	84	13	55	18	47	20	20	47	5	3	2	3	—	1	2	1	—	2	4	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—

B.—Labour Accounts of Village Committees for 1900.

Pattu.	No. of Men liable.	No. of Men who commuted their Labour.	No. of Men who performed Labour on Village Paths.	No. of Men prosecuted.	No. of Men not yet accounted for
West Giruwa pattu ...	16,242 ...	2,151 ...	11,122 ...	— ...	2,969
East Giruwa pattu ...	2,425 ...	1,219 ...	701 ...	— ...	505
Magam pattu ...	2,201 ...	1,544 ...	161 ...	34 ...	462
	20,868	4,914	11,984	34	3,936

Defaulters are being prosecuted.

C.—Statement showing Receipts and Payments of Village Committee and Village Tribunal Funds for 1900.

West Giruwa Pattu.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance brought forward ...	—	2,419 53
Village Tribunal fines ...	2,075 1	
Commutation of labour ...	1,148 0	
Market fund	2,778 84	
Tangalla esplanade fund ...	—	
Miscellaneous	28 75	
		6,030 60
		8,450 13

PAYMENTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Amount expended on Village Committee works, viz. :—		
(1) Advance on account of contract for construction of a school building at Mandaduwa ...	125 0	
(2) Advance on account of contract for construction of a school building at Nakulugamuwa ...	150 0	
(3) Purchase of a bungalow at Katuwana for the use of Village Committee ...	278 50	
(4) Cost of construction of a bridge over the Vila-ela at Mandaduwa	550 0	
(5) Advance on account of contract for construction of culverts on Village Committee roads from Mandaduwa to Talunna ...	275 0	
(6) Old rails for the use of Village Committee works ...	120 13	
(7) Cost of construction of a salé boutique at Ranna	84 10	
(8) Street lamps with iron posts and latrines for the Tangalla town ...	377 0	
(9) Cost of concrete for fixing lamp post in Tangalla...	49 74	
(10) Materials purchased for the use of culverts on Village Committee roads ...	150 0	
(11) Repairing Village Committee and Village Tribunal buildings ...	190 97	
(12) Cost of sign-boards for the Tangalla town ...	50 0	
(13) Village Committee printed forms ...	91 3	
(14) Pay of overseers employed on Village Committee roads ...	1,443 30	
(15) Pay of Village Tribunal President's staff ...	540 0	
(16) Pay of clerk to Chairman, Village Committee ...	240 0	
(17) Pay of market constables and sweepers ...	1,140 0	
(18) Pay of care-takers of Village Tribunal courts and madamas ...	186 0	
(19) Pay of extra Gansabhawa clerks ...	215 0	
(20) Pay of lamp lighter, Tangalla ...	176 70	
(21) Pay of latrine cooly ...	36 0	
(22) Other miscellaneous charges ...	777 71	
		7,246 18
Balance ...	—	1,203 95
		8,450 13

EASTERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, EASTERN PROVINCE, FOR 1900.

Area of Batticaloa District		2,621 Square miles.
Population : Census of 1901		145,155
Registrars' Returns		143,012

REVENUE.

ANNEXED is a statement of revenue for the Eastern Province for 1900 and also a comparative statement for the Batticaloa District for the two years 1899 and 1900 :—

Revenue of the Eastern Province for 1900.

Batticaloa	Rs.	279,267·22
Trincomalee	"	152,446·31
Total ...	Rs.	431,713·53

Heads of Revenue.	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.	Explanatory Remarks of the causes of Increase or Decrease.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Customs	33,845 60	34,294 84	449 24	—	More imports of "other goods," &c.
Port and Harbour Dues ...	654 60	669 62	15 2	—	—
Licenses	166,278 15	146,153 36	—	20,124 79	Arrack Rent sold for a less amount.
Fees of Court ...	35,237 46	35,846 47	609 1	—	Better recoveries of survey fees on account of certificate of quite possession lots, of fees for title deeds with the payment of fourth instalment for a greater number of lots, of irrigation rates under new assessments, and of dispensary collections.
Post and Telégraph ...	1,695 43	836 72	—	858 71	Issue of postage stamps by the Postmaster-General.
Government Railways ...	—	—	—	—	—
Rent of Government Property	4,824 91	4,989 44	164 53	—	More recoveries on account of paddy and garden land rents.
Interest	1,619 2	1,255 39	—	363 63	Prompt payment of arrack rent instalments.
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	543 97	492 40	—	51 57	—
Sale of Government Property	21,297 57	14,515 62	—	6,781 95	Less sale of timber by the Forest Department.
Land Sales	44,271 6	40,213 36	—	4,057 70	Sale of smaller allotments of lands and comparative fewness of new surveys.
Total...	310,267 77	279,267 22	—	31,000 55	

From the latter it will be seen that there is a decrease of Rs. 20,124·79 under the head of Licenses, the less amount realized by the sale of the arrack rent being responsible for this. The sales of the two previous years were, however, abnormally high owing to strong competition between rival renters. The amount for the year under review is higher than any realized in the years previous to 1898, as will be seen on reference to the annexed statement :—

Arrack Rent Sales of the Batticaloa District.

	Rs.		Rs.
1884–85	37,600	1893–94	36,000
1885–86	30,100	1894–95	46,100
1886–87	30,050	1895–96	48,150
1887–88	34,100	1896–97	54,120
1888–89	26,700	1897 (6 months) ...	29,700
1889–90	34,000	1898	83,000
1890–91	31,560	1899	83,000
1891–92	36,000	1900	60,960
1892–93	40,200		

A decrease is also shown under the head of Sale of Government Property; but this is not actually the case, as the amount realized by sale at Colombo of timber removed from this district is credited to the revenue of the Conservator of Forests' Department.

Land Sales show a decrease of Rs. 4,057·70, due to less demand for large blocks; but applications for small lots among villagers for both cocoanut and paddy cultivation are as numerous as ever, and these will be brought forward for sale next year when the plans of survey are furnished by the Surveyor-General.

Customs show a small increase of Rs. 449·24, and Fees of Court an increase of Rs. 609. The increases and decreases under other heads are casual and do not call for any special remarks.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

The Customs receipts show an increase of Rs. 363·75. The exports of the produce of the cocoanut palm, both coastwise and to foreign ports, show an improvement over that of last year. The export of locally-grown paddy to coastwise ports has more than trebled itself.

The export of tea brought from up-country has risen from 8,335 to 16,373 chests. Annexed are the usual Customs returns:—

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Staple Articles, the Produce of Ceylon, exported from Batticaloa to Foreign Ports during 1899 and 1900.

Description of Goods.	1899. Quantity.	1899. Value. Rs. c.	1900. Quantity.	1900. Value. Rs. c.
Copperah	bags 2,797	21,500 0	cwt. 2,775 0 0	22,100 0
Cocoanuts	bags 23; nuts 15,900	555 0	nuts 46,974	1,520 0
Oil, Cocoanut	galls. —	—	—	—
Merchandise	pkgs. 503; cwt. 150 0 0	3,967 10	pkgs. 25; cwt. 973 0 10	1,993 0; 542 0
Tanning Bark	cwt. —	—	—	—
Vempadal Bark	cwt. 116 1 6	872 0	—	—
Timber of Sorts	logs 19,885	40,189 25	logs 5,006	47,453 0
Horns	pkgs. 10	295 10	—	—
Tobacco	—	—	—	—

Statement showing the Quantity of Staple Articles, the Produce of Ceylon, exported Coastwise from Batticaloa to Island Ports during the Years 1899 and 1900.

Description of Goods.	1899. Quantity.	1899. Value. Rs. c.	1900. Quantity.	1900. Value. Rs. c.
Copperah	bags 15,964	152,738 0	bags 21,549	26,796 0
Cocoanuts	bags 3,062; nuts 57,170	8,479 0	bags 6,124; nuts 2,200	12,323 0
Oil, Cocoanut	galls. —	—	galls. 13,600	17,200 0
Merchandise	pkgs. 7,031	59,157 0	pkgs. 10,448	104,480 0
Tanning Bark	cwt. —	—	bags. 132	775 0
Cotton Goods	pkgs. 54	5,659 0	pkgs. 126	12,600 0
Timber, Woods of Sorts	logs 1,374	1,295 0	logs 1,353	13,530 0
Paddy	bags 9,585; bus. 28,755	34,897 0	bus. 121,170	121,170 0
Dried Yams	cwt. 1,851	3,710 0	pkgs. 867	1,500 0
Specie	pkgs. 7	110,400 0	pkgs. —	—
Tea	chests 8,335	991,451 0	chests 16,373	3,668,726 0
Tobacco	lb. 405,216	—	lb. 678,069	59,900 0
Horns	cwt. 297½	—	tons 13 11 1 8	131,512 0

Comparative Statement of Customs Revenue and the Import Duty on the Staple Products for the Years 1899 and 1900, of the Port of Batticaloa.

Description of Goods.		Quantities. 1889.	Quantities. 1900.	Duty. 1899. Rs. c.	Duty. 1900. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Rice	Cwt	27,486 1 27	14,729 0 11	14,018 64	7,365 11	—	6,653 53
Cotton Manufactures	Pieces	27,216	yds.146,563	1,333 99	1,437 48	103 49	—
Cotton Twist	Cwt.	667 0 14	1,151 2 22	1,877 93	3,485 71	1,607 78	—
Spirits:—							
Gin	Gallons	6¾	—	40 50	—	—	40 50
Whisky	do.	—	28⅓	—	142 34	142 34	—
Wines in bottles	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wines in woods	do.	—	96	—	48 0	48 0	—
Claret in bottles and wood	do.	268½	—	171 63	—	—	171 63
Sugar	Cwt.	2,563 3 8	2,862 1 7	4,484 48	5,016 64	532 16	—
Tobacco	do.	297 1 26	471 2 26	8,337 0	13,208 50	4,871 50	—
Poonac	do.	7,240 2 27	5,781 1 24	1,810 29	1,445 73	—	364 56
Curry Stuffs	do.	1,047 2 5	658 1 19	731 57	430 76	—	300 81
Onions	do.	218 0 25	560 2 1	37 11	95 28	58 17	—
Other Goods	Packages	129 1 14	1,656 1 6	1,073 71	1,605 5	531 34	—
			Total...	33,916 85	34,280 60	363 75	—
Port Dues				654 60	669 62	15 02	—
Warehouse Rent				1,398 91	991 75	—	407 16
Fines and Forfeitures				30 0	19 45	—	10 55
			Grand Total	36,000 36	35,961 42	—	38 94

Statement of Vessels registered in the Port of Batticaloa for the Years 1899 and 1900.

	1899.		1900.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Vessels with cargo inwards	42	3,101	44	3,160
Vessels with cargo outwards	53	3,959	62	4,905

FOOD SUPPLY OF THE PEOPLE.

The district produces more than enough for its own requirements. Annexed is a comparative return of the extent of paddy land sown and the yield for 1899 and 1900 :—

Comparative Return of Extent of Paddy Land sown and the Yield.

Year.	Extent sown. Acres.	Yield in Bushels.
1899	68,480	946,470
1900	91,476	1,206,993

The Customs returns show an export of 121,170 bushels of paddy to other parts of Ceylon, chiefly to Jaffna, leaving a balance of 1,085,823 bushels for local consumption. The small quantity sent up-country by land does not make any appreciable difference.

The cocoanuts grown so extensively in this district, though chiefly converted into copperah for trade, form a portion of the food supply of the people. Fish, both fresh and dried, enter into the diet of the people, being caught in large quantities in the lake and backwaters of the district. Meat, both of buffalo and black cattle, is consumed by the Moorish population living along the coast; but the large herds of cattle which graze in the extensive pasture lands of the district are destined for up-country markets. Large quantities of the ordinary country vegetables are grown in the wet season, and plantains are extensively cultivated in gardens. More time and attention might be given to fruit-growing, but, while paddy and cocoanuts yield such profitable results there is little inducement for the people to turn their attention to anything else.

PROGRESS OF IRRIGATION.

The year has witnessed great activity in the development of irrigation schemes, which for comprehensiveness have never been surpassed in the history of the Province. It is a noteworthy fact, as indicating the confidence the people have in the success of irrigation, that in all new works proprietors have voluntarily bound themselves in writing to repay Government, not only the initial outlay, but also interest, cost of supervision, and future maintenance.

It has been said that the Eastern Province was once the granary of Ceylon; and there is no reason why it should not revert to that position, if a liberal policy is continued in regard to irrigation in the future. As one sign of the good effect produced by irrigation works of the past, I may point to the large increase of population as shown by the Census just taken.

Five trained Engineers from England have been appointed to take charge of the larger works, while the restoration and improvement of the smaller village tanks are supervised by a Chief Irrigation Inspector, one Inspector, and four Sub-Inspectors. The following is a list of the larger works and the names of the Engineers in charge :—

(1) Construction of Vakaneri tank—estimated cost, Rs. 353,654·50—Mr. G. J. O'Brien.

(2) Enlargement of Sakamam tank and the restoration of the connected tank of Vammiyadi—estimated cost, Rs. 59,058—Mr. S. H. Bower.

(3) Surveys connected with the restoration of Unnichchai tank—estimated cost, Rs. 1,560—Mr. R. F. Morris.

(4) Restoration of Tembittiya tank—estimated cost, Rs. 16,604—Mr. R. F. Morris.

(5) Construction of four large masonry anicuts under Rugam tank—estimated cost, Rs. 87,376—Mr. C. D. Watts.

(6) Surveys at Kondavaddavan in connection with proposed enlargement of the Paddippalai-aru works—estimated cost, Rs. 5,000—Mr. E. de Kretser.

Work has commenced at Vakaneri, and to facilitate transport a service road of seven miles in length from the main road at Valaichchenai to the tank is approaching completion. Labour has been imported from India to prevent any break in the progress of construction, as the local labour employed is sometimes called away to plough fields and reap crops.

A similar start has been made at Vammiyadi—the auxiliary tank to Sakamam—and, if the labour force is steadily maintained without interruption, the restoration of the former and raising the bund of the latter to increase its storage capacity should be finished in eighteen months.

The surveys under Unnichchai tank have been completed at a cost of Rs. 1,560, and estimates and plans have been prepared prior to commencement of work, which it is hoped will be started next year.

The four anicuts under Rugam tank will be commenced early in 1901 as soon as the floods in the river subside.

The officer in charge of Unnichchai tank will supervise the restoration of Tembittiya tank.

Surveys are being made in connection with the construction of Kondavaddavan tank and the further development of the Paddippalai-aru scheme, which now irrigates 23,000 acres, but which is capable of considerable extension.

Other large and important abandoned tanks await restoration, but it has been decided to allow them to stand over till those taken in hand are completed. They are Maha Kandiya in Porativu pattu, Wattakandiya and Wattawilakandiya in Bintenna pattu, and Adaichchakalkulam in Manmunai pattu north.

Village Tanks.—Equally good progress has been made in the restoration and improvement of village tanks, notwithstanding the opposition and indifference of the villagers at first. In the Bintenna pattu the scanty population consists almost entirely of Sinhalese chena cultivators who have, from time immemorial, been accustomed to depend on this mode of living. The occupants of chena hamlets scattered throughout the jungle have gathered round village tanks which they are restoring, and paddy cultivation is making fair progress under them. The first year bunds were cleared of jungle and breaches filled in to hold sufficient water for the first crop. A few acres of the adjoining high ground were cleared for huts and for cultivation of dry grain for the subsistence of the families until the full completion of the tank.

Three Sub-Inspectors of tanks travel round and give directions and report on progress of work, while the Chief Irrigation Inspector exercises a general supervision over all village tanks in the Province. Illicit chena cultivation is of course attempted, but the crops are confiscated and the offenders punished.

The same system of tank restoration is carried out in the Panama pattu, with equally satisfactory results.

In Manmunai pattu north and south, Eruvil, Porativu, Karavaku, Sammanturai, and Akkarai pattu the Sub-Inspector has, in addition to the restoration of abandoned tanks, the work of supervising the maintenance of about 250 tanks in use.

The factory for the construction of cement pipe sluices for village tanks was reopened this year after remaining closed for eight years. Sluices are turned out now for tanks which have been passed by the Sub-Inspectors as being ready to receive them.

The maintenance of the large storage tanks of Rugam, Pulukunava, Kadukkamunai, Divulanai, Tumpankeni, Chadiyanatalavai, Viragodai, Irakkamam, Amparai, Sakamam, Rotewewa, Lahugalla, Panama, Naulla, Hakgalawewa, Kehelulla, Maha-oya, and Pullumalai has been efficiently carried out.

A new spill will have to be built for Kadukkamunai, as the old one has been damaged by the foundation giving way.

Two leaks in the rocky portion of the bund of Pulukunavi tank have been stopped with cement concrete.

In the Trincomalee District the irrigation works in progress are dealt with in the report of the Assistant Government Agent of that District.

Annexed is a statement of expenditure on repairs and improvements to irrigation works during 1900 :—

Statement of Expenditure on Repairs, Improvements, &c., to Irrigation Works, during 1900.

No. of Estimate.	Date of Sanction.	Work.	Amount of Estimate.	Expenditure.	Balance unexpended.
			Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
4	Jan. 27, 1900	For the repair of old kalingulas in Karavaku pattu ...	287 0	284 48	2 52
5	Feb. 1, 1900	For compensation to be paid to the purchasers of lands under Tumpenken tank	127 48	126 86	0 62
112	Mar. 17, 1900	For fixing iron bar-locks to certain kalingulas in Karavaku pattu, ...	262 0	255 79	6 21
130	April 2, 1900	For inserting two sluices to Makilur Periyakulam ...	1,320 0	1,298 29	21 71
131	April 2, 1900	For inserting two sluices to Velappuvayalkulam and Periyakulam in Karavaku pattu	1,320 0	1,308 36	11 64
132	April 2, 1900	For transport and insertion of cement pipes to Valaddiyankulam and Sirukkulam in Karavaku pattu ...	46 50	45 93	0 57
133	April 12, 1900	For insertion of two sluices to Vellaveli Pankulam and Vellaveli Anaikkarankulam	1,254 50	1,246 6	8 44
134	April 12, 1900	For fixing stop planks to two culverts in the bund of Tamariakkulam Porativu pattu	209 0	191 55	17 45
135	April 12, 1900	For manufacturing cement concrete pipes to village tanks in Batticaloa and Kalmunai districts ...	1,877 25	1,849 97	27 28
136	April 12, 1900	For manufacturing, transporting, and inserting cement pipe sluices to Seriyakulam in Panama pattu ...	103 25	91 93	11 32
139	April 21, 1900	For the manufacture of cement pipe sluices to village tanks, Bintenna pattu	859 50	845 95	13 55
147	May 5, 1900	For survey of minor irrigation works	1,000 0	263 73	736 27
15/3	June 13, 1900	For urgent repairs to Pullumalai tank... ...	50 0	45 0	5 0
213	Nov. 14, 1900	For repairs to Allai tank, Trincomalee ...	400 0	176 66	223 34
218	Nov. 26, 1900	For transport of pipe sluices to village tanks, Batticaloa and Kalmunai districts	500 0	22 64	477 36
223	Dec. 5, 1900	For repairs to Kantalai tank	50 0	2 0	48 0
228	Dec. 10, 1900	For repairs to a leak at Palukunavi tank spill	100 0	80 60	19 40
230	Dec. 13, 1900	For erection of quarters for Sub-Inspector, Panama ...	180 0	—	180 0
234	Dec. 29 and 31, 1900	For constructing a head work on the Muttur channel, Trincomalee	39 0	—	39 0
		Total ...	9,985 48	8,135 80	1,849 68

Annexed is a report on Village Tanks by the Chief Irrigation Inspector, Eastern Province :—

Batticaloa District.

Manmunai North.—In Pallakulam 100 cubes of earthwork and 200 square feet of turfing were done. This tank irrigates 46 acres 1 rood and 7 perches of land. In Ettalaikkulam 100 acres of earthwork and 100 square feet of turfing were done. The acreage at present irrigated by this tank is 29 acres odd.

Manmunai South.—Tettattivu Periyakulam : This tank was sluiced ; 500 cubes earthwork and 150 square feet of turfing were done, and a stop plank sluice is proposed for it. It irrigates 241 acres.

Ammankoilkulam at Cheddipalayam : This tank had a pipe sluice inserted ; 50 cubes of earthwork and 400 square feet of turfing were done.

Periyakulam at Mutalaikkuda : A pipe sluice was inserted in this tank ; 25 cubes of earthwork and 300 square feet turfing were completed. It irrigates 199¼ acres of land. An estimate has been submitted for a kalingula.

Pankulam and Kunchilaiyakulam at Makiladittivu had pipe sluices inserted ; 200 cubes of earthwork and 500 square feet of turfing were done. They irrigate 23 acres jointly.

Eruvil and Porativu Pattus.—Makilur-Periyakulam at Makilur had two stop plank sluices inserted, one of 6 feet and the other of 10 feet, at a cost of Rs. 1,298·29.

Pankulam and Anaikkarankulam had two stop planks sluices inserted on estimate No. 133 of 1900 (for Rs. 1,254·50), which cost Rs. 1,246·06. Earthwork 356 cubes and turfing 18,000 square feet were completed. Fifty-five acres of land are irrigated by these tanks jointly.

Tamaraikulam: this tank had stop planks inserted to two culverts to serve as sluices (as hitherto they were simple culverts for the minor road to Devilanai which runs over the bund) on estimate No. 134 (for Rs. 209) at a cost of Rs. 191·55. This tank irrigates 60 acres.

In this pattu 1,800 cubes of earthwork and 3,500 square feet of turfing were done on several village tanks, and some of these require kalingulas.

Karavaku Pattu.—Two stop plank sluices were inserted to two village tanks called Periyakulam and Villaippuvayalkulam in this pattu (on estimate No. 131 of 1900 for Rs. 1,320). These two tanks irrigate an extent of 200 acres.

Pipe sluices were inserted to two tanks called Sirukulam and Valaddiyankulam on estimate No. 132 of 1900 for Rs. 46·50. These tanks irrigate an extent of 114 acres.

Four other tanks called Talayadikulam, Kaladikkulam, Kumarappodiyarkulam, and Periyakulam had four sets of cement pipe sluices inserted. 100 cubes of earthwork were done on these tanks by the landowners. These tanks irrigate an extent of 330 acres. Barlocks were fixed to eight stop plank sluices at a cost of Rs. 255·79 on estimate No. 112 of 1900.

Four stop plank sluices in the village tanks called Karachchaikulam, Naviankulam, Vaddikulam, and Periyakulam were repaired on estimate No. 4 of 1900 (for Rs. 287·01) at a cost of Rs. 284·48. These tanks irrigate an extent of 252 acres of land. 500 cubes of earthwork and 400 square feet turfing were done on several other tanks.

Sammanturai Pattu.—Periyakulam and Sirukulam irrigate 494 acres of land. 700 cubes earthwork and 15,000 square feet turfing were done on these two tanks. Periyakulam require two kalingulas of 10 feet, one for the channel and one for the tank, and Sirukulam another of 10 feet.

Akkarai Pattu.—300 cubes of earthwork were done on some of the tanks in this pattu, viz., Mullaikulam, Kularadivati, Nachivanvattai, Putturkulam, Puraikulam, Aladivattai, Tamaraikulam, Etalaikulam, &c.

Koralai Pattu.—Restoration of tanks will be taken up this year and estimates will be submitted for manufacturing cement pipe sluices for several tanks in the above pattu and Panama pattu.

Bintenna Pattu.—Sixteen tanks were taken up in 1900, viz., Akkulobe, Ellara, Kudasimbulagas-Tampana, Pollebadda, Tempitiya, Ambagawella, Dolagawella, Idupolla, Ruttasa, Pulaveli, Dumpalawina, Kehilulla, and Pelikumbra. In all about 1,000 cubes of earthwork were done, and the survey of Padawella was taken up and completed. Cement pipes have been already sent for insertion to some of the tanks. Four channels are also being opened for irrigating some fields near Kallodai or Pallagama. The villagers are mostly Veddahs, who own no land.

Panama Pattu.—Fourteen tanks were taken up last year and are in course of restoration. Pipe sluices are required for the above pattu, which will be sent when about two-thirds of the amount of earthwork is completed in each tank. At present only about 5,660 cubes of earthwork were done in all the fourteen tanks together by the villagers, mostly not landowners, sixteen more tanks are nearly undertaken this year. I trust this year there will be a vast improvement in all the tanks in this district, and a great quantity of works carried out.

Trincomalee District.

569 cubes of earthwork were done in village tanks in Kattukulam east and 850 cubes in Kottiar pattu. A pipe factory is to be started this year in order to supply the great number of sluices required for the restored tanks.

Great difficulty was experienced in forcing the villagers in Bintenna and Panama pattus to do any work on the tanks last year, as no tank restoration was carried on in these parts before, but the people are now beginning to understand that the work is for their own benefit, and are making much more satisfactory progress, and I hope to see a great improvement this year in both these districts, and trust to have a large number of tanks in working order before the next October rains set in.

Chena cultivation is to be stopped in this Province from this year I believe, and I am of opinion that this will induce the villagers to take to paddy cultivation, which means the restoration of village tanks.

NEW LEGISLATION.

There is little to note under this head. New fishing laws for regulating fishing along the seacoast are under consideration.

The Hindus have also asked for some Government supervision over their temple revenues to put a stop to the interminable disputes between their priests and the fraudulent disposal of temple property. The Buddhists asked for the same Government interference, and a Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance was enacted for the better regulation of their affairs, but the result has not been satisfactory. Another Ordinance is to be passed on new lines, the result of which should be seen before anything can be done for the Hindus.

WORKS MOST REQUIRED.

The following is a short summary of the works most required for the development of the district. Those that come under the head of Irrigation are dealt with in a separate paragraph :—

Roads.

(1) A new road is urgently required to connect the district of Tamankaduwa, in the North-Central Province, with the populous and flourishing seacoast villages in the Koralai and Eravur pattus of the Eastern Province. Already a good gravel road has been made for a distance of eight miles to the new irrigation works at Vakaneri, and

only a further section of five miles is required to carry it on to the boundary of the North-Central Province. The old track has been lately improved with a small vote from the Provincial Road Committee, so as to enable carts to pass along more easily in the dry season. There is a very large traffic between the two Provinces, chiefly carried on by means of tavalams, in rice, cocoanuts, salt, salt fish, tobacco, dry grain, &c. The road will also be useful in facilitating communication between the large irrigation works of the two Provinces, especially at the period when the work of construction and surveying is going on. Both the Government Agent, North-Central Province, and the Director of Irrigation have expressed opinions in favour of this road; and the subject of its construction is now before His Excellency the Governor for consideration.

(2) Continuation of the South Coast road from its terminal point at the village of Pottuvil to Panama—10 miles further south. Cocoanut cultivation shows a tendency to extend in this direction and applications for land are likely to be made soon. There are, besides, large restored tanks not far from the line the road will take, with a large area of paddy cultivation under them. A survey of the trace has already been made, and it is hoped that a vote for construction will follow soon.

(3) The completion of the cart road from Potuvil to Muppane. The road from Wellawaya has been gravelled as far as Muppane in the Province of Uva, and in the Eastern Province for eight miles from Potuvil. The intermediate section consists of a bridgeless natural surface road. The importance of this road cannot fail to be recognized, not only for the purpose of opening up the country from Muppane down to the coast, but as a connecting link between the network of roads in South Uva with those in the Eastern Province; and all converging on the future port of Arugam bay.

(4) A connecting road between the populous villages in Batticaloa south with the inland villages in the south-east of the Province of Uva. This is an ancient track much used between the two Provinces formerly. There is still a considerable tavalam traffic on it in paddy, salt, salt fish, cocoanut, &c.

(5) The road on the western shore of the Batticaloa lake.—I have at various times and in my several Administration Reports pointed out the necessity of improving this track into a good cart road, not only as an outlet for the villages along its line, but to enable the cultivators to take their produce out of the large tracks of fields through which it passes. The Director of Irrigation has recently passed over this road, and I am glad to find that he considers its construction as being absolutely necessary, not only for the purpose I have mentioned, but also to connect the two service roads which branch off to the tanks of Pulukunavi and Divulanai. The subject is again to be laid before Government for consideration.

(6) I again bring forward the necessity of transferring to Government the maintenance of some of the minor roads, a list of which is subjoined :—

(*a*) Gravel road from Paddiruppu ferry to the main South Coast road, ½ mile.
(*b*) Road from Valaichchenai to Kalkuda, 3 miles.
(*c*) Road from Eravur to Punnaikkuda, 3 miles.

Bridges.

(1) Bridge over the Kalladi ferry, connecting the town of Batticaloa with the main road to Kalmunai and beyond.
(2) Bridge over Tiliaiyar on the road from Akkaraipattu to Sakamam.
(3) Substituting buckle plate concrete bridges for the wooden platform bridges on the Batticaloa-Badulla road. A large number have already undergone the change, but a few wooden ones are still left.

Buildings.

(1) New Police Office and barracks.—This is a much felt want, as the private building which is now occupied as such is unsuited for the purpose. Half the force live in rooms scattered through the town.
(2) New resthouses at Kaimunai, Akkaraipattu, and Potuvil in place of the present uncomfortable and antiquated cadjan buildings.
(3) A new salt store at Puliyantivu.—At present the warehouse used in the Customs premises is found insufficient to store all the salt, the quantity sold being nearly doubled within the last ten years. The surplus is stored in verandahs and outhouses.
(4) Outdoor dispensaries at Kattankudi and Kokkaddichcholai in Manmunai pattu, Irakkamam in Nadukadu pattu, and Ilukkupitiya in Akkaraipattu Vanam.

Miscellaneous.

(1) Extension of the telegraph from Kalmunai to Akkaraipattu.
(2) Establishment of a post and telegraph office at Maha-oya in Bintenna.

PLANS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

My attention has chiefly been devoted to the development of paddy and cocoanut cultivation, on which the prosperity of the district depends, and to the means of facilitating transport. These have been indicated under the head of Irrigation and other Public Works.

I would here invite the special attention of Government to the opening of the Dutch canal as a means of providing water transport for over 54 miles through the most populous and cultivated portions of the district. By cutting a canal, 3 miles in length, to connect the Batticaloa lake with the Naddur river, water carriage would be provided from the southern end of the lake up to Valaichchenai, where, by the construction of a short road of a mile in length, the port of Kalkudah is brought in touch. Reports and plans were prepared some years ago, but allowed to stand over in favour of more pressing works and for consideration of objections, which have since been disposed of. The value and importance of the scheme has lately been further enhanced by the fact that it will tap the 10,000 acres of paddy land that are to be cultivated under the Vakaneri tank.

I would recommend the opening of a telegraph office at Maha-oya, 36 miles from Batticaloa on the road to Badulla. It is the chief station of the Bintenna pattu, where the Ratemahatmaya resides; and a new field hospital has just been established there. The neighbourhood is also likely to become the scene of mining operations. As the line already runs past the stations, the only expenditure required would be the pay of a signaller and the cost of a small office.

The telegraph should also be extended from Kalmunai to Akkaraipattu on the South Coast road for the benefit of cocoanut proprietors who have recently bought and opened up land in that direction. There is also a large resident population; and a good amount of trade is carried on with the surrounding populous villages.

WORKS COMPLETED DURING 1900.

1. New iron bridge at Koddaimunai.
2. New dispensary at Valaichchenai.
3. Two large additional wards to the Kalmunai hospital.
4. Steam dredger for dredging the Batticaloa lake.
5. New salt store at Kalmunai.
6. Quarters for Customs Officer, Kalkudah.
7. New Post and Telegraph Office, Kalkudah.

WORKS APPROACHING COMPLETION.

1. Quarters for the District Judge, Batticaloa.
2. Field hospital at Maha-oya.
3. Extension of the South Coast road for a mile and a half into the village of Pottuvil.
4. New resthouse at Senkalladi on 10th milepost, Batticaloa-Badulla road.
5. Dry dock for steam dredger.
6. New jetty at Kalkudah.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

There was a short and sharp outbreak of cholera in the town of Batticaloa in September. It was introduced from Tamankaduwa in the North-Central Province by villagers who had gone there for work. Energetic steps were at once taken to stamp out the epidemic, and this was successfully accomplished in three weeks. There were 34 cases, of which 21 proved fatal. Every precaution was taken to prevent the disease from spreading to the villages beyond, and, happily, with the most successful results, for only one case was reported from Kalmunai, which did not end fatally.

Some of the villages along the South Coast road, specially Tampiluvil and Tirukkovil, came in for more than their usual share of malarial fever, probably due to heavy rain at an unusual time of the year. The Medical Officer visited the places periodically and saw to the free distribution of quinine and fever powders.

There are Government hospitals at Batticaloa and Kalmunai, and a field hospital at Maha-oya recently opened. Permanent outdoor dispensaries have been established at the following places:—Batticaloa, Kalmunai, Kattankudi, Akkaraipattu, Pottuvil, Maha-oya, Valaichchenai, and Eravur; and itinerating dispensaries at Paddiruppu, Kokkaddichcholai, Nintavur, Nadukadu, Katiraveli, and Padiyatalawa.

The Women's Medical Mission in charge of the local Wesleyan Mission, which is helped by a Government grant of Rs. 500, continues its most useful labours among the women of the district. Annexed is a report of its work during the year. Four populous centres in the country are visited, in addition to the charge of the Women's Hospital in the town:—

Report of Women's Medical Mission, Batticaloa.

Place.	No. of Patients. 1899.	No. of Patients. 1900.
Town dispensary	2,817	2,241
Visited at home	1,486	949
Accouchements	32	21
In-patients	19	9
Eravur	1,469	1,678
Kattankudi	1,996	1,889
Total	7,819	6,787

The medical work has been carried on as in former years, and many have gladly availed themselves of our help.

The "Jevons's Dispensary" has been very useful. We have built a wall in front of it and put up a notice board "Jevons's Dispensary, Women's Medical Mission," and stating the days and hours of attendance. The Government grant of Rs. 500 worth of drugs has also been a great help.

The work at Eravur and Kuddiyiruppu is growing and is very encouraging. Although this year we have only gone to each place on alternate weeks instead of to both places every week as formerly, we have had 200 more patients this year than last. Our accommodation is not very good. At present at Kuddiyiruppu we use a room behind the school-room and we have this year put up a cadjan shed where the patients can wait. At Eravur we have two rooms in the teacher's house. This is not at all a good arrangement either for the schools or for us, and it would be a great boon if we could have a small dispensary between the two places.

At Kattankudi the attendance still keeps good. It seems impossible in one morning to make up for the total lack of any idea of hygiene or medical treatment which the Moor women seem to have. They will need a great deal of time and patience before they can understand and carry out European treatment. Still we have been gratified to find that in some cases they have really tried to carry out our instructions, and then they have been very grateful for the help given.

Plague Precautions.—The precautions adopted in previous years against the introduction of plague were maintained with equal vigilance this year. The temporary hospitals and segregation camps erected in populous centres were kept in repair, and the headmen have been trained to their duties in the event of an outbreak.

Annexed is a comparative return of the rainfall for 1899 and 1900, from which it will be seen that, though the total quantity was less this year by 10 inches, it was more evenly distributed :—

Rainfall.

Month.	1899. Inches.	1900. Inches.	Month.	1899. Inches.	1900. Inches.
January ...	14·75	11·24	September ...	1·32	3·20
February ...	1·74	1·32	October ...	11·39	9·23
March ...	6·75	0·35	November ...	16·74	22·14
April ...	2·32	3·91	December ...	22·08	9·61
May ...	—	3·68			
June ...	0·02	0·07	Total ...	77·95	68·00
July ...	0·10	3·05			
August ...	0·74	0·20			

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The following members comprise the Board of Health :—

(1) The Government Agent and Chairman.
(2) The Provincial Engineer, Eastern Province.
(3) Mr. J. T. Muttiah, Chief Mudaliyar.
(4) M. V. Miralevvai, Irrigation Vanniya, Batticaloa south.
(5) M. V. Sintaturai, Irrigation Vanniya of Chadayantalavai.
(6) Mr. A. K. Kariapper.
(7) M. V. Umarulevvai, Vanniya of Eravur.
(8) T. K. Sapapati, Udaiyar of Manmunai south-west.

The Board confined its duties principally to the improvement of sanitation in the villages which come under its operation. Sweeping of streets and lanes and removal of all rubbish have been carefully attended to; and it speaks well for the condition of the villages that there was not a single case of cholera in any one of them, notwithstanding the fact that the epidemic was prevailing in close proximity in the town of Batticaloa.

Care was taken to keep a portion of the Board's funds in reserve to meet any possible expenditure connected with the cholera outbreak. This was, however, fortunately not required, and only the cost of a few temporary hospitals had to be defrayed. The balance thus saved will be available for expenditure on permanent works of improvement next year. The new Ordinance passed, No. 11 of 1900, will help to bring additional revenue to the Board, which will enable much-needed reforms to be carried out.

Annexed is a statement of revenue and expenditure for the year :—

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Board of Health, Batticaloa, for the Year 1900.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1899 ...	—	2,993 91
Sanitary rate assessment tax ...	—	—
Taxes.		
Kattankudiyiruppu ...	481 94	
Eravur	349 16	
Kalmunai	953 38	
Chayntamarutu	321 32	
Chammanturai	173 24	
		2,279 4
Fines	—	6 0
Rents	—	231 68
Miscellaneous	—	1,668 46
Total ...	—	7,179 9

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Establishment	212 86	
Office contingencies ...	66 34	
Revenue service	533 91	
Sanitary charges	845 84	
Miscellaneous	1,636 57	
Public works	650 0	
		3,945 52
Balance on December 31, 1900 ...	—	3,233 57
Total ...	—	7,179 9

CENSUS.

Though properly coming within the scope of the Administration Report of 1901, it may not be out of place to include in my present report the results of the Census just taken. The figures appearing in the annexed statement are taken from the supplement to the *Government Gazette* of 8th March, 1901, and indicate a most satisfactory increase in the population of the Province.

Census, March 1, 1901.

Province and District.	Population excluding the Estates, Military, Shipping, and Prisoners-of-War. 1891.	1901.	Increase or Decrease per Cent.
Provinces.			
Western ...	752,268	893,295	18·7
Central ...	291,547	337,129	15·6
Northern ...	318,780	339,014	6·3
Southern ...	485,516	559,642	15·3
Eastern ...	148,365	172,874	16·5
North-Western ...	316,016	345,427	9·3
North-Central ...	75,333	79,022	4·9
Uva ...	127,109	133,573	5·1
Sabaragamuwa ...	230,593	273,624	18·6
Districts.			
Batticaloa ...	122,620	144,589	17·9
Trincomalee ...	25,745	28,285	9·9

The Eastern Province shows an increase of 16·5 per cent. over the Census of the previous decade, and ranks third in the list of Provinces in respect to percentage of increase, the Western and Sabaragamuwa Provinces being first and second For the Batticaloa District the percentage of increase is 17·9, while Trincomalee gives 9·9.

Another statement is annexed showing the progressive increase in each division of the Batticaloa District during the last three decades :—

Batticaloa District: Comparative Return of Census for 1881, 1891, and 1901.

Pattu.	Population. 1881.	1891.	1901.
Manmunai north / Manmunai south ...	36,592	37,946	43,075
Bintenna ...	3,073	3,633	4,409
Chammanturai ...	6,942	9,847	9,124
Eravur and Rugam	9,164	11,961	14,550
Koralai ...	5,697	7,867	10,880
Eruvil and Porativu	9,401	10,596	13,845
Karaivaku and Nintavur	21,856	26,074	31,242
Akkarai ...	10,390	11,940	14,559
Panawa ...	2,290	2,835	3,471
Total ...	105,405	122,699	145,155

The population is not migratory, and the increase is due almost entirely to reproduction. The accuracy of the figures is borne out by the registrars' returns, which almost agree, the small difference of 2,000 being accounted for by the fact that the registrars' returns record births and deaths annually, while the Census takes in all immigrants and travellers.

CRIME.

There has been comparatively little serious crime in the district during the year. The single case of murder reported was the result of a dispute between two cousins about a boat. High words passed between the two, when one drew his clasp knife and stabbed the other on the neck. The accused was arrested, and is now awaiting his trial before the Supreme Court.

There were 41 knife cases reported, all of which were brought to trial, 12 convictions obtained, and 8 still pending; out of the latter, two cases have been committed for trial before the Supreme Court, 2 before the District Court, and 4 before the Police Court. Of the 21 acquittals, 13 were disbelieved by the Magistrate, and in the remaining 8 it was ascertained that the knife had never been used.

VILLAGE TRIBUNALS.

Annexed is a return of the number of criminal and civil cases disposed of under the Village Communities' Ordinance during the year :—

Return showing the Number of Criminal and Civil Cases instituted, decided, and appealed under the Village Communities Ordinance for the Year 1900.

	Bintenna. Batticaloa.	Batticaloa North.	Batticaloa South.	Total.
Pending on January 1, 1900 :—				
Civil ...	—	5	—	5
Criminal ...	—	7	5	12
Instituted during the year :—				
Civil ...	27	1,772	3,185	4,984
Criminal ...	54	701	1,426	2,181
Total number of cases :—				
Civil ...	27	1,777	3,185	4,989
Criminal ...	54	708	1,431	2,193
DECISIONS.				
Breach of V. C. Rules, Criminal ...	21	342	774	1,137
Irrigation ...	5	—	41	46
Civil :—				
Money ...	27	1,758	3,180	4,965
Land ...	—	2	—	2
Criminal :—				
Assault ...	14	214	487	715
Theft ...	8	101	102	211
Malicious injury	1	21	10	32
Cattle trespass	1	11	3	15
Maintenance ...	—	—	—	—
Total Decisions :—				
Civil ...	27	1,760	3,180	4,967
Criminal ...	50	689	1,417	2,156
Amicable settlements under section 23 included under head "Decisions":—				
Civil ...	—	553	2,221	2,774
Criminal ...	—	154	580	734
APPEALS.				
To Government Agent.				
Civil ... Confirmed ...	—	6	7	13
Civil ... Set aside ...	—	—	1	1
Criminal ... Confirmed ...	—	8	59	67
Criminal ... Set aside ...	—	—	1	1
From Government Agent to Governor in Executive Council.				
Criminal ... Confirmed ...	—	—	2	2
Criminal ... Set aside ...	—	—	—	—
Pending on December 31, 1900 :—				
Civil ...	—	17	5	22
Criminal ...	4	19	14	37

In Bintenna the cases were few, as the population is sparse. The heaviest work falls on the President of Batticaloa South, as will be seen from the return. It was creditably got through, and few arrears were left at the end of the year.

Additional work was thrown on the Presidents in the investigation of serious crimes; and this they did with promptitude and efficiency.

POLICE, RURAL AND REGULAR, AND HEADMEN.

The rural and reg lar police have worked well in the detection and suppression of crime. All cases were promptly investigated and brought to trial. The headmen have shown equal promptitude in dealing with crime. They appear to understand their duties in this respect more thoroughly now, for the aid of the regular police has seldom been requisitioned, except in a few serious cases, where criminals had attempted to evade arrest.

Annexed is a list of those who have particularly distinguished themselves, and who have received rewards for special services rendered in the suppression and detection of crime :—

List of Headmen in Eastern Province rewarded during 1900 for prompt Action towards the Suppression and Detection of Crime.

No.	Rank.	Name.	Station.
1	Police Headman	Avakkerlevvai	Nindur
2	Do.	Atamlevvaippodi	do.
3	Vaddai Vidahn	Mustapalevvai	Periyanalavanai
4	Rural Constable	Mageed Kahn	Kinniyai
5	Police Headman	Valuppillai	Kalmunai
6	Do.	Kalu Banda	Holikka
7	Do.	Kasimvavalevvai	Kalmunaikkudi
8	Do.	Seeni Okkasilevvai	Nindur
9	Do.	Raturala	Yalpotta
10	Do.	Mukamatuttampi	Eravur
11	Do.	Kasimvava	do.
12	Do.	Herat Appu	Lahugala
13	Do.	Sulaimalevvai	Addalaichchenai

N.B.—Nos. 9 and 12 were rewarded for the absence of crime in their villages. All the rest for the prompt arrest or for the rendering of material assistance in prosecuting criminals.

PREVALENCE OF CATTLE STEALING.

Twenty-seven cases of cattle stealing were reported, against thirty-five of the previous year. In the former, only two convictions were secured, while the others were either disbelieved or considered subjects for civil action.

Two cases of alteration of cattle vouchers to cover theft were discovered, and are now under investigation.

CATTLE DISEASE.

An outbreak of hoof-and-mouth disease occurred in the early months of the year, introduced from the North-Central Province. The deaths were few, and the disease disappeared after running through the northern portion of the district. Segregation was enforced as far as possible, and cattle sheds along roads kept clean.

The extensive grass plains in the district afford excellent pasturage for large herds of cattle all through the year, but unfortunately very little is done towards improving the breed. A simple law for enforcing castration, as there is for branding, is very desirable towards this end. In fact, it is already carried out to a great extent, but more for the purpose of improving draught cattle; good bulls should either be selected in the district or imported from India for stud purposes.

NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

The following is the extent of land alienated from the Crown during the year ;—

	Acres.
Sold	1,978
Granted on half-improved value	8
Granted on certificate of quiet possession	204
Total	2,190

Of the extent sold, 763 acres consisted of high land fit for cocoanut and garden cultivation, and the balance 1,215 acres of low land fit for paddy. Fully one-half of this was at once brought under cultivation, the rest being left over for next year's operations. In addition to the above, over 300 acres of paddy and 200 acres of cocoanut land of previous years' purchases from the Crown have been added to the cultivated area.

The demand for small lots appears to be as great as ever, especially in the neighbourhood of the large tanks now under construction. The sale of these has been deferred till the tanks are completed and lines of channels fixed upon. In the neighbourhood of Vammiyadi and Sakamam one application alone was for 1,000 acres for paddy.

Large blocks for cocoanut cultivation are not so much in demand now, nor is it desirable that they should be till the 6,000 acres sold two years ago are all planted up. Inquiries are, however, being made for suitable land, which will result in more sales in a year or two. An impression appears to have got abroad that the best land has all been disposed of. Such is not the case. Equally good land is to be had both in the north and south.

Some relaxation of rules might advantageously be made in the sale of cocoanut lands to villagers. To the man of small means the long period he has to wait before any return can be expected must be discouraging. The payment of the purchase amount in four annual instalments, instead of in one soon after the sale, would be a relief much appreciated, and would lead to a rapid incr. ase in small holdings.

WASTE LANDS ORDINANCE.

The only claim in this district, known as the "Pottanaiveli Claim," was surveyed in the course of the year preparatory to taking steps against the claimants. They had already accepted 16 acres from the Crown on certificate of quiet possession, but subsequently preferred a claim for an additional 202 acres on the strength of some old documents, the validity of which is open to doubt.

CHENA CULTIVATION.

Chena cultivation has been restricted this year to a few inland Sinhalese villages which have no paddy fields attached to them, and to those who in restoring abandoned tanks require some means of subsistence till the tanks are ready for irrigating fields. The extent allowed has dwindled down from 2,470 acres in 1889 to 700 this year, and it is hoped this will be still further reduced as tanks are completed.

Cases of illicit chena cultivation have been discovered, but the offenders have been promptly dealt with in the confiscation of crops and imposition of fines.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

My report refers only to the released area in charge of the Government Agent, the reserved forest being under the immediate control of the Assistant Conservator of Forests.

Annexed is a statement of revenue and expenditure for the year. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 3,418·06 and payments to Rs. 667·94, the latter including only the salary and allowance of the Forest Ranger. Royalty on timber felled by private parties realized Rs. 1,567·53. Although all the first class timber has already been removed from the small belts of forests in the released area, there is a demand for the smaller trees still left; and licenses were granted to fell and remove these on payment of royalty in advance. Every care is taken to prevent frauds in this respect.

Royalty on timber issued to Public Departments amounted to Rs. 108·32, which, though not paid in actual cash, is placed to the credit of the Department in terms of Government order. Royalty on firewood amounted to only Rs. 52·85. Large quantities of firewood are brought in from private lands.

The means adopted to check the illicit felling and removal of timber from Crown land were vigorously carried out during the year, and resulted in 92 seizures. Twelve cases were instituted, with 9 convictions and 3 acquittals. A sum of Rs. 848·87 was recovered as fines levied departmentally, and Rs. 629·80 as proceeds of sale of confiscated timber :—

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure on account of Timber, &c., in the Government Agent's Released Areas, Batticaloa District, for the Year 1900.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Royalty on timber felled by private parties...	1,567 53	Salary of Forest Ranger	477 10
Do. by Public Works Department	27 9	Allowance of Forest Ranger... ...	190 84
Do. by Public Departments (value not paid). Colonial Secretary's Circular No. 48 of April 18, 1900	108 32		
Royalty on firewood	52 85		
Royalty on creeper	8 50		
Royalty on barks, stones, &c. ...	90 10		
Fine for forest offence	848 87		
Proceeds sale of confiscated timber ...	629 80		
Miscellaneous	85 0		
Rs. ...	3,418 6	Rs. ...	667 94

SALES OF LANDS BY VILLAGERS.

There is nothing worthy of remark under this head. Ordinary sales take place among villagers, and notaries, before whom they are conducted, are generally careful, for the sake of their own reputation, to see that titles are good and that there is no fraudulent collusion between seller and purchaser. No instances of fraud have been brought to my notice.

WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

In a district which shows such favourable signs of development a good deal of my time is taken up in making frequent circuits through the pattus, examining and reporting on irrigation schemes, new lines of roads, and bringing forward lands for sale, &c. The inland Sinhalese villages were visited and careful attention paid to the condition of the people; and with a view towards their improvement, I formulated and obtained the sanction of Government to a scheme for the restoration of village tanks somewhat on the same lines adopted in the North-Central Province, with such successful results.

Preparation for the Census occupied my time and attention during the latter months of the year. In my circuits headmen were instructed in their duties under an excellent set of rules issued by the Superintendent of Census, Mr. Arunachalam.

A month was spent in stamping out an epidemic of cholera in the town of Batticaloa. The erection of temporary hospitals and segregation camps, the disinfection and destruction of infected houses, removal of the sick, and burial of the dead received my personal attention.

I also paid a visit of inspection to the Trincomalee District in August, and attended the Annual Conference of Government Agents held at Colombo in June.

WESLEYAN VEDDAH COLONY AT KALLODAI.

Annexed is an interesting report from the Rev. Mr. Restarick on the condition of the Veddah Colony at Kallodai in charge of the Wesleyan Mission :—

The Veddah Settlement at Bintenna.

The Rev. E. S. Adams, who has been associated with this work from the commencement, has written a short sketch of the origin and progress of the work. He has also had the care of the small but very flourishing Mission amongst the Coast Veddahs at Kaluvenkerni, and his interest in the still smaller settlement at Bintenna has been very keen. I therefore leave his sketch intact, and add as my report certain notes and comments and omitted facts concerning the work of the year.

In the first place, the settlement has lasted for more than two years, and promises still to hold together. This is a great deal better than it sounds, for our Veddahs are

essentially a roaming careless race, who find residence in one place irksome; regular work, however light, burdensome; and the minimum of discipline required in a settlement troublesome. The last year has been a testing time, and though the advances made to them were forgiven it was clearly made known that they must labour if they were to live. I arranged that the work required should be within their compass, and that the time of a day's work should be considered in a liberal spirit, but the absolutely necessary regulation took off some families, who preferred honey in the jungle to grain in a farm. There are left ten or twelve families in which the birth-rate—I suppose for the first time in many years—is greater than the death-rate.

The work now being done is (1) cultivating the old chena land a third time—this being possible because it is being manured; (2) cultivating another portion for a second time; (3) preparing some lands for paddy under an old and unrepaired tank; (4) tending cattle, 40 head; (5) digging two wells.

Carpentry has been tried as a second industry, but it was a complete failure. Perhaps the second generation will learn to use tools other than the bow and the wood axe.

The Government grant of Rs. 2,000 has been spent in buildings, purchase of tools and of cattle, and well digging, all of which come rigidly under the head of "Providing means of permanent employment for Veddahs."

It is not surprising that the report of a Christian Mission should begin with cattle-tending and well-digging. These things are the factors in "God's husbandry" which make the work possible. There would be no Veddahs to work amongst, if there were not this work to collect them. The "Farm Colony" in our corner of "Darkest Ceylon" must be firstly a farm.

We labour under an extraordinary disadvantage in the matter of language. The Bintenna Veddahs speak Sinhalese, their own Veddah being largely forgotten. On this side of the Island we can get no responsible Sinhalese worker for the salary we can offer, and indeed for a man to come from the West to the Eastern Province Bintenna, and shut himself up in the dense jungle, requires a quite heroic devotion or a very substantial recompense. I have tried in many ways and in many quarters to get such a worker, but he has not arrived.

A change of catechist, however, really did bring linguistic relief. Mr. Peter Chellappa had won regard from all who saw his work, but the jungle began to tell on him and he resigned. I then sent up Mr. Kartigesu, who for five years has had charge of the Kaluvenkerni Veddah Mission. He has seen 50 baptisms in that time and the establishment of a Christian church. There he was understood when speaking Tamil, but his people knew Sinhalese, and when their catechist went away several wanted to accompany him. One of them, Jacob Kander, went, the first Veddah missionary, and has acted as interpreter and done as much teaching on his own account as he knew how. This has been a great boon to the work, and I have no doubt that the last six months have seen more effective religious teaching than the previous two years. The catechist is also picking up Sinhalese enough to converse with his people, and as the children are all learning Tamil I have no doubt that the language difficulty will soon be over.

Mr. Adams says correctly that we could make nominal Christians of the whole ten or twelve families at once. He also says correctly that it would be useless. We must not make the mistake of 1845-6-7, and baptize in crowds people who may in a few months leave us in crowds. This testimony that real though slow progress is made may be believed, and we may see the beginnings of the flock of Christ within the next year.

The tiny school is kept up; all are taught as much as they will bear; elementary lessons of modesty and morality are enforced. Christ is presented as simply as we know how, and the practical life of everyday labour is to all this a help of the first importance.

The most serious discouragements are not the slow religious progress, which we ought to expect, but the smallness of the numbers under our care. Our hope is that the outsiders will come in, but a second refusal of Government to restore the village tank near by prevents our making much effort to gather in people whom we cannot support. The chena land cannot, even when well manured, sustain more people than we have, and I have informed the Government Agent that we cannot be responsible for the long-continued maintenance of those now on the settlement unless water is given us. I hope the difficulty may be solved during the year. I have spent many hours in Bintenna and in my study in investigating this problem, and the refusal of the tank, contrary to all expectation, has been a serious blow. However, if the work is of God, we shall get water, or a new site, or some perhaps unexpected solution of the difficulty.

Our friends who have hitherto helped us are asked for their prayers and their patience as well as their payments. The table of the success of the little Mission at Kaluvenkerni is a story of prayer answered more directly than any I have known in my experience. As for patience, our friends, if they want the work to grow, must be content with a small beginning and a slow growth; they must expect that these infant men evangelized under such difficult conditions will not attain the full stature of men in Christ Jesus in a hurry, and should perhaps remember that every step to be taken is an experiment in a work like no other in Ceylon. Concerning payments, I append a statement of accounts up to date, and an estimate up to September 30, when the financial year closes.

NOTE.—The report was written in July; it is now only necessary to add that by the kindness of the Government Agent a tank was selected and promise of assistance given. Owing to an insufficient survey, the first selection was on trial found to be inadequate for the purpose, and our hopes were once more disappointed. As there are two other tanks in the neighbourhood, it is probable that we shall yet find one which will enable us to fulfil our long-cherished plan and provide our settlement with paddy fields.

With reference to the application to Government to restore the abandoned tank near the settlement, it was suggested to Mr. Restarick, that the Veddahs should themselves repair the bund, and that Government would supply a sluice free of charge on the same plan that is being carried out in the restoration of abandoned tanks in the neighbouring villages. On a subsequent examination, however, of the tank, it was found to be too small to be of any use, and I made an alternative

proposal that land should be irrigated direct from the stream close to the settlement, in which water flows for seven or eight months in the year, long enough to carry a paddy crop through. I believe the suggestion will be acted on. The deficient supply of water in the dry months could be met by the digging of one or two wells at no great depth by the Veddahs.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

The topographical survey of the district was commenced early in the year. A party of six surveyors under Mr. Halliley explored the wilds of Bintenna and the inland portions of Eraur and Porativu pattus, while Mr. Meaden with another party worked down from Trincomalee into the Koralai pattu of this district. The result is presented in the form of a map containing interesting and accurate information, which will prove of great service in working out schemes for the development of the country. The position of roads, rivers, hills, villages, irrigation works, as well as the watershed of valleys are all recorded.

Mr. Halliley has also made use of his time in discovering the existence of lead and plumbago in the Bintenna pattu, specimens of which were subjected to examination and pronounced to be of good quality. Interesting ruins were also found of Buddhist temples, palaces, and towns, and some of the old abandoned tanks are almost equal in size to the largest yet restored. The broad highway mentioned in the *Mahawansa* as running from Tissamaharama in the Southern Province to Anuradhapura has been traced in several places, the broad line of rubble stones indicating its position being covered with heavy forest.

MOTOR CARS.

In my Administration Report of 1898 reference was made to the introduction of motor cars on the principal roads. The proposal has now assumed definite shape, and an offer to run the mails between Lunugala and Batticaloa by this mode of conveyance will be laid before Government for consideration.

BATTICALOA PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

A local branch of the Central Planters' Association has been established under the title of "The Batticaloa Planters' Association," and is doing good service in bringing forward the wants of the planting industry.

DETACHMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

The local Volunteer Detachment of 36 men enrolled two years ago has increased its strength to 50 under the careful training of Colour-Sergeant Seller. As the detachment is under my command, I have to attend drills periodically and look after its management.

C. A. MURRAY,
Government Agent.

Batticaloa, April 2, 1901.

REPORT ON THE TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT FOR 1900.

Area of District	1,165 square miles.
Population at Census of 1891	25,996
Population of Town	11,948

THERE was a distinctly gloomy tone about my report for the year 1899. This year I am glad to be able to report a decided improvement in every direction. The health of the population both in the town and in the rural districts has been good. There has been no epidemic of any kind, and the death-rate in the town, which last year was exceedingly high, has gone down in 1900 to its normal position. In 1899 there were no less than 671 deaths in the town, and in 1900 the number was reduced to 389, the figure for 1898 having been 407.

There was no disease among cattle; harvests were good and plentiful; extensive military works afforded abundant means of employment to large numbers of coolies: a successful manufacture of salt gave further scope for employment: many thousands of rupees were expended in opening up cocoanut estates; the tobacco and paddy crops realized good prices; and everything combined to advance the prosperity of the district.

Each year, however, two wants make themselves more and more felt. These are—

(1) Railway communication with Colombo.
(2) Severance from the District of Batticaloa.

Until we get the railway Trincomalee cannot attract either population or capital, which are required to develop its resources; and until it is separated from Batticaloa it cannot make its wants heard. Tamankaduwa is the true *hinterland* of Trincomalee, and Tamankaduwa should be attached to Trincomalee. It was severed in 1873 and included in the North-Central Province, but from that date it seems to have made little or no progress.

Batticaloa has progressed in a southerly direction; but from Trincomalee it is cut off by the geographical position of the latter, and still more by miles of bad road, by unbridged rivers, and by miles of jungle land. If Trincomalee and Tamankaduwa were made a separate Province, it might have more chance of development.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue of the district again shows a slight fall, amounting to Rs. 1,152·91 when compared with 1899, but it is still above the revenue of any year prior to 1897, when the sales of large blocks of land for cocoanut cultivation brought up the revenue of 1897 and 1898 to the highest pitch.

The figures for the past ten years have been:—

	Revenue. Rs. c.	Expenditure. Rs. c.		Revenue. Rs. c.	Expenditure. Rs. c.
1891	126,043 49	57,591 47	1896	149,770 17	55,198 98
1892	139,064 69	68,379 92	1897	161,871 49	44,941 97
1893	139,527 68	60,555 90	1898	159,849 27	44,941 97
1894	141,882 6	31,803 56	1899	153,599 22	—
1895	147,839 76	56,630 52	1900	152,446 31	—

The decrease in 1900 is due solely and entirely to Land Sales, the revenue from this source showing a decrease of Rs. 5,391·98, while the *revenue proper* shows an increase.

Timber shows an increase of Rs. 2,129, but has not yet reached the level of 1898. However, part of the timber revenue of this district is recovered in Colombo, regarding which I am unable to furnish accurate figures.

Salt shows a satisfactory increase of Rs. 3,042. The actual revenue from "arrack" stands the same as in 1899, the apparent decrease of Rs. 500 being merely due to a late recovery of revenue due in 1898 but recovered in 1899. In Customs we have a decrease of Rs. 3,915 under the heading of Grain, made up by an increase of Rs. 4,750 under Other Goods.

The change is a favourable one, as indicating the prosperity of the district, which exports grain and gets other goods in return.

Expenditure.

I am unable to give the exact figures for expenditure, as this is controlled by the Hon. the Treasurer, but from the figures published to the end of 1898 it is noteworthy that while the revenue expanded from Rs. 126,043 in 1891 to Rs. 159,849 in 1898, the expenditure was reduced from Rs. 57,591 to Rs. 44,942 for the corresponding years.

SALT.

In my report for 1899 I stated that "Government had definitely decided that the salt manufacture at Nilaveli shall cease," but on the 5th April I received a telegram directing me to arrange for a collection of salt this year.

The season was already far advanced, but work was taken in hand without delay, and so successful was the collection that after the first "drawing" I found that sufficient salt had already been collected to meet all local requirements, and the amount was already more than I could find storage accommodation for. The collection was therefore stopped long before the season had closed; the quantity collected amounting approximately to 38,000 cwt., or more than a three years' supply.

The cost of the collection of course added to the expenditure of the year, while the revenue will be collected in future years. Consequently the year's account shows a lower rate of "profit" than that of last year. It is only by taking the revenue and expenditure for a series of years that the true profit on salt can be ascertained.

I annex a statement of expenditure and revenue on account of salt :—

Cwt.	qr.	lb.		Rs.	c.
—			Establishment, Fixed, Provisional	1,195	0
—			Contingencies other than collection	4,159	62
32,049	2	0	Cost of manufacturers at 17¾ cents per cwt. ...	5,688	78
46	2	27	Wastage in transit from Nilaveli to Trincomalee store at 17¾ cents	8	29
58	3	27	Wastage in Trincomalee store at 17¾ cents	10	46
45	2	0	Wastage in Nilaveli store at 17¾ cents	8	8
—			Commission to salt retailers ...	884	56
			Total ...	11,954	79

Cwt.	qr.	lb.		Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
3,786	0	0	Sold by retail at Trincomalee at Rs. 2·36 per cwt. ...	8,934	96		
8,518	0	0	Sold by wholesale at Trincomalee at Rs. 2·36 per cwt. ...	20,102	48		
						29,037	44
			Deduct charges ...	—		11,954	79
			Nett Revenue ...			17,082	65

This shows a nett profit of Rs. 17,082·65 on an expenditure of Rs. 11,954·79, or 143 per cent., a rate which will be considerably increased next year, as the expenditure will be small, while the value of the salt in store amounts to over Rs. 92,000.

LAND SALES.

I have referred already to the great decrease in the revenue from land sales, a drop of Rs. 5,392 when compared with 1899, the level being now below that of 1895, but above that of 1894 and former years.

The following is a statement of the revenue derived from land sales for the past ten years :—

	Rs.		Rs.
1891	2,879	1896	12,818
1892	5,723	1897	20,185
1893	9,521	1898	16,354
1894	7,632	1899	15,471
1895	15,818	1900	10,079

There is still a very considerable demand for land in the district, and applications are coming in almost daily. Unfortunately the surveys do not keep pace with the demand, and even after the lands have been surveyed many months elapse before the plans are sent out.

The villages in the district are so scattered that what is required is a miniature cadastral survey of all suitable lands surrounding each village. This would save the great cost incurred by surveyors in travelling from village to village to take up isolated applications of small allotments.

This system is to be followed during the current year, after which the villagers will be enabled to select surveyed lands instead of having to wait for the survey of lands for which they now send in isolated applications.

The following statement shows the actual number of lots sold and the prices realized :—

	No. of Lots.	Extent. A.	R.	P.	Prices realized. Rs.	c.
Paddy lands	97	571	2	1	9,710	0
Garden lands	62	54	2	18	972	0
Half-improved value lots... ...	7	46	0	4	860	0
Granted on certificate of quiet possession...	1	18	2	0	—	
	167	690	2	23	11,542	0

Altogether 601 lots were advertised for general sale and 244 lots as "default lands."

THE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Work has been carried out under the "circle" system, the Assistant Conservator having control over the principal forests of the district which are included within the North-East Circle.

I annex copy of a report kindly furnished by the Assistant Conservator with regard to the forests under his control, and also a report by the Forest Ranger with regard to the released area under the control of the Assistant Agent.

It will be seen that although the revenue credited in the Trincomalee Kachcheri amounts only to Rs. 7,141·60, the actual revenue amounted to over Rs. 30,000, as a sum of Rs. 25,000 was credited on account of this district in Colombo.

There was a slight recrudescence of illicit chena clearing around Kiniyai and of illicit timber felling at Pulmoddai, but this was promptly dealt with and the offenders punished; the fines and forfeitures amounting to Rs. 285·64.

Report of Assistant Conservator of Forests.

Forest Settlement.—With a view to proclaim the proposed reserves Kanthalai and Chundankadu in Trincomalee District as permanent reserves, I have been appointed as Forest Settlement officer *vide Gazette* of 30th November, 1900.

Boundaries.—In the Kanthalai proposed reserve the areas that had not been excised in 1899 were released in 1900 by cutting 437 chains of demarcation lines at a cost of Rs. 76·47. The excisions are the Tampalakam resthouse and the irrigable lands at Thambakkoddai and Nochchikulam; the claim at Kerudakkallu being found to be fictitious is included in the reserve.

The lines excising Kannia (hot wells) Andankulam and fields were reopened to a distance of 281 chains by 10 feet at a cost of Rs. 42·15.

Enumeration surveys were carried on on the northern side of the Trincomalee-Kandy road between the 13th and 14th mileposts. The cost of the work is as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Opening 200 chains of boundary line	45	0
Enumerating all the trees standing in 160 acres and stamping trees of first class	51	0
	96	0

Chenas.—A few illicit chenas were discovered in Kaddukulam west and double rent was recovered from the parties.

Forest Fires.—The annual firing of forests occurred in 1900 also. The forests on both sides of the road from Kanthalai to Province boundary were set fire to. The offenders were not detected, but suspicion fell on carters who halt by the roadside and cook their meals. They either negligently or purposely set fire to the forests. The damage done to the forests by these fires is very great, and the park like nature of the forests is year by year increasing. If this is allowed to go on, I fear that the reproduction of the trees will be little and the forest will soon be turned black.

Roads.—Velveri trace was continued to be opened into a road for a distance of 10 miles for Rs. 177·56.

Financial Results.—The annexed statement shows the total amounts credited to revenue in Trincomalee Kachcheri during 1900 on account of timber taken out from the Trincomalee District :—

Revenue.	Rs.	c.
Timber, &c., removed by Government Agency :—		
Timber	4,293	56
Timber, &c., removed from Forests by Purchasers :—		
Timber	290	70
Fuel	402	0
Drift, waif, and confiscated produce	6	50
Miscellaneous :—		
Other sources	184	95
Total ...	5,177	71

I regret that I am unable to furnish a similar statement showing the revenue credited in Colombo on account of sales at Central Timber Depôt, as I have not yet been favoured with the detailed statement from Colombo.

I think that the approximate amount credited to revenue in 1900 in Colombo on account of timber taken out from Trincomalee District will be about Rs. 25,000.

Credit was taken on paper for Rs. 3,136·26 on account of timber issued to the District Engineer, Trincomalee.

Free grants of timber to the value of Rs. 440 were issued to the villagers of Kaddukulam for agricultural purposes on the recommendation of the Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee.

Working of Forests.—446 ebony logs weighing 118 tons and 495 logs of other kinds were cut and removed to depôt departmentally from the released area south of Trincomalee-Kandy road and the forest between Uppar and the Mahaweli-ganga.

Trees standing in the forest between 15th and 24th mileposts Trincomalee-Kandy road and the Perara were stamped and were disposed of, except 576 ebony trees, which will be

cut and removed to depôt departmentally during 1901. The timber sold standing fetched the following prices :—

	Rs.	c.
368 Satin trees at Rs. 13	4,784	0
479 Palai trees at Rs. 3·25	1,556	75
34 Milla trees at Rs. 3·25	110	50
138 Ranai trees at Rs. 3·75	517	50
5 Halmilla trees at Rs. 7	35	0
10 Iluppai trees at Rs. 2	20	0
Total ...	7,023	75

which amount will be paid by the purchasers in 1901. The satin trees were re-advertised in 1901, and the highest bidder was declared purchaser, subject to the approval of Government.

Issuing of common timber was left solely in the hands of the Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee, except to Public Departments, which may apply either to him or to me.

License for firewood is entirely under me, and at present only dead firewood is applied for. The license holders are removing firewood from the forests in my charge between the Trincomalee-Kandy and Anuradhapura roads as far as the 9th milepost.

Report on the Released Area of the Forests under the control of the Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee, for the Year 1900.

Area.—The area of the released forest which lies under the control of the Assistant Government Agent of Trincomalee is about 525 square miles. This includes the villages and private jungles.

Boundary.—It is bounded on the north by Kokilay lake and Parayan-aru, east by sea, south by Verugal-ganga, the road from Verugal-ganga to Kilivetty, and the demarcation line which runs from Kilivetty to Kandy road, and on the west by reserve forests belonging to North-Eastern Circle.

Surveys.—Nil.

Prosecutions and Compositions.—There were fifty-four cases of forest offences dealt with by the Assistant Government Agent, and a sum of Rs. 285·64, which includes the fine imposed on the delinquents as well as the proceeds sale of confiscated forest produce, was credited in the Trincomalee Kachcheri during the year.

Plantations.—Nil.

Roads and Paths.—Nil.

Buildings.—Nil.

Timber, &c., sold from Depôt.—Nil.

Timber, &c., sold on payment of Royalty.—The following statement shows the value of sales of different kinds of forest produce under the above heading during the year :—

	Rs.	c.
Timber	618	43
Alampal	67	32
Bark	105	35
Cane	6	24
Clay	103	40
Stone	149	5
Honey and wax	50	0
Firewood	128	10
Total ...	1,227	89

A sum of Rs. 618·43 was recovered during the year on account of royalty on timber of common kinds such as seevintai, uluvintai, nedunarai, and kanukkompu, and required for local use. The issue of licenses for felling valuable timber was left with the officers of the Forest Department. Royalty on barks collected amounted to Rs. 105·35 during the year. All bark is weighed in the presence of the forest officer before a shipment permit for Colombo or Negapatam is issued. The decrease from the revenue of last year under the heads bark, honey, and wax is due to a fall of price in the market and a smaller export to Colombo and India. All the other forest produce, such as cane, clay, stone, firewood, and alampal, the royalty on which is Rs. 454·11, was consumed locally.

Free grants.—Permits to fell timber in the released area were issued during the year for District Road Committee, under special instructions from Government, to the value of Rs. 322·97, and fence sticks of the nominal value of Rs. 4,409·67 were cut by villagers for fencing gardens, fields, &c.

Abstract showing the total value of produce sold or granted free.—The total value of produce sold on payment and granted free of royalty amounts to Rs. 5,960·53 for the year.

Statement of Trees felled.—5 satin, 21 ranai, 5 palai, 11 kumbuk, 2 mango, and 2 aningil trees were felled during the year by the Public Works Department, District Road Committee, and by private parties.

Value of Timber, &c., in Depôt.—Nil.

Revenue credited in the Treasury.—The total amount of revenue credited in the Kachcheri during the year amounted to Rs. 1,513·53, which includes the fines for forest offences and the proceeds sale of the confiscated forest produce.

Expenditure disbursed.—The amount of expenditure during the year is Rs. 601·09. Of this, Rs. 360 is for personal emoluments and Rs. 200 the travelling allowance of the Forest Ranger. The balance Rs. 41·09 is the value of furniture purchased.

Outstandings due to the Department.—Nil.

Outstandings due by the Department.—Nil.

Sample Plots.—Nil.

Statement showing abundance of Seed and Seedlings.—Nil.

GAME.

I beg to draw attention to my report for 1898. I have seen no reason during the past year to modify the opinions then expressed by me.

Game seems to me as plentiful as ever, and though does are more commonly encountered than stags, it is contrary to the order of nature to suppose that there is any disproportionate preponderance of the female sex. It appears to me that the stags are more cautious than the does; when seen in herds the stag is almost invariably close to the edge of the jungle and is generally screened by a doe. It is possible, too, that the difficulty in getting through the jungles when their antlers are full-grown makes them keep cover more closely, trusting to concealment when the does break cover on the approach of enemies and trust to the fleetness of their legs.

In all parts of the district wild buffaloes abound, and about January they come down to the villages and mingle with the village herds.

Teal and snipe are found near every village tank and paddy field, and flamingoes come in flocks at certain seasons.

Peafowl are plentiful in Koddiyarpattu, and are met near Kanthalai and other parts of the district.

Bears and leopards are also numerous, and wild pig are the bane of new plantations.

Thirteen game licenses were issued between January and May for the end of the season and 29 during November and December for the commencement of the current season. Of these, 9 were issued to Europeans.

One license to shoot buffaloes was issued early in the year and one at the close.

Seventeen licenses to capture buffaloes were issued to natives.

Twenty-four guns were licensed and four renewal licenses issued.

Licenses to capture elephants will be issued in 1901. None have been issued in this district since 1897.

LEGISLATION.

I beg to report what I have previously suggested, that an Ordinance be enacted providing for the election of trustees of a Hindu temple. I do not advocate any interference with the *management* of the temples, but merely *power to elect trustees* from time to time for the management of the temple property. A case is now pending in the District Court between rival trustees, which illustrates the necessity for legislation. The case has been further complicated owing to the death (while the action was pending) of one of the rival trustees.

Much ill-feeling is caused by these disputes, and at any time there may be rioting and bloodshed arising from the rival trustees leasing the temple property to different sets of cultivators.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The two principal roads leading to Dambulla and Anuradhapura show continued improvement, and the gravelling of the road from Mutur to Kiliveddi is a distinct improvement on the rough metalling first laid down.

A new section leading to a new jetty near the mouth of the Mutur river was undertaken during the year and is approaching completion, but unless the survey of the lands along the road trace is taken in hand at once the road will not be much utilized, as the lands adjoining are the property of the Crown, and rows of boutiques and warehouses are an absolute necessity near the landing stage.

Some progress has been made with paved causeways on the section of the Batticaloa road near the Verugal river, but a large vote should be taken *at once* to complete this section, which has already been *ten years under construction!*

A bridge over the Verugal river is also a necessity.

A new section of road was also commenced connecting Toppu with the new South Coast road, but progress has been very slow, and it will be some months before the road can be used.

The North Coast road as far as Nilaveli is in fair order, but heavy during the rainy season. The centre of the road over the newly-widened causeway between the 4th and 5th milestones requires to be raised and the road properly barrelled.

Buildings.

The public buildings have been kept in a fair state of repair, but they contrast unfavourably with the Naval and Military buildings in the station.

The jetty is still "as it was." I reported last year that I understood that work was "being done in the Government Factory, Colombo." This year I can report no progress; for if any more work has been done, it is still in Colombo, and there is no result visible in Trincomalee.

A vote has been sanctioned for rebuilding the Jail in 1901.

The new resthouse at Kantalai progresses slowly. Meanwhile half the old resthouse has been pulled down. This work is also delayed for want of door frames and window frames, which are to be made in the Government Factory.

New resthouses are much required at Mutur, Nilaveli, and Kuchchaveli. The two former were probably old grain stores used for the collection of paddy "in aumani," the upper storey now used as resthouses having probably been used as quarters for the storekeepers. Both buildings must be nearly 100 years old.

The Kuchchaveli resthouse was probably an old barrack-room used at the time when military detachments guarded the various tappal stations round the coast. It consists only of one large room with verandah on three sides, and one of the walls is in imminent risk of falling, being already six or eight inches "out of plumb." The kitchens and stables have already commenced to crumble away.

The Provincial Road Committee has no funds available for building resthouses and Government aid is necessary, Rs. 1,500 would probably be sufficient to put up a small building sufficient to meet the requirements of Kuchchaveli.

A Government grant is also needed for the improvement of the North Coast road, which is a mere track through jungle and over salt swamps, which are under water for many months of each year. There are excellent cocoanut lands at Kuchchaveli, Tiriyai, Pulmoddai, Amarivayal, and Tennamaravadi, which would be opened up rapidly if there were proper means of communication. As it is, most of the paddy grown in the district is removed by boat to Trincomalee, while the straw is unsaleable.

If the money realized by the sales of land at Nilaveli, Kuchchaveli, Tiriyai, and Pulmoddai were devoted to the improvement of this road, the district would soon be opened up and the lands would improve in value.

Two or three good factory-made ferry boats are much required for crossing the rivers, as the double canoes, locally made, rapidily deteriorate and are in constant need of repairs.

PLANS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

The great want of the district is railway communication with Colombo, on which I have reported at length last year and the year before. The "train is laid," the Colonial Government is prepared to carry on the work if aided by the Imperial Government. The Admiralty is anxious to see the work carried out at once; the War Office regards the railway as of vital importance; but who is "to apply the match?" The work could be quickly done and cheaply done; it would open up all the rich country around Minneriya, Kanduluwewa, Kantalai, and Tampalakam; through communication between the eastern ports of South India and the Central Province would soon follow; the magnificent harbour of Trincomalee could then be utilized; and not only the District of Trincomalee, but the whole Island, would be benefitted. There are no engineering difficulties, very little private land to be acquired, and consequently the cost of compensation would be very small. Capital and population would soon flow into the district, and Trincomalee would become a holiday and health resort, as its dry climate is unrivalled for those who show any tendency to weak lungs.

Though the line cannot be shown to pay at once, there can be no doubt it would pay at no very remote period, especially if half the cost of construction is paid by the Imperial Government.

I would also repeat what I said last year with regard to the poorer villages of the Sinhalese division of Kaddukulampattu. A few thousand rupees spent on the earthwork of the village tanks would raise the villagers from poverty to comparative comfort. They are a peaceful, law-abiding people, but always verging on starvation. This year the rainfall has been deficient and many of the tanks have not filled, and I fear that to keep them from absolute starvation I shall have to issue chena permits, which I have stedfastly refused during the past five years.

Grants should also be made to the District Road Committee for the improvement of the old Coast road northward and one through the Sinhalese villages. Those who are accustomed to the good roads of the Western, Central, and Southern Provinces cannot possibly *imagine* what passes for a "road" in some of the outlying districts. In the wet-season there are stretches of half a mile and more under water from six inches to three feet deep; there are "fords" over streams which are often four and five feet deep; there are swamps in which the wheels of a cart sink to the axles; and there are boulders of rock and roots of trees which tilt a cart to an angle of 45 degrees; all these combined go to form what is facetiously called "a road." And yet at intervals there are some of the best lands in the Island for the growth of paddy, cocoanuts, and tobacco, and with proper means of transport these lands would be sold and brought into cultivation.

SANITATION AND HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE.

Constant vigilance to keep out the plague and other epidemics is still the order of the day. Strict sanitation and cleanliness in the town and villages are rigidly enforced. An infectious diseases hospital (permanent) and a temporary plague hospital, which can be quickly burnt down after use, is kept in constant readiness outside the town of Trincomalee, and sites are ready in the outlying villages in case of an outbreak.

I have already referred to the improved health of the district as attested by the registration return. There has been no epidemic of any kind, and fever seems to have been less virulent than usual.

The annexed list shows the number and locality of hospitals and dispensaries and the number of patients treated:—

		Patients.
Civil Hospital, Trincomalee	... ...	297
Outdoor Dispensary, Trincomalee	... ...	2,651
Do. Nilaveli	... ...	357
Do. Kiniyai*	... ...	482
Do. Tamblegam	... ...	1,088
Do. Muttur	... ...	1,936
Do. Toppur	... ...	523

In almost every case the numbers of patients are less than in 1899.

VITAL STATISTICS.

I am not disposed to lay much stress on the figures given as to the estimated population of the district owing to the faulty registration prior to the introduction of the new Ordinance. The estimate based on the registration returns gives the present population as 25,949, or 1,091 less than the number found at the Census of 1891. The coming Census will correct this.†

I annex a statement of births, marriages, and deaths for the years 1899–1900. The figures show a vast improvement in every direction, for while the births have increased from 952 to 1,051 the deaths have decreased from 1,457 to 924. Every part of the district shows the improvement in health, as indicated by the death returns, and instead of the loss in population of 505 shown in 1899 there has been an increase of 107 in 1900:—

Comparative Statement of Births, Marriages, and Deaths according to each Pattu of the District of Trincomalee in the Years, 1899 and 1900.

Particulars.	Town and Gravets.	Koddiyar pattu.	Tampalakam pattu.	Kaddukulam pattu.	Total.
Births during the year, 1899 ...	339	241	224	148	952
Do. 1900 ...	252	347	290	142	1,031
Marriages during the year, 1899 ...	70	16	6	22	114
Do. 1900 ...	81	8	—	45	134
Deaths during the year, 1899 ...	671	320	241	225	1,457
Do. 1900 ...	389	203	171	161	924

* Newly opened in 1900.

† Actual figures 28,285.

MARRIAGE REGISTRATION.

Kandyan Marriages.—There has been a general move during the year past to induce the Kandyans to register their unions. This is the more important, inasmuch as the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance provides that registration shall be the *only* evidence of a legal marriage, and therefore bastardizes the offspring of marriages which are not registered.

In this district there are very few Kandyans, living in a small group of villages in Kaddukkulampattu west. Among these villagers I found that 53 couples were living as husband and wife without registering their unions. A little paternal pressure was brought to bear on these villagers, and before the close of the year 36 of these couples had registered their unions.

General Marriages.—I think, however, that the growing indisposition of the native population to register marriages (other than Kandyan marriages) calls for some remark. I noticed this among the Sinhalese of the Hambantota and Matara Districts and I notice it among the Tamils of this district. It is not merely *neglect* of registration, but actual *contempt* of registration.

Where the law does not make registration the *sole* proof of marriage, the law courts are very much inclined to presume marriage in the absence of registration, even where the proof of the customary formalities is decidedly weak. I have had cases in court (and my decisions have been upheld in appeal) of marriages presumed rather from the accepted status of the female party as a wife, acknowledged as such by neighbours and friends, than from proof of the customary forms of a native wedding ceremony. But though *as judge* I have been obliged to consider these unions legal, as administrative officer I consider the principle a bad one. I consider that every possible means should be adopted to induce the villagers to register their marriages, and every facility should be given them to do so.

I confess that I have never been able to fully understand why in Ceylon such a broad line of distinction should be drawn between the religious ceremonies of marriage and the civil ceremony. I presume the reason lies buried deep down in some notion of perfect equality between the different nationalities. There seems to be a feeling that though an European minister may be trusted to perform his functions honestly and openly, and though the same reliance cannot be placed on the Buddhist or Hindu Priest, it would not be politic to show this openly. This is the only reason that I can assign for our Legislature declaring that a marriage solemnized in a Christian place of worship is no marriage, unless the notice is first given to a *civil* registrar, and unless a certificate is issued by such registrar, and the marriage ultimately registered in the books of the civil registrar.

I can see no reason why the Christian minister should not be invested with all the functions and powers of a registrar; why notice should not be given to the minister, published by him in the form of banns of marriage and by notice on the church door; or why he should not ultimately register the marriage and send duplicate to the Provincial or Assistant Provincial Registrar; nor, indeed, do I see any reason why similar powers and functions should not be vested in selected levvais among the Mohammedans, and priests among the Hindus, as most of the Hindu marriage ceremonies are performed by, or in the presence of, their priests. Among the Sinhalese a marriage has perhaps less of the religious character than among other nationalities, but a village headman could be authorized to register marriages in cases where there is no religious ceremony.

My recommendation of the whole question is that marriage registrars should be multiplied almost indefinitely, that every Christian minister should be appointed *ex-officio* registrar of marriages. That *selected* priests of non-christian religions should be given the same powers and functions, and that in every village, or group of villages, with a population exceeding 100, a civil registrar be appointed to register such marriages as are not registered before some religious minister or priest.

I would go a step further in the matter of registration, and appoint every village headman a registrar of births and deaths as well as of marriages.

The work in the Provincial and District Registrars' office would be increased, but registration would be more accurate, and the registration of marriages would be encouraged.

HEALTH OF CATTLE.

There has been neither rinderpest nor foot-and-mouth disease among the cattle of this district during the year.

The cattle registers show 6,674 buffaloes and 10,422 neat cattle. The decrease of 876 among the buffaloes is probably due to the murrain of 1899. Neat cattle show an increase of 952.

FOOD SUPPLY.

I have repeatedly in former reports (both of the Trincomalee District and of other districts in which I have served) referred to the very great difficulty in procuring reliable information regarding the actual produce of paddy, fine grain, cocoanuts, &c., the cultivation of which is mainly in the hands of natives.

We all know the nonsense which was spoken when the grain tax was recovered about the hardships endured by the "poor goiyas," about the exceedingly small return yielded by paddy, until at last we were almost forced to believe that the *average* yield of paddy was seven-fold, that four-fold was very common, and that ten-fold was an unusually fine crop. If this were true, we should also be forced to believe that the majority of natives were idiots for continuing the cultivation at a dead loss, we should expect to find all paddy landowners going through the bankruptcy court, and there would be very good grounds for the arguments of the opponents of irrigation that Government is merely bolstering up a decaying and unprofitable industry. *But it is not true.* I have always taken considerable pains in endeavouring to find out the true yields, and this year I have been able to go a step further than before in my researches.

Taking the ordinarily accepted sowing extent as 2½ bushels to the acre, the accepted figures of yield given above would give the following yield per acre :—

	Bushels per Acre.
Four-fold	10
Seven-fold	17½
Ten-fold	25

and of these, 17½ bushels were considered a fair average.

In my reports for 1899 and previous years it will be seen that I adopted the following figures :—

	Bushels per Acre.
Very good ...	45
Good ...	40
Medium ...	30
Bad ...	25
Very bad ...	20

My "average" was therefore 30 bushels, against the generally accepted 17½. This year I have had *actual measurements* taken in 33 fields—good, bad, and indifferent—in 15 different villages, and as the results are instructive I give the statement *in extenso* :—

Statement showing the outturn of Paddy threshed of Crop per Acre measuring 33 by 33 Fathoms.

Village.	Name of Fields.	Class.	Irrigable or not.	Outturn. Bushel per Acre.	Seed sown per Acre.	Average Produce per Acre for each Village.
Mutur	Muturvelly	Medium	No	42	Average 2 bushels and 9 quarts.	—
	Vannankuly	do.	Yes	43		—
	Sampanturai	Good	do.	52		—
	Oddapulvelly	Bad	do.	19		—
	Pumalyveddy	do.	do.	21		—
	Perumpattu	Good	No	59		39·6
Toppur	Keranvelly	Very bad	Yes	11		—
	Allaikulvelly	do.	do.	12		—
	Kanavanavely	Bad	do.	28		—
	Puthuvely	do.	do.	28		—
	Mathavanpiddy	Medium	do.	41		—
	Eriatevu	Bad	do.	18		—
	Karachchivelly	do.	No	23		23
Pallikudi	Perampuvelly	Very bad	Yes	10		10
Malligativu	Sampalkandy	Medium	do.	35		—
	Peruvelly	Very bad	do.	12		—
	Murukkaddy	Good	do.	47		—
	Sakkaraveddy	Medium	do.	38		33
Ichchilampattai	Vappiah	Good	No	46		—
	Kulam...	Medium	do.	36		—
	Odduvelly	Good	do.	48		43·3
Anaitivu	Keranvelly	do.	Yes	47		47
Kiliveddy	Munmarivelly	do.	No	58		58
Menkamamam	Menkamavelly	Medium	Yes	49		49
Kanguvely	Perampu	do.	do.	42		42
Pachchaimoor	Pachchenvellai	Good	No	48		48
Marwadichenai	Karukkudah	Medium	do.	32		32
Sampur	Kokkaddy	Good	do.	59		—
	Atalai	do.	do.	47		53
Ilakantai	Ilakantavelly	do.	Yes	53		53
Kunitivu	Pallavelly	Medium	do.	33		—
	Uppuvelly	Bad	do.	17		25
Kaddaparichchan	Karachchi	Medium	No	32		32

The quantity sown worked out to an average of 2 bushels and 9 quarts per acre, and the actual yield by measurement on the land varied from 10 to 59 bushels per acre. The total yield of 33 acres amounted to 1,183 bushels, giving an average of 35 bushels 27 quarts per acre.

It will be observed that the statement shows a very considerable extent of lands classified as "bad" and "very bad," especially in the villages Toppur, Pallikudiyiruppu, and Peruveli, where the crops suffered owing to the entire failure of Allai tank, which completely dried up just before the crop came into ear.

It will also be of interest to note the classification of the crops made before the actual measurement. Among those graded as "medium" are crops which yielded 49, 43, 42, and 41 bushels per acre; the highest being 49, and the lowest 32 bushels, and the average is 39·1.

None are graded as "very good." 11 acres are graded as "good," and the outturn varied from 47 to 59 bushels per acre, with an average of 51. 7 acres are grouped as "bad," varying from 17 to 28 bushels per acre, and giving an average of 22 bushels, while only 4 acres yielding 45 bushels, or an average of 11¼ bushels per acre, were considered to be "very bad." Taking the figures from these averages, we should have to make a new classification as follows :—

Very good ...	60 bushels and upwards
Good ...	51 bushels and upwards
Medium ...	39 bushels
Bad ...	22 bushels
Very bad ...	11¼ bushels

Another point of interest in this statement is that owing to the failure of Allai tank the non-irrigable lands show a more favourable return than the irrigable lots, for 12 acres non-irrigable yielded 530 bushels, an average of 44⅙ bushels per acre, while 21 acres irrigated yielded only 655 bushels, or an average of 31 5/21 bushels.

In a favourable year therefore the figures now shown would be largely exceeded.*

* Since writing the above I have received three more actual measurements from the Tampalakam pattu. Two of the fields, one at Kantalai and one at Tampalakam, are irrigated by Kantalai tank, and the actual outturn was 51½ and 57 bushels respectively per acre. The third field is at Kandalkadu near Kiriyai and not irrigated, and the actual outturn was 32 bushels. These show the result of irrigation under favourable circumstances.

The lesson to be learnt from this *practical illustration* is that 35 bushels to the acre is a very fair average to adopt for the yield of paddy, and that 45 bushels and upwards is no uncommon yield, or, adopting the old form of computation, the *average* yield is 15-fold and not 7-fold ; a *good* yield is 22-fold and not 10-fold, and what is ordinarily classed as *bad* exceeds 9-fold.

Adopting then the figure of 35 bushels per acre as the average produce, I arrive at the following results :—

Division.	Area Cultivated. Acres.	Produce. Bushels.
Trincomalee	423 ...	14,805
Tampalakam pattu	4,471 ...	156,485
Koddiyar pattu	3,719 ...	123,165
Kaddukkulam east	1,707 ...	59,745
Kaddukkulam west	600 ...	21,000
Total ...	10,920	375,200

This gives the gross outturn of the district as 375,200 bushels, my estimate last year being 339,705 bushels.

As a test of these figures I give the following food requirements of the population :—

Population	26,000	
Rice required at 8 bushels per head ...	168,000	
Imported rice	18,549	
Required for food	149,451	bushels of rice
Equal to	298,902	bushels of paddy
Add	21,772	bushels of paddy exported
	320,674	
Add	54,526	stock of paddy in district
	375,200	total outturn

I had hoped this year to be able to give an equally reliable statement of the returns of cocoanuts from an average village garden in which the trees were unevenly planted, some on good soil, some on very poor soil, and all far too closely planted. Unfortunately the register was not kept up regularly, but I am able to say that some of the trees yielded 160 nuts each, a fair proportion over 100, and the average for the whole garden was 60. At these rates cocoanuts should pay handsomely.

I have known gardens in and around Maravila (in the Chilaw District) yield even more than this, but until I can secure absolutely reliable figures from a larger area I adhere to the average of 25 nuts per tree on all trees over eight years of age, and base my returns thereon. The returns show 1,024 acres in full bearing, the yield of which at 1,875 nuts per acre amounts to 1,920,000 nuts.

Of fine grain there is practically none in the district, as no Crown chenas are allowed except a very few acres to the Veddahs, and the little that is found in the bazaars is imported from other districts or grown in small gardens and cocoanut clearings.

An almost unlimited supply of fish is caught in the sea and back waters along the coast, and large quantities are cured for removal to other districts.

The Customs returns show 9,918 cwt. of dried fish exported by sea, but large quantities are also sent by cart to Matale and Kandy.

Game is plentiful, and besides spotted deer (chitul) and sambur, the jungles abound in pea-fowl, jungle-fowl, hares, wild pig ; and teal, snipe, flamingoes add to the food supply as well as the sport of the district.

A list of prices of the ordinary food stuffs is annexed ; they do not call for any remark :—

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Wheaten flour, per lb. ...	0 12	Salt, per lb. ...	0 2
Wheaten bread, per lb. ...	0 15	Tobacco, raw, per lb. ...	0 37½
Butter, fresh, per lb. ...	1 25	Tobacco, manufactured, per lb.	3 60
Butter, salt, per lb. ...	1 25	Rice, per bushel ...	4 0
Cheese, per lb. ...	1 0	Paddy, per bushel ...	1 37
Coffee, per lb. ...	1 25	Peas, per bushel ...	3 75
Tea, per lb. ...	1 0	Arrack per gallon ...	6 0
Sugar, per lb. ...	0 18		

IRRIGATION.

Again the year's work has been disappointing, but there are signs of more progress in the future, and that the era of inflated estimates is at an end.

No work has been done on the feeder channel of Allai tank, a work which was to be pressed forward to completion in 1899, but this is due to the ill-health of the officer who was sent to take the levels.

The results, however, of the delay have been most unfortunate, for Allai tank again dried up during the long drought, and the crops of a very considerable area of paddy land failed in consequence. The fact is that there are numerous small defects in the system of Allai-Peruveli (for they are twin tanks connected by a channel), which might be remedied at a small cost, but which lead to a considerable waste of water.

First, the natural spill of Allai is apparently below the level of the masonry spill, and a considerable quantity of water is lost from this cause.

2. The banks of the connecting channel between Allai and Peruveli are too low, and water flows over the banks when the tank is full.

3. There is a leak back from Peruveli into the Mutur channel.

4. There is apparently a leak from Allai into the Mutur channel, for I found water flowing when the sluice was closed.

5. The Mutur channel is silted up, and there is a "back flow" which necessitates the issue of a larger quantity of water than is required for the fields.

A work which was becoming urgent has been carried out and nearly completed during the year, viz., raising and strengthening the bund of Peruveli tank. This was very necessary as a breach of Peruveli would lower the level of water in Allai tank by 4 feet.

The work originally estimated by the Public Works Department to cost over Rs. 12,000 has been carried out by the Irrigation Department for a little over Rs. 2,000.

Another work commenced during 1900 was the long-deferred restoration of Vilankulam tank, which lies below Andankulam. The work was stopped for want of sanction, but will, I hope, be taken in hand again this year. Here, again, the estimate of the Irrigation Department is only Rs. 1,393, against Rs. 4,500 estimated by the Public Works Department.

Kantalai tank filled up to spill level during the rainy season of 1899–1900, and excellent crops both at Kantalai and Tampalakam were raised. Nearly 2,500 acres irrigated by this fine tank having been cultivated, 119 acres of new land were in 1900 added to the cultivated area.

Unfortunately during the present season the water has only risen to a level of 18·75 feet (spill level being 25 feet), and it may therefore be necessary to restrict cultivation this year.

Andankulam and Periyakulam both fulfilled their requirements—and good crops were raised.

Minor Works.—Steady but slow progress was made in the restoration of the village tanks. The Government seems reluctant to sanction my scheme for leasing tank lands in the Sinhalese districts, which was working very well, but I still hope that it may receive sanction. It gave rise to a considerable extension of paddy lands, and helped considerably to advance the earthwork on the village tanks, when the paucity of shareholders makes progress slow.

I annex a statement by the Inspector of Village tanks showing the extent of lands at present cultivated under the village tanks, the number of shareholders, and the earthwork done. It will readily be seen how little work could be done without the leasing system, as the lessees contribute double the quantity of work contributed by landowners. I hope therefore that Government will consent to allow me to continue the system. No less than one-fourth of the whole earthwork done in Kaddukkulam west was done by the lessees under my new system.

Statement of Work performed in Village Tanks, Kaddukkulam Pattu West, Trincomalee District, during the Year 1900.

No.	Name of Tank.	Number of Shareholders.	Land under Tank in Acres.	Number of Acres taken on Lease at 25 cents per Acre.	Total Cubes of Earthwork done till the end of 1900.	Value of Earthwork. Rs. c.
1	Vitpanakulam	7	41	20	101	75 75
2	Diwullewa	4	11	—	17	12 75
3	Gomarasankadawawewa	23	32½	6	72	51 90
4	Panikkaddimurippukulam	10	50	—	75	56 25
5	Karakgehewa	16	28½	2	47	35 25
6	Medawewa	9	16	10	44	33 0
7	Kandamillewa	13	21½	7	47	45 25
8	Relappanawa	21	33½	8	67	50 25
9	Tirappane	26	29½	4	53	39 75
10	Adampan	10	10½	4	24	18 0
11	Kivulekada	37	90½	16	32	24 0
12	Madawachiyawewa	43	62	15	30	22 50
13	Pottewa	20	40	3	88	66 0
14	Kimbulpityawa	8	13½	18	57	42 75
15	Galkadawala	27	55	8	98	73 50
16	Tambankottai	2	12	—	24	18 0
17	Nikawewa	2	24	—	36	27 0
18	Etabendiyawa	—	—	3	6	4 50
19	Taivulkulam	6	8	—	16	12 0
20	Bakmikada	7	10	—	15	11 25
21	Eramadu	10	11	—	32	24 0
	Total	—	600	124	981	743 65

Statement of Work performed in Village Tanks, Kaddukkulam Pattu East, Trincomalee District, during the Year 1900.

1	Puvakkulam	2	16	—	—	—
2	Periyanvelikulam	1	18	—	35	26 25
3	Kottenvelikkulam	6	12	—	46	34 50
4	Anaivilunthankulam	2	16	—	32	24 0
5	Seriyavillukulam	1	8	—	16	12 0
6	Puthuvelikulam	5	20	—	40	30 0
7	Oddankulam	4	30	—	40	30 0[1]
8	Teriyaikkulam	6	15	—	34	25 50
9	Vaddalikkulam	4	24	—	98	73 50
10	Periyavellankulam	1	18	—	35	26 25[2]
11	Samanamalaikkulam	6	42	—	124	93 0[3]
12	Sirupiddikulam	5	120	—	—	—[4]
	Total	—	339	—	500	375 0

[1] Twenty cubes in default. Shareholders prosecuted.
[2] Twenty-nine cubes in default. Shareholders prosecuted.
[3] Forty-four cubes in default. Shareholders prosecuted.
[4] Proprietors did not contribute earthwork but deposited amount in the Kacheheri in the latter of December.

Statement of Work performed in Village Tanks, Koddiyar Pattu, Trincomalee District, during the Year 1900.

1	...	Kerankulam in Anaitivu	34	...	47	...	—	...	47	...	35	25
2	...	Menkamamkulam ...	3	...	80	...	—	...	—	...	—	[1]
3	...	Kanguvellykulam ...	15	...	122	...	—	...	109	...	81	5[2]
4	...	Pachchainurkulam ...	3	...	74	...	—	...	74	...	55	50
5	...	Kokattikulam ...	9	...	45	...	—	...	45	...	33	75
6	...	Toduvankulam ...	4	...	36	...	—	...	36	...	27	0
7	...	Velankulam ...	2	...	16	...	—	...	16	...	12	0
8	...	Puliyankulam ...	1	...	11	...	—	...	11	...	8	25
9	...	Hundikalkudakulam ...	2	...	6	...	—	...	6	...	4	50
10	...	Alankulam ...	2	...	15	...	—	...	15	...	11	25
11	...	Siruvally Arrasukulam ...	2	...	15	...	—	...	15	...	11	25
12	...	Sampukulam ...	2	...	12	...	—	...	12	...	9	0
13	...	Pokkiyankulam ...	9	...	23	...	—	...	23	...	17	25
14	...	Periyakulam ...	11	...	48	...	—	...	56	...	42	0
15	...	Annaikalkulam ...	4	...	29	...	—	...	58	...	43	50[3]
		Total ...	—		579		—		523		391	55

CRIME.

No cases of murder or culpable homicide were reported during the year.

There is very little crime of a serious nature in the district, and though at the present time there are three cases pending trial before the Supreme Court, the cases are really for petty theft accompanied by a certain amount of violence, which makes the offence one of "robbery," triable only by the Supreme Court.

In the Police Court there were during the year 225 persons charged with cognizable offences of all kinds, including nuisances, drunk and disorderly, petty assaults, using obscene language, &c., the majority being cases of petty theft (67). In these cases 85 persons only were convicted before the Police Court, of whom 22 were convicted of theft, 8 persons were committed for trial before the Supreme Court, and 10 persons in five cases committed for trial before the District Court. 114 persons were acquitted, and 5 not brought to trial.

Of the cases tried in the Police Court, 11 were accused of hurt with a knife, and only 2 were convicted.

VILLAGE TRIBUNAL.

I annex a statement of work done in the Village Tribunal during the year. The President continues to give satisfaction, and his decisions are generally good :—

Return showing the Number of Criminal and Civil Cases instituted, decided, and appealed under the Village Communities' Ordinance during the year 1900.

	Trincomalee District.			
	Koddiyar pattu.	Kaddukkulam pattu.	Tamblegam pattu.	Total.
Pending on January 1, 1899 :—				
Civil	118	83	42	243
Criminal	31	33	9	73
Instituted during the year :—				
Civil	971	460	388	1,819
Criminal	370	214	106	690
Total number of cases :—				
Civil	1,089	543	430	2,062
Criminal	401	247	115	763
Breach of Village Rules, Criminal	125	54	11	190
DECISIONS.				
Civil :—				
Money	1,004	466	412	1,882
Land	3	7	—	10
Criminal :—				
Assault	151	118	62	341
Theft	22	20	17	59
Malicious injury ...	5	1	1	7
Cattle trespass ...	65	17	8	90
Total Decisions :—				
Civil	1,007	473	412	1,892
Criminal	368	210	99	677
Amicable settlement under section 30 included under head "Decisions" :—				
Civil	270	182	80	532
Criminal	186	104	36	326
APPEALS.				
To Government Agent.				
Civil ... Affirmed ...	8	7	1	16
Civil ... Set aside ...	1	—	—	1
Criminal ... Affirmed ...	6	1	—	7
Criminal ... Set aside ...	2	—	—	2
From Government Agent to Governor.				
Civil ... Affirmed ...	—	—	1	1
Civil ... Set aside ...	—	—	—	—
Pending on December 31, 1900 :—				
Civil	82	70	18	170
Criminal	33	37	16	86

[1] One hundred and sixty cubes in default. Parties prosecuted.
[2] Thirteen cubes in default.
[3] Forty cubes in default. Parties prosecuted.

Statement showing the Revenue from all sources of Gansabhawa in the Trincomalee District for the Year 1900 :—

Sources of Revenue.	Amount. Rs. c.
Fines	670 35
Proceeds sale of stray cattle	18 0
Pasture rents	361 74
Market rents	49 85
Rent of cocoanut trees	6 0
Total ...	1,105 94

HEADMEN AND CRIME.

There is very little crime in the district, and very little scope for activity on the part of the headmen in detecting crime and bringing offenders to justice, but in every case that has come to my notice the headmen have done their work properly and satisfactorily.

One case in particular calls for remark as the circumstances are peculiar. A villager complained that his house had been broken open by night and paddy, cocoanuts, &c., stolen therefrom. He went to the house of the rural constable of Kiniyai, but the constable was absent. His brother, however, volunteered to perform his duties, tracked out the offender, and found the stolen goods, and brought the accused and the stolen property before the court. The détection and arrest were so smartly carried out, the man being caught almost redhanded, that he found it hopeless to defend the case and pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The rural constable (who showed great promptitude in arresting a second accused and bringing up witnesses) and his brother were both rewarded.

REGULAR POLICE.

The regular police have also done well during the greater part of the year, though a foolish act on the part of the Head Sergeant led to insubordination in the force for a week.

Good work was done by them in the detection of a case of theft and forgery of a cheque. The police were somewhat handicapped by the case not being reported till some days after the offence, but within a few hours after information was received the cheque was traced into the bazaar, and the man who cashed it arrested and brought to trial. It is possible that that man was a catspaw in the hands of a more clever offender, but at all events he was a *guilty* accomplice and deserved the punishment which he got.

The police also did good work in unearthing the culprits in a series of house thefts which had occurred from time to time. One discovery led to another, and stolen property which had been removed at five distinct robberies was found in the houses of different members of the gang.

CATTLE STEALING.

Two persons only were charged with the theft of cattle, and both were acquitted and discharged. It is hard to say if cattle stealing really prevails to any extent. If it does, the cases are either undetected or backed up.

NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

No less than 571 acres of paddy lands were sold during the year, and of this extent a very fair proportion is already being brought under cultivation.

Almost all the lands irrigated under Illakantai tank were sold, so there is some chance of the cost of this work being recouped.

Only 54 acres of high lands for gardens were sold, but there has been a considerable extension of cocoanut cultivation on land sold in previous years. About 90 acres on Medway estate, Nilaveli, were planted, bringing up the planted area to 625 acres. Dr. Hallock planted up nearly 100 acres at Kiniyai, and "the Syndicate" a fair extent near the mouth of the Mahaweli-ganga. Smaller extents were also planted in village gardens at Nilaveli, Kiniyai, Kuchchaveli, Pulmoddai, and in parts of Koddiyarpattu. The headman's figures show that there are now 19,382 cocoanut trees planted in 1900, 85,337 between 1893–99, 98,556 before 1893 and now in bearing. The area under cocoanuts has herefore been increased by nearly 150 per cent. in the last eight years.

Tobacco.

There was a revival of tobacco cultivation with the impetus given by improved prices, but the area under cultivation is still less than it was three years ago.

Chena Cultivation.

Practically nil. Only a few acres of land were allowed to the Veddahs of Koddiyar pattu for chena cultivation.

A few acres of land were chenaed without permission around Kiniyai and Tampalakam, but the parties were in all cases brought to book and fined; the amount of fine recovered coming to Rs. 122·50.

SALE OF LAND BY VILLAGERS.

There has been nothing worthy of note in this direction, and no Crown lands have been absorbed under cover of private transfers or Fiscal's sales.

WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

Sanitation and plague precautions still occupy much time.

An interesting police case took up some time both outside and in the court. A cheque was abstracted from a letter posted at the Garrison (Military) Post Office, but the circumstance was only reported to me fifteen days after the theft. Though the cheque was not then returned, the police were able in a few hours to trace the person who cashed the cheque, and very soon after the man (an orderly in the Garrison Office) who presented the cheque first in its original condition and latter with a forged endorsement. The officer who posted the cheque was already in Colombo on his way to

England, and I had to send the accused persons to Colombo in order to secure the officer's evidence. One of the accused then made a clean breast of the affair, attempting at the same time to implicate a soldier; but there was no evidence except that of the guilty accomplice against the latter.

A very good response was made in this district to the appeal for aid to the famine-stricken people of India. A feature of the collection was the large number of the labouring classes who contributed small sums.

Preparations for the coming Census have occupied much time and thought.

GENERAL.

Rear-Admiral Bosanquet still holds the high office of Naval Commander-in-Chief of the East Indian Station.

The Flagship Highflyer on her return from Mauritius brought several cases of typhoid fever on board, but the patients were successfully treated. The sad death of one of the midshipmen occurred during the southern cruise.

Major Bowles, R.E., gave over the command of the garrison to Major Middlemass, R.E., at the end of September. A protracted court-martial, which lasted for more than a month, created some sensation.

A social club was started on 1st January, supplying a much-felt want.

The manufacture of salt at Nilaveli was revived, and over 38,000 cwt. were collected.

The district has been far more healthy than usual, but there was a partial failure of the monsoon in December and many of the village tanks have not filled up.

The topographical survey of the district was completed, but the new map has not yet been published.

C. M. LUSHINGTON,
Assistant Government Agent.

Trincomalee, February 25, 1901.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE, FOR 1900.

Area of Kurunegala District	1,845 square miles.
Population	230,187

I REGRET that owing to the lamented death of the late Government Agent, Mr. F. C. Fisher, it is impossible to furnish a full report on the administration of this Province during 1900. I am only able to submit statistics compiled in the various departments with a memorandum on the state of crime by the Office Assistant, Mr. Hood.

The reports on the Puttalam and Chilaw Districts are annexed.

REVENUE.

The revenue of the Province amounted to Rs. 1,509,907·12, showing a decrease of Rs. 51,704·85 on the figures of 1899.

The receipts under the various heads of revenue were as follows :—

Heads of Revenue.	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Customs	405 48	—	—	405 48
Port and Harbour Dues	161 14	251 18	90 4	—
Licenses	1,209,469 83	1,246,642 72	37,172 89	—
Fees of Court	67,986 80	70,325 77	2,338 97	—
Post and Telegraph	6,268 87	3,436 45	—	2,832 42
Rent of Government Property	997 52	1,426 94	429 42	—
Interest	919 74	270 80	—	648 94
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,711 92	778 72	—	933 20
Sale of Government Property	31,953 77	22,909 49	—	9,044 28
Land Sales	241,736 90	163,865 5	—	77,871 85
	1,561,611 97	1,509,907 12	40,031 32	91,736 17

Net decrease = Rs. 51,704·85.

The decrease in the revenue is entirely due to the large falling off in the amount realized by land sales, especially in the Puttalam District. But it must be remembered that last year's figures in this respect were abnormal. The exceptionally large receipts from land sales from Puttalam in 1899 were explained in the last Administration Report.

The total extent of land disposed of in the Province during the year was 4,366 acres, as against 8,852 in the previous year. The sales were distributed as follows: in the Kurunegala District 1,662 acres were sold for Rs. 80,251·60, in the Puttalam District 1,117 acres for Rs. 32,063·46, and in the Chilaw District 1,064 acres for Rs. 41,865, the average price per acre being Rs. 48·41, Rs. 28·70, and Rs. 39·35, respectively. In Kurunegala and Chilaw the number of acres sold and the average price per acre were in excess of the figures in 1899.

A comparative statement showing the extent of lands sold during the last three years in each of the three districts of this Province is annexed :—

Return of Lands granted and sold in the several Kachcheries in the North-Western Province during the Years 1898, 1899, and 1900, including those disposed of under the 7th and 8th Clauses of the Ordinance No. 12 of 1840.

How disposed of.	1898.			1899.			1900.			1898.	1899.	1900.
	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Average Price per Acre.	Average Price per Acre.
Sales.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Kurunegala ...	55	884 2 29	101,834 25	67	1,641 1 12	70,376 0	135	1,652 1 28	79,118 0	115 10	42 87	47 88
Puttalam ...	51	434 0 6	9,063 75	100	5,964 1 32	219,169 4	78	786 0 28	25,120 92	20 88	36 74	31 96
Chilaw ...	25	329 2 2	10,077 10	67	740 2 16	30,780 0	111	1,024 3 1	40,369 50	30 56	41 56	39 39
	131	1,648 0 37	120,975 10	234	8,346 1 20	320,325 43	324	3,463 1 17	144,608 42	73 0	38 0	42 0
Half-Value.												
Kurunegala ...	2	134 3 24	7,627 50	—	—	—	1	9 0 11	1,133 60	56 54	—	125 0
Puttalam ...	19	250 2 37	5,167 27	9	77 0 30	1,504 67	25	331 2 33	6,942 54	20 66	8 55	20 97
Chilaw ...	1	11 2 0	1,265 0	3	4 0 33	256 0	11	39 1 12	1,495 50	110 0	60 86	38 3
	22	397 0 21	14,059 77	12	81 1 23	1,760 67	37	380 0 16	9,571 64	35 0	21 0	25 0
Certificates against the Crown.												
Kurunegala ...	23	128 0 1	—	10	327 0 30	—	39	233 2 34	—	—	—	—
Puttalam ...	3	150 1 20	—	3	5 2 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilaw ...	2	2 1 14	—	16	91 2 12	—	123	289 1 15	—	—	—	—
Total ...	28	280 2 35	—	29	424 1 7	—	162	523 0 9	—	—	—	—
Grand Total ...	181	2,326 0 13	135,034 87	275	8,852 0 10	322,086 10	523	4,366 2 2	154,180 6	—	—	—

Decrease is also shown under the heads Sale of Government Property (Timber), Post and Telegraph, and Customs.

The continued decrease under the latter head is due to the restriction of commerce by the enforcement of plague precautions.

The decrease under the head of Timber Sales is more apparent than real, as large quantities of timber were sold at the Central Depôt, and the receipts credited at the General Treasury instead of at the local Kachcheri.

Apart from these heads the revenue returns must be regarded as satisfactory. The most important increments occur under the heads Sale of Salt, Arrack Rents, and Tolls, the figures being as follows :—

	Rs. c.
Sale of Salt	7,421 65
Arrack Rents	14,048 26
Tolls	3,004 44

There is every likelihood that the decided tendency to increased production and sale of salt will be maintained, especially when greater facilities for its distribution are afforded by the opening of the Northern Railway and the connected feeder roads. Provision will therefore have to be made for a very much larger production of salt than at present exists.

The subjoined statement gives the revenue of the last five years. It will be observed that though the present year's revenue shows a slight decrease on that of 1899, it is largely in excess of any of the previous years :—

	Rs.		Rs.
1896	1,159,767	1899	1,561,611
1897	1,372,489	1900	1,509,907
1898	1,460,058		

The annexed returns gives the prices realized by the sale of arrack and toll rents during the same period :—

Statement showing the Amounts realized by the Sale of Arrack Rents of the North-Western Province, from 1896 to 1900.

Description of Rent.	July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897.	July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898.	July 1, 1898, to December 31, 1900.
Arrack Rent, Seven Korales ...	Rs. 120,060	... Rs. 146,500	... Rs. 350,000 (*a*)
" Puttalam and Kalpitiya ... }	" 202,500	... " 45,000	... " 117,500 (*b*)
" Chilaw and Yagam pattu... }		... " 157,500	... " 420,000 (*c*)

(*a*) Sold for 30 months, Rs. 140,000 a year. (*b*) Sold for 30 months, Rs. 47,000 a year.
(*c*) Sold for 30 months, Rs. 168,000 a year.

Statement showing the Amounts realized by the Toll Rents of the North-Western Province, during the Years 1896 to 1900.

Description of Rent.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	Increase in 1900 over 1899.	Decrease in 1900 over 1899.
Kurunegala District.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Bridge, Tuntota ...	1,010	1,620	1,635	1,660	1,600		
Bridge, Metibokka ...	600	1,000	1,115	1,025	910		
Bridge Maguru-oya, Puttalam road	4,300	5,160	5,200	6,515	7,025		
Bridge, Maguru-oya, Girulla road	1,120	2,000	3,410	4,000	3,200		
Bridge Deduru-oya, Puttalam road	1,760	2,010	2,520	2,570	2,550		
Bridge, Deduru-oya, Dambulla road	4,020	4,330	4,690	4,150	4,150		
Bridge, Dodangaslanda ...	—	—	600	2,000	2,000		
			1 July—31 Dec.				
Road toll, Polgahawela ...	600	830	1,195	1,060	1,070		
Road toll, Mallowapitiya ...	2,015	3,050	3,795	3,865	4,000		
	15,425	20,000	24,120	26,845	26,505	—	340
Puttalam District.							
Bridge, Kottukachchiya ...	2,530	2,510	2,560	2,540	2,200		
Canal, Palavi... ...	3,000	3,110	3,050	3,610	3,520		
Ferry, Etalai ...	650	680	680	600	650		
Ferry, Kalpitiya, Mutwal ...	38	35	30	25	32		
Ferry, Kalpitiya, Karajtivu ...	—	75	75	70	80		
	6,218	6,410	6,395	6,875	6,482	—	393
Chilaw District.							
Bridge, Deduru-oya and Ferry, Mutwal	3,010	3,155	2,555	2,810	2,900		
Bridge, Tunmodara ...	8,000	8,810	7,758	8,100	9,070		
Bridge, Gin-oya ...	3,460	3,310	—	—	—		
Road, Etiyawela ...	2,610	2,610	3,000	4,010	4,005		
Canal, Nittandiya ...	5,410	5,490	5,050	5,060	5,770		
Canal, Munatipirivu ...	3,710	3,605	3,400	3,390	3,400		
Ferry, Bandirippuwa ...	105	120	100	95	95		
Ferry, Lunuwila ...	470	755	1,150	1,305	1,320		
Ferry, Battulu-oya ...	1,410	964	1,105	1,250	1,740		
	28,185	28,819	24,110	26,020	28,500	2,230	733
					Net increase Rs. ...		1,547

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure for the last two years under the three main heads can be seen from the following figures :—

	1899. Rs.	c.	1900. Rs.	c.
Personal emoluments	27,081	99	26,327	16
Pensions	7,980	11	6,683	83
Other charges	10,627	95	14,279	77
Total ...	45,690	5	47,290	76

The small increase of Rs. 1,600 in the expenditure of 1900 over that of 1899 occurs under the heads of Transport, Expenses connected with Surveys under the Waste Lands Ordinance, and the payment of fees for the registration of an exceptional number of Kandyan marriages.

FOOD SUPPLY AND THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The food supply has been good and abundant throughout the year. Locally raised paddy and other grains have been largely supplemented by the introduction of Coast rice, which is principally consumed by the town and bazaar population. There is always a deficiency of fruit and vegetables, due to the fact that the people of the Province have not yet become accustomed to cultivate vegetables either for domestic use or for sale. Great discouragement is given to market gardening in any shape by the universal practice of allowing cattle to run loose during the day and night; and I trust that legislation will soon be introduced to admit of landowners more effectively protecting themselves against this form of trespass.

The supply of meat and fish was plentiful, and in no part of the Province was there any scarcity reported.

The rainfall was exceptionally well-distributed throughout the year, and in consequence good crops of all kinds were raised on both high and low lands.

The climatic conditions being favourable, the health of the Province was, on the whole, satisfactory, the death-rate being considerably lower than in the previous year.

The first three months of the year though dry and hot were comparatively healthy. During the succeeding five months an epidemic of fever prevailed to a great extent all over the Province, and special measures had to be adopted for the treatment of the sick. The largest number of fever cases were treated during May and June. Contrary to the usual experience, the last four months of the year, though very hot, were the healthiest, and disease gradually disappeared. A small outbreak

of smallpox occurred in the town of Kurunegala in May, and lasted till the end of June. Fourteen cases were treated, but only one death resulted. Prompt and effectual measures were adopted for the segregation of suspected cases to prevent the spread of the disease in the town and neighbouring villages. This was followed by an outbreak of cholera at Battulu-oya in the Chilaw District in October. The outbreak only lasted a week, from October 21 to 28, and the suppression of the epidemic was entirely due to the energetic measures adopted by the Assistant Government Agent and the Medical Officer in burning down infected houses and isolating suspected patients.

The following returns give the Vital Statistics for the Province during the last two years :—

	1899.	1900.
Population in the North-Western Province ...	344,459	354,414
General marriages	712	1,429
Kandyan marriages	6,242	2,567
Births	11,361	13,699
Deaths	13,232	11,532

The following statement shows the use made during the year by the people of the various dispensaries in the Province :—

Statement showing the number treated in the Hospitals and Outdoor Dispensaries of the North-Western Province.

Name of Hospital or Dispensary.	Number of Patients treated. Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.
Kurunegala	3,240	17,586	20,826
Puttalam	630	2,596	3,226
Chilaw	242	7,375	7,617
Marawila	764	13,652	14,416
Madampe	—	4,192	4,192
Nikaweratiya	640	13,869	14,509
Dandegamuwa	436	10,974	11,410
Narammala	—	11,652	11,652
Giriulla	—	3,763	3,763
Makandura	—	2,676	2,676
Dankotuwa	—	7,067	7,067
Mundel	—	2,050	2,050
Kalpitiya	—	1,475	1,475
Karativu	—	412	412
Anamaduwa	—	10,337	10,337
Andigama	—	1,313	1,313
Balalla	—	6,729	6,729
Galgomuwa	—	4,988	4,988
Batalagoda	—	6,224	6,224
Nikawewa	—	3,695	3,695
Ma-Eliya	—	3,564	3,564
Wariapola	—	189	189
Polgahawela	—	12,947	12,947
Grand Total ...	5,952	129,248	135,200

The establishment of permanent branch and central dispensaries at suitable points throughout the district was systematically undertaken, and, as a first step, collections towards the construction of the various buildings were started in several of the localities concerned.

The subjoined list shows the sites of the proposed central dispensaries and those of the branch dispensaries served by each :—

Central Dispensaries.	Branch Dispensaries.
Maho	Galgomuwa
Polpitigama	Hiripitiya
Wariyapola	Katupota
Narammala	Giriulla
Polgahawela	Alawwa
Dodangaslanda	Rambadagalla
	Ehetuwewa served by Ambanpola hospital
	Hettipola served by Dandegomuwa hospital

The final arrangements for this service will, however, be made by the Medical Department. For the central dispensary at Dodangaslanda the old Gansabhawa court-house was taken over, and the conversion of the building has since been completed and a qualified medical officer is about to take up residence there.

The other buildings are to be erected in accordance with a type plan approved by the Principal Civil Medical Officer, but the work is delayed by the difficulty of securing contractors.

Rainfall return of the three principal stations during 1900, as compared with five previous years :—

Station.	1895. Inches.	1896. Inches.	1897. Inches.	1898. Inches.	1899. Inches.	1900. Inches.
Kurunegala ...	68·73	105·80	87·24	70·44	94·60	87·38
Puttalam ...	51·44	61·74	39·22	57·73	49·78	38·91
Chilaw ...	52·71	66·69	57·35	54·53	35·34	43·42

RAINFALL AT KURUNEGALA.

Months.	Inches.	No. of Days.	Months.	Inches.	No. of Days.
January ...	3·44	6	August ...	7·84	19
February ...	0·23	2	September ...	3·55	18
March ...	1·11	3	October ...	16·04	17
April ...	16·10	21	November ...	12·62	19
May ...	2·58	8	December ...	3·48	12
June ...	8·37	18			
July ...	12·02	21		87·38	164

NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

The following figures supplied by the several Ratemahatmayas are approximately correct, but entire accuracy is hardly obtainable :—

	Acres.
Cocoanuts	2,770
Paddy	344
Tobacco	70
Miscellaneous	42

WASTE LANDS ORDINANCES.

No action was taken during the year under the Waste Lands Ordinance in this district. The actions taken by the Assistant Government Agents, Chilaw and Puttalam, will appear in their respective Administration Reports.

CATTLE MURRAIN.

No cases occurred during the year, save in two villages of the Katugampola hatpattu, where the energy of the headman caused it speedily to disappear. A few cases of hoof-and-mouth disease were reported from the Hiriyala hatpattu only.

CRIME.

I annex a statement showing the serious offences reported from the several divisions of the Kurunegala District during 1900, compared with those during the two previous years :—

Comparative Statement of Crimes of Violence committed in the several Hatpattus during 1898, 1899, and 1900.

Divisions.	Area.	Population.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
			Murder.	Grievous Hurt.	Murder.	Grievous Hurt.	Murder.	Grievous Hurt.
Dambadeni hatpattu	164½	38,125	5	21	3	19	9	23
Dewamedi hatpattu	186¾	30,152	3	5	—	7	1	4
Hiriyala hatpattu	387½	26,299	1	11	1	12	3	21
Katugampola hatpattu	558⅛	26,996	7	8	3	12	7	20
Weudawili hatpattu	177	35,093	6	24	6	30	3	40
Wanni hatpattu	569½	33,524	1	3	1	—	3	5
Kurunegala town	—	6,404	—	—	—	—	—	6

The following is a brief account of each of the cases of homicide appearing in the foregoing statement :—

Weudawili Hatpattu.

1. *Dunumawa.*—First accused's wife had an altercation with deceased, who pursued her into a house and locked himself in with her. First accused hearing her cries broke open the door and was attacked by deceased, whom he felled with an axe and hacked to death. At the trial before the Supreme Court all three accused were acquitted and discharged.

2. *Mohottawa.*—Accused having been seen committing theft on the estate where deceased was a watcher attacked the latter when he came to the road, and caused injuries to which he subsequently succumbed in hospital. Case pending before Supreme Court.

3. *Dambokke.*—Deceased, a watcher on an estate, had seized a bull of accused's for trespass a few days previously, and on the day of the murder, when accused was passing through the estate, demanded his right to do so. Accused thereupon stabbed him fatally and was sentenced by the Supreme Court to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

Dewamedi Hatpattu.

Naramana.—The deceased and the accused were both low-country coolies employed in the plumbago pit at Naramana. When the accused was quarrelling with another, also a low-country man, deceased came up to try and settle it, and was stabbed in the chest, death being instantaneous. Case pending before the Supreme Court.

Katugampola Hatpattu.

1. *Galpola.*—In the course of a quarrel started between the accused and his opponent in a long-standing land dispute, deceased, who was a witness for the other side, was fatally stabbed by accused, who was discharged in the Supreme Court for want of evidence.

2. *Yakarawatta.*—Accused stabbed deceased in the course of a quarrel about money matters, and the latter died in hospital a few days after. Sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

3. *Puwakgahakadawala.*—Deceased, who had an enlarged spleen, was struck by accused at a gambling party on the Sinhalese New Year's day and died in a few minutes. In the Supreme Court accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

4. *Wekawa*; 5, *Hapugammana.*—Two cases of clearly accidental shooting. Discharged by Police Magistrate.

6. *Bopitiya.*—Accused and deceased had a slight altercation on the high road, when accused, who had been drinking, hit deceased on the head with a stick, fracturing his skull and killing him almost instantaneously. Accused has not yet been arrested.

7. *Mellawalana.*—Accused attacked deceased, who was plucking nuts on a land claimed by accused, with a mamoty, and injured him so severely that he died in hospital the same day. Case pending.

Wanni Hatpattu.

1. *Ipalagama.*—A quarrel took place between the wives of deceased and first and second accused. The husbands came to the spot, and deceased was stabbed. First accused was tried by the Supreme Court and sentenced to death, and in due course executed.

2. *Etirimole.*—Deceased arrested accused while driving some cattle that deceased claimed, and was assaulted fatally by accused with an arecanut-cutter. In the Supreme Court accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

3. *Arasanwewa.*—Accused killed his wife with a crowbar at night mistaking her for a thief, according to his own statement. Case pending.

Hiriyala Hatpattu.

1. *Ranawana.*—The deceased was a Korala of some influence, who appears to have constantly harassed the accused. On the day in question the deceased had caused a cow belonging to the accused to be shot and skinned, and on his way home from the spot was shot dead by the accused, who had been watching the Korala's movements. The accused surrendered to the Police, was put on his trial before the Supreme Court, and sentenced to death. The sentence was, however, commuted to 20 years' rigorous imprisonment.

2. *Maiwela.*—Accused and deceased, who were Moorish mendicants, slept one night in a mosque at Maiwela, when the elder was found dead. It was strongly suspected that the younger of the two killed his companion with the object of plunder, but on his trial before the Supreme Court he was acquitted for want of direct evidence.

3. *Poramulla.*—Accused slapped his wife for quarrelling with her sister and killed her. Deceased's spleen was enlarged. Accused was fined Rs. 25 by the Police Magistrate on instructions of Attorney-General.

Dambadeni Hatpattu.

1. *Humbuluwa.*—Accused was tried before Supreme Court for causing the death of the deceased in a quarrel about a land. The defence was the deceased died through a cocoanut falling on him. Accused acquitted.

2. *Masnoruva.*—Three accused were put on their trial for the murder and mutilation of deceased, but were discharged for want of evidence.

3. *Kahattawela.*—Accused assaulted deceased with a club in a dispute about the crop of a field cultivated by both. Deceased died in hospital a few days after. Sentence of death passed on accused, but was afterwards commuted to one of 20 years' rigorous imprisonment.

4. *Godekuruwa.*—Deceased, accused's master, abused him for neglect of duty, whereupon accused assaulted him with a club causing his death. Accused condemned to death and hanged.

5. *Riligala.*—Deceased and others broke into accused's house with intent to ravish a young girl, whereupon accused shot the leader dead. Accused acquitted.

This case furnished a scandalous instance of mismanagement by the Prosecuting Department which condemned accused, though clearly an innocent man as every one else could see, to a period of five or six months' incarceration awaiting a trial which could have but one result.

6. *Udugama.*—Deceased and accused lived in separate rooms of the same house. Deceased put up a granary in the common compound against the wishes of the accused, who in consequence shot him as he descended the ladder after thatching the roof. Accused sentenced to death and hanged.

7. *Polgahawela.*—Accused stabbed deceased, a village bully, during a quarrel about the sale of a bull. Deceased died in hospital some days later. Accused sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

8. *Rukmale.*—Deceased was shot dead whilst reading in his verandah one night. Suspicion points to the paramours of deceased's young wife, but no evidence is yet forthcoming.

9. *Mutugala.*—Deceased, whose spleen was enlarged, met his death in an assault with hands by four men, two of whom were convicted by the Police Magistrate and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 50 each.

In size this is the smallest of the six hatpattus, but it is the most thickly populated. In October the Ratemahatmaya was called on for an explanation of the marked increase of crime in this division, and extracts from the report received in reply are annexed:—

> I attribute, as a rule, the increase of all crime to the influx of low-country men into the district. This is due to the large area of cocoanut lands that already exist and are being opened every year. The proprietors of every such land being capitalists the labourers are in every case brought from the low-country, without regard to their characters, while other low-country men finding it difficult to eke out a living in their native places come on their own account and settle here.
>
> Among the six cases of homicide, it appears that in four low-country people have been concerned. Out of a whole population of 38,090 in the hatpattu, the low-country men can be estimated at about 8,000.
>
> Gambling, illicit sale of arrack, cattle lifting, and such other offences begin with the low-country men.
>
> I also have the disadvantage of my hatpattu being joined to the low-country along the whole western side. In this particular respect the railway, too, has been disadvantageous to me. There are three railway stations in my hatpattu. These afford the low-country men greater facility of coming in and going out at short notice. My experience as Ratemahatmaya over this hatpattu during a considerable period has given me reason to suspect that in many of the undetected cases (I am not speaking of the present year only) the perpetrators have been low-country men, who have run away after committing the act.

If practicable, it will be a check upon crime if when low-country labourers come into the district the authorities insist upon the production of a certificate of good conduct, signed by say the chief headman of the division whence they come, and if, when these people happen to be employees of estates, the estate owner be held responsible to produce them whenever wanted:

Before such labourers are admitted, the estate owners to be required to produce them before responsible headmen, who will enter their names and descriptions in a register for the purpose, and also to give due notice to the headman when leaving the district. The owners also to be made to answer for any man present in their estates other than those registered by the headman.

The headmen, including the President and the Ratemahatmaya, to be required to pay occasional visits to the estates.

The criminal statistics of the year compare unfavourably with those of 1899, when eleven murders and three culpable homicides were reported. Last year the numbers were sixteen murders and eight culpable homicides, of which all but three were brought to trial, resulting in twelve convictions and six acquittals, while three other cases are still pending before the Supreme Court. In seven cases death was caused by stabbing and in four by shooting. The capital sentence was passed on five occasions, but was twice commuted to twenty years' rigorous imprisonment. The three cases not brought to trial are the Arasanwewa, which took place on December 24, the Bopitiya case, where the accused though known has not been arrested, and the Rukmalie case, where no evidence has been forthcoming. This and the Masnoruwa case stand out alone as deliberate cold-blooded murders, and are therefore, as usually happens in Ceylon in the very few cases where deliberation is present, those in which justice is least likely to be satisfied. In the latter case three men were put on their trial before the Supreme Court, but the story against them was entirely discredited. These two murders occurred in the Dambadeni hatpattu, which was the most criminal in the district last year.

As regards the other hatpattus, Weudawili shows a marked improvement in the number of homicides, *viz.*, three, though the hurt cases (forty) are more numerous by ten than in the previous year. The figures this time do not include those of the town of Kurunegala, which being under police supervision does not come within the Ratemahatmaya's jurisdiction.

Katugampola hatpattu comes next to Dambadeni hatpattu in the number of both homicides and grievous hurt cases, the former numbering seven as in 1898. Like Dambadeni hatpattu, too, this division suffers from the influx from the adjoining districts of low-countrymen, the invariable harbingers of crime.

Hiriyala and Wanni hatpattus contributed three homicides each, as against one each in 1899, and Dewamedi only one, this being the quietest of all the six hatpattus, amongst which it stands fourth in both area and population. Last year this division stood alone in having no murders to its discredit, and this year it shows up well in front of all the others.

A statement showing the manner in which the more serious offences have been dealt with is subjoined.

Statement of Offences reported during 1900.

Offences.	Reported.	Brought to Trial.	Police Court.		District Court.		Supreme Court.		
			Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	
Murder ...	16	—	—	—	—	—	9	3	3 pending, Supreme Court; 1 no evidence forthcoming
Culpable Homicide ...	10	—	2	2	—	—	1	3	1 pending, Supreme Court; 1 accused at large
Grievous Hurt ..	119	118	37	47	14	4	—	2	14 pending, Police Court
Rape ...	6	6	—	4	—		1	1	—
Robbery ...	37	33	—	26	1	1	1	4	—
Theft of Cattle ...	147	145	17	123	1	—	—	—	4 pending, Police Court
House-breaking ...	43	19	—	15	2	1	—	—	1 do.
Theft ...	215	208	41	159	2	—	1	—	5 do.
Other offences ...	1,217	1,217	733	472	4	—	1	—	7 do.

Conduct of Headmen.

In cases of serious crime the conduct of the headmen was, on the whole, satisfactory, though in less important ones instances of the guilty parties being screened or the innocent wrongly charged were not unknown. The offending headmen were however dealt with as they deserved.

The superior headmen (Ratemahatmayas and Presidents), who are also inquirers into crime, were, it is pleasing to record, of great assistance to the Police Magistrate in promptly investigating offences and producing accused before the court.

Save perhaps in the Bopitiya case, no blame attaches to the headmen for their failure to detect the criminals in the few cases of undelivered murders.

In these cases the headmen concerned spared no trouble or expense in their efforts to detect the criminals.

VILLAGE TRIBUNALS.

The cost of these establishments is partly borne by Government and partly paid for from the village tribunal funds. The subjoined return shows the work done by each village tribunal. The President of the Wanni hatpattu is specially deserving of commendation for the manner in which he got through a very exceptional year's work, the number of tank cases being largely increased as a result of concentrating the whole staff of Irrigation Assistants in this hatpattu, as stated under

"Village Tanks." In Katugampola hatpattu the numbers and character of the population call for the establishment of a new Police Court, preferably at Dandagomuwa, which would allow of the abolition of the two existing village tribunals :—

Return showing the Number of Criminal and Civil Cases instituted, decided, and appealed under the Village Communities Ordinance, for the Year 1900.

	Wanni Hatpattu.	Dambadeni Hatpattu.	Katugampola Hatpattu.	Dewamedi Hatpattu.	Hiriyala Hatpattu.	Weudawili Hatpattu.	Total.
Pending on January 1, 1900 :—							
Civil	488	49	6	19	19	16	597
Criminal ...	299	50	9	21	31	26	436
Instituted during the year :—							
Civil	1,602	960	1,124	1,076	658	526	5,946
Criminal	1,924	580	1,601	938	974	674	6,691
Total number of cases :—							
Civil	2,090	1,009	1,130	1,095	677	542	6,543
Criminal	2,223	630	1,610	959	1,005	700	7,127
DECISIONS.							
Breach of V. C. Rules :—							
Criminal	1,767	198	862	586	586	385	4,384
Irrigation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Civil :—							
Money	1,828	924	1,111	995	630	476	5,964
Land	47	24	13	47	21	29	184
Criminal :—							
Assault	113	83	220	96	74	127	713
Theft	43	187	323	95	49	123	820
Malicious Injury ...	22	24	46	15	35	16	158
Cattle Trespass ...	61	97	151	78	197	28	612
Maintenance ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Decisions :—							
Civil	1,875	948	1,124	1,042	654	505	6,148
Criminal	2,006	589	1,602	870	941	679	6,687
Amicable settlements under section 23 included under head "Decisions" :—							
Civil	—	4	96	323	22	49	494
Criminal	—	3	236	393	21	209	862
APPEALS.							
To Government Agent.							
Civil ... Confirmed ...	69	8	10	33	15	14	149
Civil ... Set aside ...	15	4	—	7	3	2	31
Criminal ... Confirmed ...	51	10	16	29	18	20	144
Criminal ... Set aside ...	7	6	1	2	—	1	17
From Government Agent to Governor in Executive Council.							
Civil ... Confirmed ...	11	—	—	1	1	—	13
Civil ... Set aside ...	1	—	—	1	1	—	3
Criminal ... Confirmed ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Criminal ... Set aside ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pending on December 31, 1900 :—							
Civil	215	61	6	53	23	37	395
Criminal	217	41	8	89	64	21	440

From August 1 the Ihalawisideke korale was transferred from the Weudawili hatpattu to the Hiriyala hatpattu in exchange for the Kudagalboda and Mahagalboda Megoda korales. In consequence of this arrangement the Village Tribunal Court at Dodangaslanda was closed and a second court for Weudawili hatpattu was established at Rangama instead.

The question of imposing a stamp duty, say, of Re. 1, on all petitions of appeal should be revived and reconsidered by Government.

LIST OF NEW WORKS FOR 1901.

Buildings.

Kurunegala : Post Office.

Chilaw : New hospital ; quarters for medical office and two nurses ; Police Magistrate's quarters.

Roads.

Kurunegala District : Conversion of the Dodangaslanda and the Pannala-Kuliyapitiya minor roads to principal roads ; widening of the approach road to the Kurunegala railway station and providing a stand for carriages.

Puttalam District: The completion of the metalling of the Puttalam-Chilaw road.

Chilaw District: Extension of the Singakutiya principal road to Mellowa, a mile north of where it now terminates so as to form a junction with the minor road at that point.

Bridges.

A permanent drain or bridge to connect the town and seashore of Chilaw on which the public buildings stand.

IRRIGATION.

The following statement gives details respecting all the estimates now in hand, the sums expended, and the balances remaining to be spent at the close of the year. The most considerable amounts unexpended are those sanctioned on estimates for the Deduru-oya works:—

Statement showing Details respecting all the Estimates now in hand, the Sums expended, and the Balances remaining to be spent at the close of the Year.

No. of Estimate.	Date of Sanction.	Service.	Amount of Balance brought forward from 1899.	Expenditure in 1900.	Balance to be carried forward for 1901.
		Balance brought forward from 1899.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
139	April 6, 1898	For sluicing 66 village tanks in Kurunegala and Chilaw Districts, with cement pipes	49 37	47 25	—*
186	July 5, 1898	For raising and widening bund of Meddeketiya tank ...	378 4	212 67	165 37
203	Aug. 19, 1898	For building 11 masonry sluices in the village tanks in Kurunegala District	370 58	365 6	—*
229	Nov. 1, 1898	For the construction of a sluice and spill in Randenigama tank	718 56	591 81	126 75†
42	Mar. 10, 1899	For a supplementary estimate for raising and altering sluice in Randenigama tank	343 0	—	343 0†
168	May 16, 1899	For building temporary cooly lines at Balalla ...	98 37	95 80	—*
196	Aug. 8, 1899	For building two irrigation bungalows for the sub-inspectors	633 87	369 73	264 14‡
200	Aug. 31, 1899	For building stables and additional room in the irrigation bungalow at Nikaweratiya	196 93	195 35	—*
202	Sept. 7, 1899	For repairs and improvements to Maha Uswewa ...	394 96	247 74	147 22§
215	Sept. 28, 1899	For building a sluice in Pilla tank	427 83	425 16	—*
216	do.	For building a sunk wall at Diyakeliyawa ...	166 93	—	166 93
217	do.	For sluicing 100 village tanks with cement pipes in Kurunegala, Chilaw, and Puttalam Districts ...	6,862 74	6,861 62	—*
218	do.	For widening the spill of Mahamadawachchiya tank ...	114 95	33 42	81 53*
219	do.	For blasting and removing rock in sluice channel of Pahala Puliyankulam	38 0	34 66	—*
220	do.	For the survey of Pandiyamaduwa tank ...	294 0	—	294 0
221	do.	For the survey of Periyakulam tank ...	294 0	—	294 0
222	do.	For rebuilding the sluice in Mahagalkadawala tank ...	390 85	388 88	—*
253	Dec. 6, 1899	For providing 3 tanks for Irrigation Officers ...	264 60	241 25	—*
		Total ...	12,037 58	10,110 40	1,882 94
		Deduru-oya Works. *Estimates in charge of Mr. Parker.*			
143	April 14, 1899	Deduru-oya works	475 50	212 41	263 15
145	do.	do.	137 50	41 44	96 6
146	do.	do.	6,665 8	3,047 44	3,617 64
147	do.	do.	3,624 66	857 28	2,767 38
181	June 27, 1899	do.	11,603 90	8,683 54	2,920 36
206	Sept. 13, 1899	do.	1,203 96	136 94	1,067 2
257	Dec. 18, 1899	do.	221 90	217 75	—
		Total ...	23,932 56	13,196 80	10,731 61
		Estimates sanctioned in 1900 against the Apportionment of Rs 42,000.	Amount of Estimate.		
138	April 20, 1900	For compensation of lands acquired for Batalagodawewa	2,420 98	2,249 79	171 19
140	May 2, 1900	For additions to Maha Uswewa channels ...	290 0	133 66	—*
145	May 3, 1900	For building sunk walls in natural spills of Detowa, Wilowa, Ambanpola, and Pambuwatawana tanks ...	734 40	732 26	—*
146	do.	For opening a spillwater in Mahakonwewa ...	255 0	253 42	—*
215	Nov. 20, 1900	For repairs to Meddeketiya tank	2,070 0	—	2,070 0
232	Dec. 13, 1900	For survey of subsidiary channel under Maha Uswewa	100 0	54 24	—*
		Total ...	5,870 38	3,423 38	2,241 19
		Estimate sanctioned against the Vote for Surveys.			
193	Sept. 15, 1900	For payment of coolies employed by the Irrigation Inspector and Sub-Inspectors	857 14	857 14	—*

* Completed. † Partially completed. ‡ One bungalow completed. § In progress.

Repairs of Pandawewa.—It is to be hoped that some steps will be taken during 1901 to commence the restoration of Pandawewa, near Hettipola, a work of the first importance to the Province, as it will benefit a large population, now considerably pinched for food and suffering much from disease owing to the want of a sufficient supply of water. I see no reason why the whole of the earthwork, excepting the filling in of the breaches, should not be completed before the deviation of the road and the masonry works are commenced, and if an officer can be detailed for the purpose a large force of labour may be relied upon.

The people are enthusiastic about the restoration of the tank and are prepared to agree to any reasonable terms for repaying the cost of construction or for paying water-rate in perpetuity.

NORTHERN RAILWAY.

During the year the formal acquisition of lands along the first thirty-five miles of the trace was completed. During the greater part of the year there were three Assistant Engineers in charge of different sections of the line from Kurunegala, Messrs. Firbank, Ross, and Cartright, but in September Mr. Firbank was replaced by Mr. Blair and removed to Anuradhapura. Mr. Fletcher was stationed on the fourth and most distant section, and in October Mr. Kirkwood took up residence in Kurunegala as Chief Assistant Engineer for this Province.

Fair progress was made in the earthwork of the two first sections.

EVENTS OF INTEREST.

His Excellency the Governor paid his first State visit to the Province at the end of January, and accompanied by the late Government Agent, Mr. Fisher, visited Siyabalangomuwewa on the North-Central Province boundary and near the trace of the Northern Railway, the restoration of which was one of the schemes which Mr. Fisher was pressing upon the attention of Government.

In August the very longstanding Mudukatuwa partition case came at last to a conclusion, when the compensation awarded in the District Court was paid over to the planters and they were removed from the lands in dispute. Opposition to the decree of court was anticipated, and the Government Agent proceeded to Mudukatuwa to be present when the Deputy Fiscal placed the landowners in possession, but no demonstration took place and all passed off quietly. Those of the planters who would have been rendered homeless by the eviction were settled on blocks of Crown land offered by Government on favourable terms in Dunukadeniya in this district.

C. A. MURRAY,
Government Agent.

May 11, 1901.

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF THE LATE MR. F. C. FISHER ON THE VILLAGE TANKS.

IN the Kurunegala District the whole of the village tank staff was withdrawn from other divisions and concentrated in the Wanni hatpattu, where it was determined that a supreme effort should be made to complete the bunds of the village tanks to standard dimensions. For this purpose it was necessary to empty all the tanks immediately after the harvesting of the maha crop, and to prevent the storage of water until sufficient material had been secured from the beds of the tanks for forming the slopes of the bunds. This order was strictly enforced, and the people were practically kept at work during eight months of the year. In many instances the landowners were obliged to do seventy cubes of earthwork per acre to complete their task. The enormous amount of work that had to be exacted only showed how dishonest the earthwork returns of previous years had been, and to what an extent the landowners had been permitted to evade their obligations by bribing the tank officers and headmen. The work of repair had been dragging on for twenty-two years, while there can be little doubt that the tanks might have been completed in half the time had the full amount of earthwork been annually exacted. The initial mistake was in spreading the tank staff over too large a space, rendering efficient supervision impossible, and corruption and cheating in every form most difficult of detection. It is hardly possible to overstate the demoralization that ensued upon such a loose system of working; and, so long as it continued, there was no definite prospect of the village tank work ever being completed. No effective punishments were ever dealt out by the Village Tribunal for neglect of earthwork, and any default might be atoned for by securing the friendly certificate of the prosecuting tank officer or headmen that the required tank had been completed after the institution of the case. The system now adopted is very different and most effective. No prosecution is allowed to be withdrawn, and if the intervention of the Village Tribunal is called for, the offender cannot escape punishment for neglecting to commence work at the proper time. If he subsequently commences or completes his task, this is taken as a mitigating circumstance, and he escapes with the minimum penalty of two rupees. A defaulter who persists in neglecting or unduly protracting work meets with heavier punishments each time he is brought up. The people now understand that the bribing of headmen and tank officers can no longer secure immunity from work, and the tank officers know that they must exact the full measure of earthwork to complete the bunds.

Five hundred and forty-one tanks were completed in the Wanni hatpattu in the course of the year, leaving only seventeen to be finished off. The quality of the work done by the Sub-Inspectors varied very much. Sub-Inspectors Weerapperuma and Selvadurai did excellent work, and the bunds

in their charge were finished to perfection. The other Sub-Inspectors worked very indifferently, and the services of several of them might be dispensed with with advantage. The following statement shows the distribution of the completed tanks :—

Statement of Village Tanks in the Wanni Hatpattu, Kurunegala District, completed during the Year 1900.

Magul Otota Korale.

1. Achari Ihalagama
2. Alutwewa Bogollagama
3. Ambagahawewa Halmillewa
4. Balagollewewa
5. Dalukgollewewa
6. Danakitawa Diullewa
7. Diyagamawewa
8. Diullave Mahawowa
9. Diullagoda Mahawewa
10. Eliyawa
11. Ganewewa
12. Gallewa Tumbulie
13. Galapitiyagama
14. Gallewawewa Puinapolegama
15. Galagedera Mahawewa
16. Giridamuna
17. Hintambelawewa
18. Helambagamawewa
19. Hevanpelessa
20. Ihakolagamawewa
21. Ihalagamawewa
22. Katagamuwa
23. Kirindigalla
24. Korakahawewa Wahantehara
25. Kumbukwewa
26. Kumburupitiya
27. Kumbukgahawewa Balagollagama
28. Maduragama
29. Magulwewa Halmillewa
30. Maiyagalewewa Galagedera
31. Malabendiyawa
32. Manapaya
33. Mandewe
34. Mawatagama
35. Mekandewa
36. Meddepolawewa
37. Mellagahawewa
38. Nugonpola
39. Olupeliyawa
40. Palu Timbiriyawa
41. Rada Nabadawewa
42. Ratmallawetiyewewa
43. Rukulegamawewa
44. Siyambalagahawewa Halmillewa
45. Siyambalagahawewa Diullegoda
46. Siyambalewa
47. Tandalgederawewa
48. Teliyawa Hulugedera
49. Timbiriyawa Mahawewa
50. Torapitiya Konattagamawewa
51. Tumbulle Nikaweratiya
52. Tumbulle Mahawewa
53. Unale
54. Waduressa Mahawewa
55. Wahantera Mahawewa
56. Walpolagamawewa
57. Wambotuwewa Mahawewa
58. Wambotuwewa Ehatuwewa
59. Wasiyawa

Magul Medagandahaye Korale East.

60. Agara Uda Ihalawewa
61. Agara Uda Pahalawewa
62. Ahubodagama
63. Alutgama Mahawewa
64. Ambale Ihalawewa
65. Bolpanawa
66. Diullepitiya
67. Dalupotagama
68. Dehennagama
69. Dodangollegama
70. Elagamillewa
71. Gallegodawewa
72. Gama Tantirigamawewa
73. Hettipolayagamawewa
74. Hidogamawewa
75. Hulowa
76. Ihalagamawewa
77. Itewa
78. Karawdeniya
79. Karaikattikulama
80. Kelegama Pahalawewa
81. Kirinda Pahalawewa
82. Mahagirilla
83. Maha Hudaliyawa
84. Mahanutowa
85. Mahakirinda
86. Migaswewa
87. Miwellewa
88. Moragollewewa
89. Moragollagamawewa
90. Nalagamuwawewa
91. Nawana Mahawewa
92. Nawana Ambagahawewa
93. Nettipolayagamawewa
94. Nugannoruwa
95. Palugollewewa
96. Palukonwewa
97. Pattapuliyagodawewa
98. Pedikumbukwewa
99. Pihimbiyawa
100. Ranorewa
101. Siyambalagahawewa
102. Talakolewa Ihalawewa
103. Talakolewa Pahalawewa
104. Talgassewa
105. Tambarambuwa
106. Tiharigederawewa
107. Timbiriyawagamawewa
108. Timbiriyawa Ehatuwewa
109. Timbiriyawa Paluwewa
110. Udagirilla
111. Udunowa
112. Uguressewa
113. Werawewa
114. Wireheragamawewa
115. Yaddigederawewa
116. Yakadapola

Magul Medagandahaye Korale West.

117. Abokkagamawewa
118. Badahelakonwewa
119. Diullewa
120. Galapitiyagamawewa
121. Galpanowa
122. Galpotewewa
123. Helembewewa
124. Kaluwennewa
125. Kebellewa
126. Koralayagamawewa
127. Kudamitowa
128. Kumbukwewa
129. Kuruwekulama
130. Likolapitiya
131. Malpanowa
132. Mawatagama Ihalawewa
133. Mawatagama Pahalawewa
134. Monnekulama
135. Nammuwawa
136. Neeraliyadda
137. Polgahakonwewa
138. Rada Heelogamawewa
139. Siyambalagahawewa Heelogama
140. Siyamdalewa Pahala
141. Udahenagamawewa
142. Weeradadana Ihalawewa
143. Weeradanana Pahalawewa

Katuwanna Korale

144. Ambagassewa
145. Achari Heenukwewa
146. Amundkolewewa
147. Balalle Mahawewa
148. Balagollagamawewa
149. Bamunugamawewa
150. Daladagama Ambagassewa
151. Daladagama Pahalawewa
152. Dabanekgamawewa
153. Embalagodawewa
154. Ehalagaha Dumbuluwawa
155. Embogamawewa
156. Imbulgodayagamawewa
157. Gurunehelagewewa
158. Gonamuwa
159. Guruwewa
160. Gajanakgamawewa
161. Galawewa

162. Gallewa Gederawewa
163. Godahitigamawewa
164. Gsla Ambagassewa
165. Hidogamawewa
166. Halmillewa
167. Hilogamawewa
168. Hangilipolawewa
169. Kumbukwewa
170. Kalupitigamawewa
171. Kitulheragamawewa
172. Kadambawa Mahawewa
173. Konwegamawewa
174. Kandubodayagamawewa
175. Kulasendewa
176. Kaluarachchiyagamawewa
177. Kudakatuwannawa
178. Kiralagederawewa
179. Lenogederawewa
180. Morogollagamawewa
181. Mahakatuwannawa
182. Mirihamppitigamawewa
183. Migaswewa
184. Malegamawewa
185. Metiyakgamawewa
186. Modagamawewa
187. Nindattogederawewa
188. Naramanakotuwewewa
189. Nawagallewewa
190. Narangassewa
191. Nagollagamawewa
192. Pahala Balallegederagawawewa
193. Pahala Balallegederawewa
194. Potuwewa
195. Ratmalawewa
196. Rekogamawewa
197. Talambuwe Ihalawewa
198. Talambuwe Pahalawewa
199. Tammitagamawewa
200. Tisnanpolagamawewa
201. Timbiriyagederawewa
202. Unagaswewa
203. Ukwattegamawewa
204. Waduressa Henainnewewa
205. Waduressa Mahawewa
206. Wedandegamawewa
207. Wihenegamawewa
208. Watupolayagamawewa
209. Wilowa
210. Walassewa Mahawewa
211. Walassewa Pahalawewa
212. Wadugamawewa
213. Wegederagamawewa
214. Wetiyegederawewa
215. Yatakalangamawewa

Pahalawisideke Korale.

216. Ataweralawewa
217. Ambagassewe Pahalawewa
218. Bamunugama Dangahawewa
219. Digane Mahawewa
220. Digane Ratmalagahawewa
221. Danpalessegamawewa
222. Dunupolagama Pahalawewa
223. Dunupolagama Medawewa
224. Dematagollewewa
225. Ehala Nettipolayggamawewa
226. Ehalagamawewa
227. Ehalakonwewa
228. Getilawa Dangahawewa
229. Henagederawewa
230. Hewapelessewewa
231. Helambewa Henayagewewa
232. Helambewa Nabadaghawewa
233. Kumbukwewa
234. Kekunewa
235. Kossogamawewa
236. Kirimetiyawa Mahawewa
237. Kirimetiyawa Mawatewewa
238. Karuwalagahawatta Galatabendiwewa
239. Karuwalagahawatta Alutwewa
240. Kekirigodayagamawewa
241. Kongolle Kumbukgahawewa
242. Kottambuwawa Mahawewa
243. Kottambuwawa Konwewa
244. Kotalakembiyawa Pahalawewa
245. Kotalakembiyawa Ambagahawewa
246. Kahapokunewewa
247. Kettapaliuwawewa
248. Kienapitiyawewa
249. Lokurugamawewa
250. Liannagamawewa
251. Munamalogamawewa
252. Madapokunewewa
253. Madurugamawewa
254. Maho Mahawewa
255. Mudunnegamawewa
256. Madurugama Kudawewa
257. Maha Konwewa
258. Morogollagamawewa
259. Moragassewa
260. Makaduwawa Mahawewa
261. Maha Palugassewa
262. Mudattogederawewa
263. Nettipolayagama Ethawetunuwewa
264. Nettipolayagama Ihalawewa
265. Payiligama Paluganwewa
266. Payiligama Ambagahawewa
267. Pahala Nettipolayagamawewa
268. Pahalagamawewa
269. Polpitigamawewa
270. Palamugederawewa
271. Panikkiyagamawewa
272. Sellaperumagamawewa
273. Sinharagamawewa
274. Talangedarawewa
275. Tambarayagamawewa
276. Tennaidagamawewa
277. Tumbullegamawewa
278. Ullalapola Mahawewa
279. Udagedarawewa
280. Uhumigamawewa
281. Uduweriyawewa
282. Wilagederawewa

Gantihe Korale.

283. Attanwewa
284. Ambagammanawewa
285. Attapattu Siyambalewa
286. Alabodagamawewa
287. Ambanpolawewa
288. Badalgamawewa
289. Bulwewa
290. Bakiniwewa Pahalawewa
291. Bakiniwewa Ihalawewa
292. Borawewa
293. Belungala
294. Badabeddewa
295. Diulwewa Uda
296. Diulwewa Maha
297. Digane
298. Detowa
299. Dematawewa
300. Getilewa
301. Gonagamawewa
302. Gavaraganewewa
303. Hempitigamawewa
304. Hevanpolagamawewa
305. Halmillakotuwa
306. Hettigamawewa
307. Helambewa
308. Hitokadawala
309. Ipalogama Mahawewa
310. Jalatgamawewa
311. Kumbukwewa Nekati
312. Kumbukwewa
313. Kotasiyambalewa
314. Konwewa Fhatuwewa
315. Konwewa Kudawewa
316. Kudawewa Pabala
317. Kumbudegamawewa
318. Kirimetiyawa
319. Kirimetiwattewewa
320. Kukulewa
321. Kendowa
322. Kasikottewewa
323. Kolupimmawa
324. Medagamawewa
325. Maminigama Ihala
326. Mannigamuwa Pahala
327. Mampitigamawewa
328. Mamunugamawewa
329. Nunwewa
330. Nelumpattewa
331. Nikiennewa
332. Pannalayagamawewa
333. Polpitigamawewa
334. Parasangiliwewa
335. Parapegamawewa
336. Palugassewa Kuda
337. Pillewewa
338. Panadaragamawewa
339. Palapattalawewa
340. Ranorewa
341. Randenigamawewa

342. Rolowa
343. Siyambalewa
344. Tawaluwewa
345. Talakolewa
346. Tammitagamawewa
347. Taranagaswewa
348. Taranagaswewa Nekati
349. Tamarewewa
350. Tammannawewa Uda
351. Tammannawewa Maha
352. Uswewa
353. Udangawa
354. Urewa
355. Wetiyewewa
356. Waduressa Ihalawewa
357. Waduressa Nekatiwewa
358. Walpaluwa
359. Walpaluwe Ambagaswewa
360. Waragammanawewa
361. Walaliya
362. Wewalagedara Ihalawewa
363. Wewelagedera Pahalawewa

Mioyen Egoda Korale.

364. Amunakolewewa
365. Amunakole Gampola
366. Adicarigamawewa
367. Aliyawetunuwewa
368. Demala Diulewa
369. Gurulupitigamawewa
370. Giribawa Pahala
371. Galkadawala Kuda
372. Hettiarachchigama
373. Hangiligamawewa
374. Halmillewa
375. Ihalagamawewa
376. Kohombankulama
377. Kapuhenagamawewa
378. Katuwewa
379. Kumbukwewa Gampola
380. Kudawewa
381. Katupotana
382. Kapparawelliya
383. Madawachchiya
384. Maradankadawala Ihala
385. Madawalagamawewa
386. Mailewa
387. Nochchiya
388. Nahettikulama
389. Nallachchiya
390. Nanneriya Maha
391. Nanneriya Ihala
392. Nikawewa
393. Nekatigamawewa
394. Paluwa
395. Palugollewewa
396. Pedugamawewa
397. Potanegamawewa
398. Rukattanewewa
399. Siyambalewa
400. Siyambalagaswewa
401. Sangapalewewa
402. Torawa Maha
403. Torawa Uda
404. Tammannawetiya
405. Tambare
406. Tammitagamawewa
407. Tambutta
408. Tammannewa Maha
409. Uswewa
410. Wirapokuna
411. Wewaranawetiya
412. Wandmagalawewa
413. Warawewa
414. Wanni Amunukole
415. Walpaluwa
416. Yantanpolayagamawewa

Hatalispahe Korale East.

417. Acharikonwewa
418. Alutwewa
419. Anderewa
420. Angamole
421. Angamugama
422. Anguruwellewa
423. Atanapolawewa
424. Bedigama Kudawewa
425. Bedigama Mahawewa
426. Bongamawewa
427. Dambewa
428. Danduwellewa
429. Diwulgane
430. Ehala Diganewewa
431. Ehala Ebogamawewa
432. Ehatuwewa
433. Etinimlewewa
434. Eriyawa
435. Galapitadigane
436. Galkadawala
437. Gaketiyagamawewa
438. Galketi Tammannewa
439. Gallewa
440. Getilewa
441. Gurunnehelage Hiralugamawewa
442. Hammillewa
443. Hiddewa
444. Hunugallewewa
445. Hunuwalpaluwa
446. Kaduruwewa
447. Kattaragamawewa
448. Katugampolayagamawewa
449. Kumbukkadawala
450. Kuda Gallewa
451. Kuda Katnoruwa
452. Kuda Nilalowa
453. Lokurugamawewa
454. Maha Embogamawewa
455. Mahameruwa
456. Mahanilalowa
457. Medinnoruwa
458. Migaspitiyawewa
459. Mudiyanna Galewewa
460. Mudiyanna Gamawewa
461. Munamalgahawewa
462. Namadewa
463. Nitogamawewa
464. Olidiullewa
465. Pahala Digane
466. Pahala Embogama
467. Palle Eriyawa
468. Potane Hiralugamawewa
469. Potanegamawewa
470. Ranchagodayagamawewa
471. Siyambalagahadalupota
472. Timbiriyawa
473. Udakotuwa
474. Ulpotewewa
475. Unagahawewa
476. Weliyawa
477. Wikadeniyagamawewa
478. Walattewa
479. Walpaluwattewewa
480. Waratakgamawewa
481. Wedenigamawewa
482. Wegedaragawawewa

Hatalispahe Korale West.

483. Amunukolewewa
484. Ankendewa
485. Arasanwewa
486. Attikulama
487. Danduwellewa
488. Dematawa
489. Diullewa
490. Ehala Palukandewa
491. Embalegamawewa
492. Ganediulewa
493. Gojaratgamawewa
494. Hena Anderewa
495. Hena Siyambalewa
496. Henwalagamawewa
497. Hettigamawewa
498. Hurukgamuwagamawewa
499. Iddamalpitiyawewa
500. Jagamawewa
501. Kattakaduwa
502. Kallanchiya
503. Karagamawewa
504. Kapugassanawewa
505. Kelegamawewa
506. Kelekumbukwewa
507. Kokwewa
508. Konwewa
509. Kumbukwewa
510. Kumudankulama
511. Likolewa
512. Liannagamawewa
513. Madadombe Kudawewa
514. Madadombe Mahawewa
515. Mabagalkadawala
516. Mukalanegamawewa
517. Medagamawewa

518. Molewa
519. Monnankulama
520. Mottepettiewa
521. Namadewa
522. Ottukulama
523. Pandipanchawa
524. Pahala Palukandawa
525. Palugamawewa
526. Palusiyambalewa
527. Pambuwatawana
528. Pulanchiya
529. Porasankulama
530. Patanesiyambalewa
531. Pupulewetiya
532. Ramba Ottukulama
533. Ulpotegamawewa
534. Ulpotawewa
535. Wadugamawewa
536. Walaswewa
537. Wanduralagamawewa
538. Wetakaluwagamawewa
539. Wegirawewa
540. Welikandegamawewa
541. Werebendiyawa

They irrigate 12,245 acres, which produce more grain than can be locally consumed. The average yield is about 25 bushels to the acre, and allowing one harvest a year over the whole irrigated area, the quantity of paddy produced is 306,125 bushels, or about half that quantity in rice. The population of the district being 37,057, this allows 8 bushels per head, including men, women, and children. The whole of this is not however consumed, and large quantities of paddy are now exported from this division. The total amount of earthwork done in the year on the completed tanks was 152,650 cubes, equal to 565,370 cubic yards, representing a money value of Rs. 152,650. In addition to this, the slopes of all the bunds were turfed and the crests gravelled to a width of six feet.

In the other divisions the earthwork on 850 tanks was carried out under the supervision of the Ratemahatmayas. The progress made in the Dewamedi and Katugampola hatpattus was satisfactory, and it is hoped that the repairs of the tanks in those divisions will be completed next year under the trained superintendence of the village tank staff. In the Hiriyala hatpattu the tank work is more backward, but even there an effort will be made to effect what has been done in the Wanni hatpattu this year. The returns of the Ratemahatmayas give 49,907 cubes, equal to 199,628 cubic yards, as the amount of earthwork done, but the measurements cannot be received with the same confidence as those supplied by the village tank staff.

In the Chilaw District Mr. Fraser pushed the repair of tanks with great vigour, but his Sub-Inspector was a very useless officer, and I have been obliged to replace him.

In the Puttalam District the progress made with village tanks was far from satisfactory, the Sub-Inspector proving unequal to his work. He, too, will be replaced by a more efficient officer.

REPORT ON THE PUTTALAM DISTRICT FOR 1900.

Area, 889¼ square miles; Population 28,123.

I.—REVENUE.

THE revenue amounted to Rs. 853,768·77, being Rs. 101,677·09 less than that of 1899. The decrease is due to the sale of less land and a consequent fall in revenue under the heads Land Sales, Survey Fees, and Deed Fees. Apart from these heads, there was a nett increase in the general revenue.

The following comparative statement shows the revenue for 1899 and 1900, and the causes of increase or decrease under the various heads :—

Comparative Statement of the Revenue of the Puttalam District for the Years 1899 and 1900.

Heads of Service.	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.	Remarks.
Customs	405 48	—	Decrease due to Plague precautions.
Port, Harbour, Wharf, and Lighthouse Dues ...	161 14	251 18	—
Licenses, Excise, and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified	784,273 42	792,531 50	Increase due to sale of more salt.
Fees of Court or Office, Payment for Specific Services, and Reimbursements in aid ...	16,436 43	12,703 51	Decrease is due to sale of less land.
Post and Telegraph	1,082 60	62 0	Decrease is due to postage stamps not being sold now in the Kachcheri.
Rents of Government Property	356 68	391 58	—
Interest	56 4	42 3	—
Miscellaneous Receipts	418 74	270 89	—
Sale of Government Property	5,883 88	4,256 3	Decrease is due to less demand for timber.
Total exclusive of Land Sales ...	809,074 41	810,508 72	
Land Sales	146,371 45	43,260 5	Decrease is due to sale of less land than last year.
Total ...	955,445 86	853,768 77	

The following statement shows the revenue of the district during the last five years :—

	Rs. c.
1896	693,370 29
1897	781,257 62
1898	833,800 40
1899	955,445 86
1900	853,768 77

The decrease under the head of Land Sales is due to the following causes,—in 1899 the Forest Department released a large area of land which had previously been reserved, and these lands were sold for unusually high prices, one sale alone realizing Rs. 82,260. The revenue from Land Sales in 1899 was therefore abnormal. During 1900 there was no surveyor in the district, and a number of applications for land were therefore laid over. A large number of lots surveyed some years ago were re-advertised for sale, but there was little demand for them, and a proposal to reduce the upset price in some cases was not sanctioned.

Although the revenue from land sales compares unfavourably with the abnormal revenue of 1899, it was considerably higher than that of the preceding three years. The following statement shows the land sale revenue of the last five years :—

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
1896	1,154 50	1899	144,855 53
1897	932 75	1900	38.439 95
1898	8,796 25		

II.—EXPENDITURE.

The following comparative statement shows the expenditure of the Assistant Government Agent's Department for 1899 and 1900. The decrease of nearly Rs. 25,000 under the head of Salt is due to the small collection in 1900 owing to wet weather :—

	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	24,553 89	24,366 64
Pensions	1,523 60	1,523 60
Other Charges.		
Office furniture	72 51	56 31
Petty expenses	106 64	87 26
Cost of watching and storing salt	9,106 58	8,712 35
Commission to retailers	2,797 19	2,860 85
Remuneration to assessors of grain crops grown on Crown land	18 2	20 0
Revenue Law expenses	970 5	30 50
Stationery to Government Agent's Department ...	238 7	249 69
Stationery to Village Tribunal	28 27	28 91
Fines to informers	—	25 0
Allowance to paupers	480 50	481 50
Burying deceased paupers	7 0	7 0
Removing sick paupers	10 0	7 62
Expenses connected with the festival at Talavillu ...	449 99	649 69
Travelling allowance to Assistant Government Agent	800 0	785 70
Travelling allowance to clerks, interpreters, and others	578 70	593 84
Travelling allowance to President, Village Tribunal...	360 0	360 0
Conveyance of treasure	894 23	1,052 59
For registration of marriages under the Kandyan Ordinance	44 50	100 0
For killing cheetahs, bears, and stray dogs ...	20 0	31 19
For writing applications for Crown grants ...	10 0	9 0
Compensation for local rates on Government buildings	140 0	140 0
Fish-curing yards	1,599 80	1.465 61
Expenses connected with cattle murrain ...	5 25	—
Premia on policies of salt storekeeper, Northern Depôt	60 0	—
Remuneration to assessors of police tax ... }	93 40	45 0
Commission of tax collector ... ... }		50 0
Special Advance.		
Cost of manufacturing. collecting, and storing salt ...	99,845 94	74,999 68
For purchase of a tent for the Asst. Government Agent	517 17	—
Value of steam launch	—	3.565 0
Boat house for steam launch	—	604 25
For scavenging Kalpitiya town	—	315 0
	145,331 30	123.223 78

III.—GRANTS OF LAND.

The following is the return of lands granted and sold in 1900 :—

District.	Number of Grants under 100 Acres.		Number of Grants above 100 Acres not exceeding 500.		Number of Grants exceeding 500 Acres.		Total No. of Grants in 1900.	Total Number of Acres granted in 1900.	Whether by Grant or Purchase.	Average Price per Acre.	State the Total Number of Acres granted.	State the Total Number of Acres sold.	State the Total Number of Acres remaining unsold.
	No. of Grants.	Number of acres.	No. of Grants.	Number of Acres.	No. of Grants.	Number of Acres.							
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.		A. R. P.		A. R. P.		Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Puttalam and Kalpitiya*	61	894 0 15	1	223 3 6	—	—	62	1,117 3 21	By half-improved Value, Rs. 6,942·54.	20 97	331 2 33	—	—
Demala hatpattu† ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	By purchase, Rs. 25,120·92 —	31 96 —	—	786 0 28 —	—
	61	894 0 15	1	223 3 6	—	—	62	1,117 3 21	—	—	331 2 33	786 0 28	—

* A sum of Rs. 35,555 was realized in 1899 by the settlement of the Chettichena claim.

† Two instalments amounting to Rs. 8,888·75 were paid in 1899, and two amounting to Rs. 10,666·50 in 1900.

The following is the statement of lands alienated during the last ten years :—

	Sales.			Half Value.			Certificate against the Crown.			Total.		
	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	No. of Lots.	Extent.		No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.
		A. R. P.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.			A. R. P.	Rs. c.
1891 ...	9	194 1 18	2,561 0	19	300 2 36	7,098 63	—	—		28	495 0 14	9,659 63
1892 ...	11	194 1 39	4,589 0	31	359 3 1	9,185 51	1	1 0 0		43	555 1 0	13,774 51
1893 ...	33	872 2 30	33,036 0	21	133 0 4	3,620 3	2	212 1 23		56	1,218 0 17	36,656 3
1894 ...	12	156 2 11	4,535 0	35	428 3 9	11,356 76	1	2 3 11		48	588 0 31	15,891 76
1895 ...	11	464 2 18	4,831 0	10	127 0 28	3,590 33	—	—		21	591 3 6	8,421 33
1896 ...	6	48 2 36	881 0	1	27 0 19	1,016 95	1	2 3 22		8	75 3 11	1,897 95
1897 ...	5	27 3 6	509 0	10	210 2 11	4,984 29	—	—		15	238 1 17	5,493 29
1898 ...	51	434 0 6	9,063 75	19	250 2 37	5,167 27	3	150 1 20		73	684 3 3	14,231 2
1899 ...	100	5,964 1 32	219,169 43	9	77 0 30	1,504 67	3	5 2 5		112	6,041 2 22	220,674 10
1900 ...	78	786 0 28	25,120 92	25	331 2 33	6,942 54	—	—		103	1,117 3 21	32,063 46

The total acreage sold was 1,117A. 3R. 21P., as compared with 6,041A. 2R. 22P. sold in 1899.

A large number of leases were settled, the lessees paying half-improved value for the lands. The revenue from this source was considerably larger than in 1899. A few leases remain to be settled, and they will probably be disposed of in 1901.

IV.—WORKS MOST REQUIRED.

The first three works mentioned in the report for 1899 are still incomplete, viz. :—

(1) A bridge over the Battulu-oya.
(2) A new court-house at Puttalam.
(3) A steam launch for the Puttalam lake.

I understand that the steam launch is ready for delivery, and the other two works will probably be completed in 1901.

The following works have still to be considered :—

(4) Completion of metalling the Puttalam-Chilaw road.—This work is progressing slowly.
(5) Restoration of Nedunkulam tank.—This work has been specially brought to the notice of Government. The Government Agent has raised a question which was not, I think, previously considered, viz., how far the restoration of this large tank might affect the salt-producing grounds lying below it. If the restoration of the tank is likely to result in the destruction of salt manufacture, this scheme should certainly be abandoned.
(6) Telegraph line to Kalpitiya.—This work was also specially brought to the notice of the Government, but I understand that the estimated cost is prohibitive.
(7) Quarters for clerks.—These are badly required, as the Government officers have great difficulty in securing suitable quarters. The old court-house is to be converted into quarters for two officers, and the resthouse is well adapted for a similar purpose. A better site for a new resthouse can be found on the esplanade opposite to the Kachcheri and the new court-house.
(8) A receiving office is required at Ambalaveli between Puttalam and Battulu-oya.—This is the place of residence of the District Mudaliyar, and the office would serve a large population, who at present have no postal facilities.
(9) The improvement and more rapid extension of the Coast road north of Puttalam.—This road is gravelled for a distance of only 12 miles ; beyond that it is a natural road. The Mi-oya, 5 miles from Puttalam, is crossed by a causeway, which is at times flooded and is nearly always in bad order. Between the 4th and 5th mileposts the road is frequently flooded and is more or less a quagmire. The culverts on the 7th and 8th miles are temporary ones formed of jungle sticks, and they should be replaced by permanent culverts.
(10) Bridges over the Canal.—These are mostly in bad order, and require repair and improvement.
(11) Railway to Puttalam from Colombo.—This work has previously been proposed and considered, and will doubtless be undertaken when other lines now under construction have been completed.

V.—PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

In my report of 1899 I restricted my plans to two subjects : (1) better roads, (2) steady improvement and restoration of village tanks. After a year's further experience, I am confirmed in the opinion that those are the two most pressing requirements of the district.

The minor roads, with one exception, are natural roads, over which it is at times difficult to take carts. The exception is the road from Anamaduwa to Andigama, which has been much improved during the past year by the District Road Committee, and which will shortly be a good driving road.

The Local Board has commenced the cutting of a new road joining the Chilaw and Kurunegala roads near the 1st milepost. This road, which should be completed in 1901, will be a great improvement to the town.

The road which I proposed last year from Kiriyankalli through Andigama to Namadewa has been surveyed. The new section from Andigama to Namadewa has been traced, and will, I hope, shortly be opened as a feeder road to the Northern Railway. Only four miles of it, however, lie within this district, and the continuation to Kiriyankalli is required for the benefit of the district, if not of the railway.

The road from Karawalagaswewa to Golgomuwa, another railway feeder road, has not yet been taken up. It would open up a large extent of country in the northern part of the district.

The earthwork on the village tanks in the Demala hatpattu progressed slowly in 1900. The statistics are given under the head of "Irrigation."

The survey of two abandoned tanks, Pandiyamaduwa and Periyakulam, has been sanctioned and will be carried out in 1901.

The restoration of Uriyawa tank appears to be a promising scheme, and a survey was asked for in 1900. This tank has a good water supply, and the land under it is said to be very fertile. The scheme was reported on by Mr. Parker some years ago, and it deserves the careful consideration of the Irrigation Board.

In addition to roads and irrigation works, the following requirements of the district have specially come under my notice during my tours of inspection :—

(1) *Wells.*—The water supply is generally bad, and the fever which prevails at times throughout the district, and more especially in the Demala hatpattu, is, I think, greatly due to bad water. The sinking of wells would probably greatly improve the health of the district. Last year no funds were available, but I have again asked for a vote for 1901, and I trust that this important work will not be lost sight of.

(2) *The Introduction of the Sanitary Rates Ordinance at Kalpitiya.*—This town is the largest in the district, except Puttalam, which has a Local Board. Kalpitiya has a large Moorish population who can afford and are willing to pay a sanitary rate. This is the port of the district, and it is the point at which diseases are most likely to be introduced from other ports. It is therefore most essential that Kalpitiya should be placed on a more satisfactory footing as regards sanitation.

(3) *Schools.*—The district is a backward one, and generally sparsely populated. It is therefore difficult to find centres at which a reasonable attendance can be secured. There are frequent complaints, not always perhaps true, that children are prevented by elephants and other animals from attending school from a distance of three or four miles. It may be hoped that the imposition of a light educational rate will have the effect of stimulating attendance.

(4) *Dispensaries.*—More outdoor dispensaries are required, and the dispensary at Andigama, which is partly maintained by a private donor, should be taken over by the Government.

(5) *Resthouses.*—There is practically no accommodation for travellers on the road between Puttalam and Anuradhapura, and resthouses are required at Karawalagaswewa and Kala-oya.

VI.—LEGISLATION REQUIRED.

The practice which obtains generally in this country, and perhaps especially in the Puttalam District, of allowing cattle to stray about the country requires to be checked. A proposal to make it a criminal offence to habitually allow cattle to stray was made, I think, in 1897, but it has apparently been lost sight of.

Stray cattle do a great deal of damage, which might well be prevented. They are a fruitful source of disputes and vexatious litigation, and they are a great incentive to cattle stealing and a constant cause of false charges of cattle stealing.

The Penal Code makes it an offence to allow an animal to be at large to the risk of persons, and there seems to be no good reason why similar protection should not be afforded to property.

VII.—SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

There is one civil hospital at Puttalam, and there are dispensaries at Puttalam, Kalpitiya (with a branch at Karaitivu), Anamaduwa (with a branch at Andigama), and Mundal. The number of patients treated was as follows :—

Puttalam hospital	609
Puttalam dispensary	2,596
Kalpitiya do.	1,475
Karaitivu do.	412
Anamaduwa do.	10,339
Andigama do.	1,313
Mundal do.	2,050
	18,794

A temporary dispensary was opened at St. Anna's church during the festival in July, and 298 patients were treated there.

Plague hospitals have been erected at Puttalam and Kalpitiya, and there is a permanent infectious diseases hospital at Puttalam.

The town of Puttalam is scavenged by the Local Board, and two scavengers are supplied by the District Road Committee at Kalpitiya. In the latter case the scavenging is done in a very perfunctory manner for want of funds, and a sanitary rate should be imposed at Kalpitiya.

An outbreak of cholera occurred in October at Battulu-oya, in the Chilaw District, near the Puttalam boundary. A quarantine camp was at once established four miles from Puttalam, and all passengers were stopped for examination for about a week, after which the epidemic abated. Three suspicious cases occurred in the Puttalam District, of which two were fatal, but they were isolated cases probably of choleraic diarrhœa and not of cholera.

The health of the people generally was normal, the prevalent disease as usual being fever. The large number of patients treated at the Anamaduwa and Andigama dispensaries indicates that the comparatively poor villagers of the Demala hatpattu are the chief sufferers. Apart from medical attendance, the people of this division require better water and better food, which can best be supplied by sinking wells and by steadily extending irrigation.

VIII.—CASES OF MURDER, &c.

The following is the return of cases of murder, attempted murder, and of the use of the knife in 1900 :—

	Murders.	Attempted Murder.	Hurt with Knife.
Reported	4	1	17
Convicted	2	—	6
Pending	2	1	5
Discharged	—	—	6

I subjoin a brief history of each of the murder cases :—

(1) *Arachivillu.*—The accused suspected his sister of being on terms of improper intimacy with a neighbour. He invited the latter to his house, and there tied him up and assaulted him with a club with such violence that death ensued almost immediately. The accused then attacked his sister and she died of her injuries in the hospital. The murderer was convicted and hanged.

(2) *Maha Uswewa.*—The deceased was missing for some time, and his wife gave out that he had gone away on a journey. His body was found in the jungle, and there is evidence that deceased was murdered by his wife's paramour and others. The case is pending in the Supreme Court.

(3) *Kandakuli.*—The wife of the first accused had left him and had been living with the deceased. A divorce was being arranged when the accused stabbed deceased, who died shortly afterwards. The accused was convicted and was sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

(4) *Alanvillu.*—A Moorman attempted to drive some cattle across an estate. The Sinhalese watchers interfered, a quarrel ensued, and the Moorman was assaulted. He collected some of his friends armed with guns, and one of the Sinhalese watchers and a Tamil cooly were shot. The first accused absconded, but has since been arrested, and all six accused have been committed for trial.

In each of the first three cases the cause of the crime was a woman. In the fourth the crime was the result of a disputed right of way.

In the case of attempted murder, the Kalpitiya Mudaliyar had arrested five persons who were charged with robbery and was bringing them to Puttalam in a boat, with an escort of two headmen and two constables. One of the constables was insubordinate, and the Mudaliyâr threatened to report him. The Mudaliyar lay down, and the constable wounded him very severely with a knife. The Mudaliyar is now convalescent, and the accused has been committed for trial.

IX.—SERIOUS CRIME.

The following return shows the cases of serious crime, exclusive of knife cases and murder cases :—

Crime.	No. of Cases.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Committed.	Pending.
Attempted suicide	1	1	—	—	—
Kidnapping	1	—	1	—	—
Abduction	3	—	2	—	1
Rape	1	—	1	—	—
House-breaking	8	1	2	2	3
Theft from dwelling-house	18	1	14	—	3
House trespass	1	1	—	—	—
Theft	11	1	8	—	2
Cattle stealing	8	—	6	—	2
Grievous hurt	3	1	—	—	2
Mischief by fire	1	—	—	—	1
Causing death by rash act	1	—	1	—	—
Causing hurt by rash act	1	—	1	—	—
Robbery	6	—	3	1	2
Drugging	1	—	—	—	1
Criminal misappropriation	2	1	1	—	—
Criminal breach of trust	2	—	2	—	—

A tabulated statement is annexed showing the distribution of serious crime among the villages :—

Division.	Serious Offences reported to Court.	Found by Magistrate		Pending.	Number of Villages and Serious Offences committed in each.		Total Serious Offences.	Villages with Three or more Serious Offences.
		To have been committed.	Not to have been committed.		Villages.	Serious Offences.		
					In each of			
Puttalam Gravets	31	9	12	10	1	7	7	Puttalam Town
	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	
	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	
Total	31	9	12	10	6	—	9	
Puttalam pattu	22	3	14	5	3	1	3	
	—	—	—	—	75	—	—	
Total	22	3	14	5	78	—	3	
Kalpitiya	25	5	16	4	3	1	3	
	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	
	—	—	—	—	61	—	—	
Total	25	5	16	4	65	—	5	
Demala hatpattu	13	4	6	3	4	1	4	
	—	—	—	—	89	—	—	
Total	13	4	6	3	93	—	4	

X.—CO-OPERATION OF HEADMEN.

The headmen generally have rendered good service in preventing and detecting crime. There were some exceptions, notably the police headman of Karaitivu, who connived at the concealment of the Alanvillu murderer for some months, and who was dismissed.

The following headmen were rewarded for special services :—

Mudalihami, Gan Arachchi of Pallamma, Rs. 10.
Ukku Banda, Gan Arachchi of Kotupota, „ 10.

XI.—REGULAR POLICE.

I am unable to report as favourably on the conduct and work of the regular police. They are deficient in smartness and discipline, and on the few occasions on which they have been sent out on special duty their services have not been of great value.

This, I think, is chiefly due to want of intelligent supervision by a superior officer of the police force. For administrative purposes the police are under the charge of the Assistant Government Agent, whose time is too fully occupied with the work of the Kachcheri, Courts, and other Departments to permit of his giving much attention to the drill and petty departmental details of the police station.

The force at Puttalam consists of one sergeant and twelve men. The sergeants who were stationed here in 1900 were more or less uneducated and were not qualified for clerical work.

As there is no police clerk, some of the clerical work is done in the Kachcheri and some in the police office, with the assistance of the Jailer. There is no Inspector at this station, and the Inspector at the headquarters of the Province does not visit the station often enough.

Four constables are stationed at Kalpitiya for plague duty under the charge of the Mudaliyar. One of these constables while on escort duty attempted to murder the Mudaliyar on the 28th December, and he is awaiting his trial in the Supreme Court. The police are not now required at Kalpitiya, and their removal has been recommended.

The police force consisting of one sergeant and sixteen men, who were sent from Colombo for duty at St. Anna's festival, did their work satisfactorily, and kept good order in the camp.

XII.—CATTLE STEALING.

Eight cases of cattle stealing were reported during the year, six of which resulted in acquittals, and two are pending. So far as I can judge there is not much cattle stealing in the district at present, most of the cases instituted being either entirely false or exaggerated complaints resulting from disputes as to the ownership of the cattle.

It is not to be expected that cattle stealing will be completely stamped out so long as cattle are permitted to stray about the country as they do now. Applications are frequently made by owners of cattle in this district for licenses to shoot their own cattle which have been allowed to stray until they are too wild to be caught; and so long as cattle owners wilfully throw temptation in the way of thieves by neglecting their cattle, they are not entitled to much sympathy if their cattle are stolen. The most effectual remedy would be to make habitual cattle trespass and cattle straying a criminal offence on the part of the owner.

XIII.—DISEASE AMONG CATTLE.

No outbreak of disease was reported during the year.

XIV.—WASTE LANDS ORDINANCES.

The following returns show the cases in which the Waste Lands Ordinances were put in motion during the year :—

Action taken under the Waste Lands Ordinances, Nos. 1 of 1897, 1 of 1899, and 5 of 1900, during the Year 1900.

1.	Number of notices issued under section 1 of the Ordinance Nos. 1 of 1897, 1 of 1899, and 5 of 1900	5
2.	Number of notices abandoned	Nil
3.	Number of notices in which lands have been declared the property of the Crown in which no claimant appeared	Nil
4.	Number of notices in which lands have been declared the property of the Crown in which claimants appeared and withdrew their claim	Nil
5.	Number of notices in respect of which owing to failure to arrive at a settlement reference was made to court	2
6.	Number of notices in respect of which a settlement was arrived at with claimant...	Nil
7.	Number of orders gazetted, showing—	
	(*a*) Cases in which an agreement was entered into	1
	(*b*) Cases in which land was declared the property of the Crown ...	Nil
8.	Number of orders waiting to be gazetted, showing—	
	(*a*) Cases in which an agreement was entered into	1
	(*b*) Cases in which land was declared to be Crown property	1
9.	Number of agreements effected after reference to court	1

	Notices under Section 1.	How disposed of.
Bambiwattan ...	— ...	Referred to court. Case heard on 17th December, 1900, and judgment reserved.
Tammannawetiya and Welewewa	1 ...	Referred to and settled in Court, the claimants withdrawing their claims and agreeing to pay Rs. 10 per acre for the block which formed the subject of reference.
Meddewa ...	1 ...	Agreement entered into; order not yet published.
Kuruwalagahahena ...	1 ...	Declared Crown; order not yet published.
Kottagama ...	1 ...	Referred to court.
Kalmunaikadu ...	1 ...	Notice published, and will expire on 1st March, 1901.
	5	

Settlement arrived at with Claimant.

Kongahahena ...	1 ...	Published, March, 1900.

A preliminary inquiry was held regarding the Weheragala claim in which some villagers had bought over 700 acres of land at the rate of 20 cents per acre. Notice will be issued under the Ordinances.

The Puliyankulam claim, some 300 acres in extent, was surveyed and awaits inquiry. The Kottagama claim was inquired into and has been referred to court.

Some large extents of forest land in the Pallam pattu have been purchased from villagers by residents of the Chilaw District, and action will be taken under the Waste Lands Ordinances as soon as surveys have been received.

XV.—CHENA CULTIVATION.

A certain amount of chena cultivation is permitted in the Kandyan portions of the district, but this form of cultivation is restricted to land which has been previously cleared at regular intervals.

There were fifteen cases in which villagers were charged with clearing forest land, and fines to the amount of Rs. 582·50 were inflicted.

The extent cultivated with fine grain is stated to be slightly less than in 1899, but the practice of chena cultivation cannot be entirely prohibited until there has been a considerable increase in paddy cultivation.

XVI.—SALES OF LANDS BY VILLAGERS.

No cases were brought to my notice in which villagers had sold their gardens or houses, but several cases are awaiting inquiry under the Waste Lands Ordinances in which villagers have sold forest land to which they appear to have insufficient or no title. The low rates at which such lands are sold indicate that the vendors are well aware of their doubtful title, as the lands are generally worth infinitely more than the amount for which they are sold.

XVII.—IRRIGATION.

The only tank in this district in the charge of the Irrigation Department is Maha Uswewa. A new distributing gate was constructed in 1900, and a subsidiary channel has to be provided for the purpose of irrigating some land for which water cannot at present be obtained.

In the Rajakumarawanni pattu of the Puttalam division work has commenced on eight village tanks, for which cement pipe sluices will be required in 1901.

In the Demala hatpattu there are 107 village tanks, of which 56 have permanent masonry sluices, 45 have cement pipe sluices, and 6 have to be sluiced in 1901.

The restoration of the abandoned tanks, Periyakulam in Puttalam division and Pandiyamaduwa in Demala hatpattu, is under consideration, and the survey of these tanks has been sanctioned and will be made shortly.

The restoration of Uriyawa tank in Demala hatpattu has been recommended and a survey has been asked for.

The survey of Tabbowa, a large abandoned tank bordering the road to Anuradhapura, has also been asked for.

One village tank, Galkulama, was completed during the year, and a few others are approaching completion. Cement pipe sluices were provided for eleven tanks, and the masonry sluices of Periyakulama, Garayagama, and Surakkulama tanks were repaired. Permanent sluices should be provided for five tanks in 1901, *viz.*, Talgaswewa, Unaliya, Detana, Demala Ihalagama, and Medawakkulama.

For default of earthwork 225 cases had to be instituted in the village tribunal, and fines amounting to Rs. 1,867 were imposed.

XVIII.—FOOD SUPPLY.

The food supply of the district generally is reported to be sufficient for the requirements of the people. If there is any deficiency, it is in the Demala hatpattu, where the people appear to be more sickly and less well-nourished than in the maritime divisions. The food in that division is also of a less nutritious quality, consisting, as it largely does, of kurakkan and other fine grain.

In the Demala hatpattu and the Rajakumarawanni pattu of the Puttalam divisions nearly all the rice consumed is home-grown. In the other divisions rice is generally imported.

A large quantity of fish is consumed in the maritime divisions, and some dried fish is taken to the interior divisions.

Vegetables are obtainable in most villages.

The prices of grain were the same as in previous years, *viz.*, imported rice Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per bushel and paddy Re. 1 to Re. 1·75.

XIX.—WEATHER.

The rainfall was rather below the average, the figures being as follows :—

Month.	Inches.	Month.	Inches.
January	2·97	July	0·05
February	0·22	August	0·45
March	0·13	September	0·35
April	10·07	October	10·61
May	2·65	November	6·06
June	3·40	December	5·25

The unusual rain in the dry months, July, August, and September had the effect of checking the manufacture of salt, and the collection was a small one.

XX.—VITAL STATISTICS.

The following return shows the number of marriages, births, and deaths, and divorces under the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance :—

Statement of the Number of Marriages, Births, and Deaths during the Year 1900.

District.	Marriages.		Still Births.	Births.	Deaths.	Divorces under the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance.	Remarks.
	Kandyan.	General.					
Puttalam	155	191	2	1,031	983	8	—

XXI.—FOREST WORK.

The portion of forest land known as the released area, which has been placed under the control of the Assistant Government Agent, contains but little timber of any size, and the revenue from this land chiefly accrues from sale of firewood, fence-sticks, &c. The revenue amounted to Rs. 2,109·22, and the expenditure to Rs. 560, showing a profit of Rs. 1,549·22.

XXII.—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

Little new land was brought into cultivation during the year. The returns furnished by the chief headmen show the following items of increase :—

Cocoanuts	302 acres
Tobacco	31 „
Fruit gardens	32 „
Vegetables	59 „

The area cultivated with paddy was rather less than in the previous year, owing to want of rain at the proper season.

XXIII.—SALT DEPARTMENT.

The revenue from sale of salt amounted to Rs. 726,852·58, an increase of Rs. 7,060·71 over that of 1899. The following statement for the last five years shows a satisfactory increase in the salt revenue :—

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
1896 ...	633,411 21	1899 ...	719,791 87
1897 ...	713,325 60	1900 ...	726,852 58
1898 ...	732,393 75		

The total expenditure of the salt department amounted to Rs. 100,064·87, the cost price of the salt sold being 50 cents per cwt.

Owing to occasional showers of rain during the manufacturing season the collection was below the average, the estimated crop being only 165,034 cwt.

The quantity in store at the end of 1899 was 185,569 cwt., and 256,744 cwt. were brought into store from the kottus during the year, giving a total of 442,313 cwt. The total sale during the year amounted to 307,869 cwt., leaving a balance at the end of 1900 of 134,446 cwt. in store, while there was an estimated quantity of 183,872 cwt. in the kottus. The quantity in hand is therefore considerably below two years' consumption.

The question of increasing the storage accommodation will have to be seriously considered before long. The annual consumption is steadily increasing and more stores are likely to be required. The abandoned timber depôt adjoining the southern salt depôt would be a convenient site for new stores.

XXIV.—FISH-CURING YARDS.

The following statement shows the working of the fish-curing yards at Udappu and Navatkadu :—

	Season 1898–1899. Cwt. lb.	Season 1899–1900. Cwt. lb.
Quantity of salt issued from fish-curing store, Udappu	3,326 0 ... at 65 cts., Rs. 2,161·90	6,401 0 at 65 cts., Rs. 4,160·65
Quantity of salt issued from fish-curing store, Navatkadu	883 0 ... at 75 cts., Rs. 662·25	661 0 at 75 cts., Rs. 495·75
Fish.	Cwt. lb.	Cwt. lb.
Quantity received into the yards fresh at Udappu	7,725 10 ...	15,270 54
Quantity received into the yards fresh at Navatkadu	1,739 91 ...	1,246 90
Quantity removed from the yards cured at Udappu	7,724 0 ...	15,201 40
Quantity removed from the yards cured at Navatkadu	1,596 26 ...	1,465 73
Expenditure.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
On buildings at Udappu	235 20 ...	229 75
On buildings at Navatkadu	68 45 ...	169 30
Conveying salt at Udappu	597 67 ...	917 34
Conveying salt at Navatkadu	300 20 ...	174 44
Establishment at Udappu	439 33 ...	439 38
Establishment at Navatkadu	358 38 ...	356 62
Other charges at Udappu	107 61 ...	126 80
Other charges at Navatkadu	77 23 ...	66 49
	2,184 57	2,480 12
General Stores.		Rs. c.
Salt issued from Udappu, 1898–1899	... 686 cwt. at Rs. 2·66 ...	1,824 76
Salt issued from Navatkadu, 1898–1899	...1,391 „ at Rs. 2·76 ...	3,839 16
Salt issued from Udappu, 1899–1900	... 664 „ at Rs. 2·66 ...	1,766 24
Salt issued from Navatkadu, 1899–1900	...1,360 „ at Rs. 2·76 ...	3,753 60

The receipts by the sale of salt exceed the expenditure on these yards, but when the cost price of the salt is added at 50 cents a cwt. there is not only no profit but a distinct loss. The fish-curing industry seems to be firmly established in this district, and the question of raising the price of salt for fish-curing purposes should now be considered. The existing rates, 65 cents per cwt. at Udappu and 75 cents at Navatkadu, might well be doubled.

It also seems to me desirable to abolish the general stores at the fish-curing yards. The stores are in the same enclosures as the fish-curing stores, but the sale price from the general stores is Rs. 2·66 and Rs. 2·76 respectively per cwt. The risk of malpractices under these circumstances is obvious.

XXV.—ST. ANNA'S FESTIVAL.

The annual Roman Catholic pilgrimage to St. Anna's church at Talavilla took place in July, the festival lasting from the 19th to the 30th.

The number of pilgrims present in the camp on the 29th, the chief day of the festival, was estimated at about 35,000.

The Kalpitiya Mudaliyar was entrusted with the work of putting up the temporary buildings. The camp was well scavenged, and order was preserved by a force of police sent from Colombo. The health of the camp was satisfactory, only three deaths occurring, the causes being diarrhœa, fever, and sunstroke respectively. Two smaller pilgrimages took place in March. The number of pilgrims at these festivals is yearly increasing, and provision has had to be made for establishing a camp on a small scale in March.

The heavy traffic on the Akkaraipattu road during the pilgrimage in July had the usual result of seriously damaging the road, and in some places the road, which is formed of coral, was almost obliterated; and for weeks after the pilgrimage it was practically impassable for wheeled traffic. It is suggested that a toll be established at the Palavi bridge to catch this traffic, and that the additional revenue thereby secured be expended in metalling the road as far as Etalai.

XXVI.—WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

The whole time of the Assistant Government Agent, when he is in the station, is taken up with the routine work of the Kachcheri, Courts, Police, Prison, and other Departments. On circuit my time was chiefly occupied with inspection of tanks, encroachments on Crown lands, minor and village roads, &c. During the latter part of the year care was taken to call up the supervisors and enumerators on circuit and instruct them in the work of taking the forthcoming Census.

In December meetings were held to elect unofficial members of the Local Board and District Road Committee. The sitting members, Messrs. M. N. M. Mohamadaly Marakar, T. M. Seka Marakar, and Adam Muttukumara were re-elected to serve on the Local Board, and Messrs. J. E. Nicholas, J. W. P. Senathi Raja, and J. A. de Silva, Mudaliyar, were appointed members of the District Road Committee.

H. W. BRODHURST,
Assistant Government Agent.

Puttalam, February 21, 1901.

REPORT ON THE CHILAW DISTRICT FOR 1900.

Area, 262 square miles; Population in 1891, 63,231.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

DURING the year 1900 the revenue of the district, as will appear from the following return, was exceedingly satisfactory.

Comparative Statement of Revenue for the Years 1899 and 1900.

Revenue.	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Licenses, Excise, and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified	226,119 13	242,055 11	15,935 98	—
Fees of Court or Office, Payment for Special Services, and Reimbursements in Aid	19,014 84	24,733 3	5,718 19	—
Post and Telegraph	1,137 5	902 50	—	234 55
Rents of Government Property	525 72	945 59	419 87	—
Interest	774 0	185 82	—	588 18
Miscellaneous Receipts	140 12	225 74	85 62	—
Sale of Government Property	2,485 96	990 14	—	1,495 82
Total, exclusive of Land Sales ...	250,196 82	270,037 93	22,159 66	2,318 55
Land Sales	25,533 85	48,350 15	22,816 30	—
Total ...	275,730 67	318,388 8	44,975 96	2,318 55

2. The chief items of increase were under the heads of Land Sales, Sale of Judicial and Revenue Stamps, Tolls, Sale of Salt at Toduwawa Fish-curing Depôt, and Survey Fees. There was also an increase of Rs. 6,715 under the head of Arrack, but this was due entirely to the recovery of the arrears of 1899. All the rented revenue was recovered within the year. The only decrease of any importance was under the head of Postage Stamps, which are now supplied to the post offices from Colombo direct, and under the head of Sale of Government Property, due to the closing of the timber depôt at Chilaw.

3. There has been a slight increase in the expenditure for the year :—

Statement of Expenditure for 1900.

	Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	11,334 61
Other Charges	4,607 35
Pensions	1,388 56
	17,330 52
Deduct Pension charges against Treasurer's account	1,388 56
Total Expenditure of Assistant Government Agent	15,941 96

4. The Toll Rents continue to advance steadily, as will be seen from this return :—

Revenue from Tolls.

	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Road tolls ...	4,010 0	4,005 0	—	5 0
Bridge tolls ...	10,336 15	13,070 0	2,733 85	—
Ferry tolls ...	2,472 41	3,372 50	900 9	—
Canal tolls ...	8,450 0	8,570 0	120 0	—
Total ...	25,268 56	29,015 50	3,753 94	5 0

5. The full amount realized by the sale of the bridge tolls at Toppu and Nainamadama is credited in the books of the Government Agent, Western Province. These tolls were sold in 1900 for Rs. 9,260, and at least half of this should be placed to the credit of this district. The rent of the Assistant Government Agent's quarters is brought to account at the Treasury, as also the value of telegraph and postage stamps.

I.—FOOD SUPPLY, &c.

6. The chief articles of food are rice, dry grain, yams, vegetables, fruits, meat, and fish.

7. *Rice.*—The quantity of rice grown is insufficient for the population, and has to be supplemented by supplies from India. There has been no scarcity, but the price has been high, ranging from Rs. 4·50 to Rs. 6 a bushel—a considerable advance on the price prevailing in 1899. In Pitigal korale south about one-eighth of the supply is home-grown and in Pitigal korale central about one-fourth. The rise in the price has been accompanied by a rise in the rate of wages. I have prepared the following statement of the paddy crops from the returns of the Korale Mudaliyars :—

Division.	Population.	Acreage cultivated in 1899.	Yield in 1899.	Acreage cultivated in 1900.	Yield in 1900.
Pitigal korale north ...	10,400 ...	2,600 ...	50,350 ...	380 ...	6,840
Pitigal korale central ...	29,446 ...	2,960 ...	44,400 ...	2,568 ...	47,423
Pitigal korale south ...	26,662 ...	1,562 ...	12,496 ...	1,577 ...	13,225

There is no doubt that the crops reaped in 1900 were in Pitigal korale north considerably less than in 1899, but I am of opinion that 380 acres do not at all accurately represent the cultivation.

The weather during the north-east monsoon in 1900 was very favourable to the crops, and large extents have been sown—much more than for many years past, and a bumper crop is expected in 1901.

More attention should be paid to the selection of seed paddy, and experiments made to discover varieties better suited to the requirements of the district. For instance, a variety that will thrive in the frequently inundated fields along the Kadupiti-oya would supply a great want. The crops there at present suffer much from the floods.

8. *Dry Grain.*—The quantity of the dry grain produced is steadily decreasing as more and more land is planted with cocoanuts. The price during the year was higher than the rate prevailing in 1899. The chief kinds grown are kurakkan, mun, meneri, me, tala (gingelly), kola me, kollu, amu, ulundu, and tana.

9. Indian corn or maize is produced in small quantities, and only on newly-cleared chenas. The Sinhalese do not seem partial to it and consider it an unremunerative product and one that exhausts the soil.

10. *Yams.*—The chief yam cultivated is the cassava, which is largely consumed by the poorer classes. Other sorts less often procurable are *dehiala*, *hingurala*, *rasawallia*, and *innala*. Sweet potatoes are also in great demand.

11. *Vegetables.*—The vegetables grown in the district are few in number and poor in quality—a result entirely due to the want of interest evinced by the cultivators. Were but one-half of the energy displayed in their production that is shown in the cultivation of the tobacco plant, there is no doubt that the supply could be increased indefinitely. A start has been made under the auspices of the Director of Public Instruction to distribute seeds of better varieties amongst the schoolmasters, who will, it is hoped, succeed in making their culture more general.

12. *Fruits.*—The same remark holds good with regard to fruits. Excellent pineapples and oranges are grown in Pitigal korale south and central, but the supply is very limited, and seldom comes on the public market.

13. Plantains are largely grown, especially on newly opened lands, but sufficient attention is not paid to the choice of varieties, with the result that they are, as a general rule, of inferior quality.

14. The vine grows well in Chilaw. No attempt, however, is made to cultivate it systematically as in the Puttalam District.

15. The fruit of the tamarind is extensively used by the Tamils in a dried condition as a condiment. Taken in larger quantities it is a useful laxative.

16. *Meat.*—The consumption of meat is limited to the town of Chilaw and a few other centres of population. The animals slaughtered are, as a general rule, healthy and in good condition. Pork is largely consumed in most of the Sinhalese villages.

17. *Fish.*—The supply of fish, especially during the north-east monsoon, is abundant, and forms a very cheap and wholesome article of diet. During the south-west monsoon the supply of sea fish is limited, but there is always a sufficiency of lagoon and river fish.

18. I append a table giving the prices of the chief articles of food during the year :—

Rice	... Rs. 4·50 to Rs. 6 per bushel.	Jak fruit	... 25 to 37 cents a fruit.
Paddy	... Re. 1·25 to Re. 1·50 per bushel.	Beef	... 18 cents per lb.
Mun	... Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per bushel.	Chickens	... Rs. 4·50 a dozen and upwards.
Kurakkan	... Re. 1 to Re. 1·50 per bushel.	Dry fish	... 20 cents per lb.
Cassava	... Re. 1 per cwt.	Salt	... 3 cents per lb.
Cocoanuts	... Rs. 25 to Rs. 35 per 1,000 wholesale ; Rs. 40 to Rs. 45 by retail.	Bread	... 25 cents per lb.
		Chillies	... 20 cents per lb.
Plantains	... 37 cents per 100.	Mutton	... 37 to 43 cents per lb.

II.—IRRIGATION.

19. Considerable progress was made with the restoration of tanks and bunds in the district. The practice prior to 1900 had been to allow the villagers to do their earthwork individually at any point on a bund they chose, and whenever it suited them, with the result that, except in the cases of Tabbowa and Walahapitiya tanks, no portion of any bund had been brought up to its full height, and no turfing and gravelling had been done. Even in these two cases the slopes had not been properly extended. The vel-vidanes had no idea of how the work should be done, and took little interest in it, whilst the fieldowners having seen so much of their labour washed away because the earthwork had not been turfed were despondent and unwilling to render the labour due. The system was therefore adopted of working from one end of the bunds towards the other, bringing them to their full heights and proper slopes, turfing the sides and gravelling the crests. This at once appealed to the landowners. They saw a portion of their task complete, realized that the work was not beyond their powers, and, with very few exceptions, willingly rendered the full amount of earthwork for the year. One Irrigation Officer being found insufficient, a number of katti kankanies were appointed to supervise certain groups of tanks.

20. The new system has worked extremely well, as will be seen from the annexed statement of earthwork actually rendered on the various tanks, which is more than ten times as much as was done in 1899. From next year the working will be much simpler as the katti kankanies and the vel-vidanes now know what is expected of them, and as the necessary lists of fieldowners have been prepared. Special credit is due to the Vidane Arachchi of Yagam pattu for the interest manifested by him in the irrigation works of his pattu in which three bunds were completed, namely, Palu Bingiriya, Mahagama, and Karawita Agara.

21. Pipe sluices have not been found to answer well in the sandy bunds of the Chilaw District. It has been decided to substitute for them masonry sluices with boards. But unfortunately it was not found possible to construct a single sluice of this description during the year owing to the want of plans and estimates.

22. The sluices at Tabbowa and Mahawewa are practically all that is wanted to complete these two important tanks, as the earthwork still remaining to be done can easily be completed within a few months. I trust it will be possible to finish the restoration of these tanks in 1901.

23. At Walahapitiya tank the greater part of the spill had been cut on my last inspection. The slopes of the bunds still require to be extended in places, and this will be done next year.

24. The tanks in Pitigal korale south cannot be said to be in a satisfactory condition as the beds of many of them are cultivated, and the owners of these "tavalla" fields naturally object to the raising of the bunds and the submersion of their lands. At the same time there can be no doubt that if the beds of these tanks were re-acquired and the bunds raised, the storage capacity would be immensely increased, and the fields below the tanks would greatly benefit.

25. In the Korale Mudaliyar's opinion the reclamation of 2,500 bushels' sowing extent of paddy land, which lies fallow owing to its periodical inundation by the salt water of the Gin-oya, is the most pressing irrigation work in Pitigal korale south.

26. In Pitigal korale central the chief works calling for attention, besides Tabbowa, Walahapitiya, and Mahawewa, are—

(*a*) The restoration of the bunds along the course of the Kadupiti-oya—a work which will prevent in great measure the periodical devastation of the fields by floods and increase the water supply of Tinipitiwewa.

(*b*) The prevention of the periodical submersion of the Peekkulama fields when all the boards are inserted in Kadupiti-oya (Tinipitiwewa) anicut.

(*c*) The construction of another outlet for Tinipitiwewa to admit of the silt now said to be deposited in the tank reaching the fields. This work is especially asked for by the landowners, who are, I understand, prepared to pay its cost.

(*d*) The restoration of Karawita tank and the string of tanks dependent like it on the Yodaya-ela and the study by a competent Irrigation Officer of the whole Yodaya-ela scheme.

27. The Tinipitiwewa tank, situated at Madampe, and in charge of the District Engineer, was maintained in a satisfactory condition during the year. The damage done to the spur bund in 1899 was repaired by the landowners. The supply of water for cultivation throughout the year was sufficient, but steps should be taken to fix the quantity of water to be issued for a given acreage ; at present a great deal of wastage undoubtedly takes place. The magnificent crop of this year is the best proof of the advantage of this work, and a complete vindication of the decision of Government to recover the charge in perpetuity.

28. In Pitigal korale north good progress was made on the tanks at Ponnahkania, Maradankulama, Munnessaram, Karukkuliya, and Anavilundawa, but a great deal still remains to be done. The chief works to be undertaken are—

(*a*) The completion of the Munnessaram group of tanks, together with a scheme for improving the supply of water by constructing regulating gates on the Manuwangama-ela. The bunds are now being raised, and will, it is expected, effectually protect the town of Chilaw from floods.

(*b*) The restoration of the Bombawela and Karukkuliya group of tanks.
(*c*) The completion of the Battulu-oya irrigation works.
(*d*) The preparation of a scheme for the restoration of the Katupota tank and other tanks in that neighbourhood.

29. The rainfall of 1898 was 54·33 in.; in 1899, 35·33 in.; and in 1900, 49·63 in.

Comparative Statement of Earthwork for the Chilaw District during 1899 and 1900.

Name of Tank.	Earthwork rendered in 1899.	Earthwork rendered in 1900.
	Cubes.	Cubes.
Munnessaram tank ...	—	651¾
Mugunuwatawana tank ...	70	157½
Nallanayagam tank ...	—	427
Kanattawa tank ...	120	108¾
Ponnankaniya tank ...	—	170½
Maradankulama tank ...	—	1,057¾
Eliwitiya tank ...	—	447
Sembudaluwa tank ...	—	78½
Timilla tank ...	—	447
Parappamulla tank ...	—	188
Palakulam tank ...	—	1,476
Karukkuliya Mahawena tank ...	—	744
Andanankattuwa tank ...	—	16
Diganwewa tank ...	—	133
Arachchikattuwa tank ...	—	82½
Wellawala tank ...	—	388
Battulu-oya bund ...	—	496
Karukuwatawana tank ...	—	23¾
Kottapitiya tank ...	—	140
Kottage tank ...	—	81½
Attangana tank ...	—	1,543
Maiyawa tank ...	—	467½
Suruwila No. 2 tank ...	—	333
Irakkawela tank ...	—	135⅚
Bangadenia tank ...	35	47
Karawita tank ...	—	1,853
Anavilundawa tank ...	—	864½
Maha Vilattawa tank ...	203	220
Pinkattia tank ...	—	120
Dematapitiya tank ...	—	30
Maha Maeliya tank ...	—	100
Wirakommandaluwa tank ...	116	20½
Adippola tank ...	—	51¼
Kelegama tank ...	—	40½
Suruwila No 1 tank ...	—	538
Ihala Tambagalla tank ...	74	—
Mandalana Eba ...	183	—
Kusalai tank ...	136½	—
Kokkawila tank ...	138	118
Alutkurumulla tank ...	62	51½
Puliyankadawara tank ...	81½	126¾
Udakotuwa tank ...	—	620¾
Puliyankara tank ...	102½	102¾
Elapahala tank ...	—	8
Wirapandiyana tank ...	—	21
Punchi Vilattawa tank ...	—	28¾
Kovulwewa tank ...	—	51½
Medagama tank ...	78¾	195
Karawita-agara tank ...	—	466
Bingiriya tank ...	95¾	283½
Ratmalagara tank ...	—	7½
Sandanangama tank ...	—	31
Uraliya tank ...	157	—
Kudirippuwa Ranabatakele bemma	—	24
Kudirippuwa Tunkuttuwe bemma	—	13
Kudirippuwa Suduwelle bemma	—	14
Kachchakaduwa Kirimetiwale bemma	—	8
Kachchakaduwa Ambagaha bemma	—	13½
Kachchakaduwa Aliyawetichchawale bemma ...	—	2
Galmuruwa Galwale bemma ...	—	20½
Galmuruwa Demataptiya bemma	—	4
Gorokagaha bemma ...	—	10
Mailawa bemma ...	—	3
Mahawewa tank ...	—	75
Kudawewa tank ...	—	20
Kumbukwanyaya, Hangillakotuwa, and Kolimaduwa bunds ...	—	115
Kadupitioye bemma ...	—	25
Walahapitiya tank ...	—	5
Amune bemma ...	—	4
Wanasinha bemma ...	—	17
Yatakalan-oya bemma ...	—	33
Welpotukele bemma ...	—	55
Anguluwa bund ...	—	6
Mellakele Dikbemma ...	—	6
Yaya-ele bemma ...	—	2
Singakkuliya tank ...	—	120
Singakkuliya Dewela bund ...	—	30
Tulawala Etpara bund ...	—	5
Putuwatawanawila ...	—	24
Tandukachchia tank ...	—	16
Boralessa roadside tank ...	—	300
Total ...	1,608	16,760½

III.—LEGISLATION.

30. I have no suggestion to make under this head.

IV.—WORKS REQUIRED IN THE DISTRICT.

31. The public works most required in the Chilaw District may be grouped under the heads of—

A.—Improved Means of Communication.
B.—Health and Sanitation.
C.—New Buildings and Improvements to existing ones.

A.—*Improved Means of Communication.*

32. The Chilaw District, although only fifty miles from the metropolis, is quite behind the times with regard to its means of communication. The eastern portion of the district, excluding a few cross roads, cannot be said to be roaded at all. The canal is not maintained in a satisfactory condition. The coach service is of the most wretched description, and inadequate to the requirements of this populous part of the island. To remedy these wants the following works are required :—

(*a*) *The Improvement of the Canal and the Construction of Feeder Roads.*—The traffic on the canal is steadily increasing, and if ordinary facilities for loading and unloading cargo were supplied, and a sufficient depth of water maintained at all times, there is no doubt that the number of boats plying would, with the increased output of the cocoanut plantations—an increase which will be maintained for many years to come—become double or treble in a very short period. It is no justification for the present neglect of the canal to say that a railway will be ultimately constructed to Chilaw, for as long as water carriage is found cheaper than rail the bulk of the produce will go by the canal, and every facility for the utilization of the cheaper means of transport should be afforded. As evidence of the present condition of the canal, I may state that in September last the boatmen were seen by me wading in the canal and pushing their boats before them through the mud. A small steam dredger would soon improve matters; the present system of removing the silt by baskets is quite out of date.

(*b*) *Railway.*—There can be no doubt that a light narrow gauge railway to Chilaw would pay handsomely. It is a matter for consideration, however, as to whether it should be carried within a

mile or two of the shore and close to and competing with the canal, or whether the trace should run near the boundary of the Chilaw and Kurunegala Districts, where it would catch a great deal of freight, for which there is at present no easy outlet, and would open up a vast area of country. A tramway running alongside of the Colombo-Chilaw road would suffice for the passenger traffic of the sea-coast zone, whilst the freight might continue to go by the canal.

(*c*) The coach service calls for immediate attention. The journey from Chilaw to Colombo, including the long stoppage at Negombo, occupies twelve hours, and the vehicles and horses are of a poor description.

(*d*) The Colombo-Puttalam road requires generous treatment. As provision has been made for all the longer bridges required it may be possible to allot larger sums for the improvement of the roadway and to secure that the amounts are spent within each year. In 1899 a very large proportion of the votes was not spent, and even in 1900 the following sums were not expended :—

	Rs.	c.
Toppu-Battulu-oya road	5,778	2
Chilaw-Wariyapola road	1,745	63
Nattandia-Marawila road	573	65

(*e*) Widening of the Chilaw-Wariyapola road in Chilaw town—a dangerously narrow piece of road.

(*f*) *Bangadeniya-Mandalana Road.*—In my report as Chairman of the District Road Committee, Chilaw, I have referred to this important road, the cost of which is beyond the means of the Committee.

(*g*) *Pilakatumulla Road.*—This road should either be carried through to the Kompaspara, or its maintenance by Government to the east of Walahapitiya tank should be given up, as beyond that point it is purely an estate road.

(*h*) The condition of the Giriulla road within this district during the year was very unsatisfactory, and its improvement is a matter of urgency for a large section of the population.

(*i*) The *Kompaspara* boundary line between Kurunegala and Chilaw has never been properly opened up. The first two miles to the north of the Giriulla road have been taken over by the Public Works Department, but the remainder of the road is, owing to the want of bridges and culverts, all but impassable for carts. The District Road Committee is endeavouring to improve it, and Government assistance in the construction of bridges and culverts may be reasonably expected. The road will be of great value to both the districts.

(*j*) Steel girder bridge over the lake at Chilaw.

(*k*) Telegraph offices at Nainamadama and Madampe, a post office at Rajakadaluwa, and a receiving office at Nattandiya.

B.—*Health and Sanitation.*

33. (*a*) *Hospital for Chilaw.*—The present building is quite out of date and insufficient for the requirements of the district, and this has been fully recognized for many years, but no steps have been taken to supply the want. An excellent site has been selected by the Government Agent, and it is hoped that with the steadily increasing revenue of the district it may be found possible to provide for this work in 1902.

(*b*) General cemetery.

(*c*) Water supply for the town of Chilaw.

(*d*) The establishment of dispensaries at Udappuwa, Rajakadaluwa, Villattawa, and Dunkannawa.

(*e*) Improvement of the park in the centre of the town of Chilaw.

C.—*New Buildings and Improvements to existing ones.*

(*a*) *Land Registry.*—The necessity of this building has been recognized by Government, but it was unfortunately omitted from the draft Supply Bill for 1901 owing to the delay in the preparation of the plan.

(*b*) Improvements to the Kachcheri, the present accommodation being insufficient.

(*c*) Improvements of the District Court and the conversion of the Land Registry into a Police Court. The Police Magistrate at present holds court in the District Judge's chambers—an arrangement which is extremely inconvenient to both the judicial officers and also to the general public.

(*d*) Post Office for Chilaw with better accommodation for the transaction of business, the public having at present to stand on the verandah exposed to wind and rain.

(*e*) Neat Government buildings for Post Offices throughout the district to replace the inconvenient hired buildings now made use of.

(*f*) Improvement of the Assistant Government Agent's bungalow, enclosure of the grounds by a permanent fence, and construction of an approach road to the front of the house.

(*g*) More houses for Government clerks, several of whom find it very difficult to procure suitable buildings on rent.

(*h*) Some small addition to the Police Magistrate's quarters at Marawila.

V.—PLANS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

35. These consist in the restoration of irrigation works, improvement of the canal and roads, construction of a railway to Chilaw, the placing on a better footing of the works carried out under the Village Communities' Ordinance, the provision of wells in villages that lack a good water supply, and the extension of fruit cultivation. Besides these, most of which have been dealt with elsewhere, the settlement of land claims and the proclamation of reserved and village forests are the chief matters of urgency.

VI.—SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

36. The health of the district was in the main good, but there was an extraordinary number of cases of malarial fever about the middle of the year, and extra medical assistance had to be provided. Happily the mortality rate was not much affected. Measles occurred at Battulu-oya,

Udappuwa, and a few other villages, and chickenpox at Udappuwa. At Chilaw four deaths took place from choleraic diarrhœa due to a surfeit of prawns and unripe mangoes. But the most serious sickness of the year was the outbreak of cholera at Battulu-oya. In the northern half of the district I have noticed a considerable number of cases of parangi.

37. The southern portion of the district is adequately supplied with medical facilities, there being a large hospital at Marawila and dispensaries at Dankotuwa, Madampe, and Marawila. The same cannot be said of the northern portion, the only hospital being the one at Chilaw, which has one female ward for four patients and two male wards for ten patients, and even this accommodation is of a very uncomfortable description. A ward for maternity cases, a ward for parangi patients, and a ward for paying patients are urgently required. But I deprecate any addition to the existing building, which should be pulled down and rebuilt on a better site. North of Chilaw there is no dispensary, nor is there any dispensary available for the inhabitants of the eastern portion of the district. During the construction of the Battulu-oya bridge the dispenser from Mundal visits Battulu-oya periodically, but this provision is insufficient, and I recommend the opening of four dispensaries: one at Vilattawa and one at Dunkannawa to serve the villages to the east and a portion of the Kurunegala District, one at Rajakadaluwa, the centre of extensive cocoanut plantations, and one at Udappuwa, the most populous and most insanitary fishing village in the district.

38. The sanitary condition of the town of Chilaw has greatly improved, the Local Board taking an active interest in the matter. The same cannot be said of Madampe, where the drainage and sanitary arrangements call for the immediate attention of the Board of Health.

39. I have visited the majority of the villages during the year, and have endeavoured in every way to promote their sanitary conservation. They are now in general fairly clean. The festivals occurring in this district were strictly supervised by the headman, and no cases of sickness reported.

40. The sites of the plague camps were kept cleared. Materials for the erection of the buildings are always available.

41. On the outbreak of cholera at Battulu-oya the usual precautions were adopted. A hospital and isolation camps were erected and stringent measures taken to prevent the spread of the disease, with the result that the epidemic disappeared within three weeks. The number of deaths from this cause was nine. The greatest difficulty found in coping with the outbreak was the impossibility of procuring any trained attendant to nurse the patients.

42. The births, marriages, and deaths in the district in 1899 and 1900 were as follows :—

	1899.	1900.
Births	2,574 ...	2,594
Marriages	773 ...	593
Deaths	1,586 ...	1,595

The decrease in the number of marriages is probably due to the increased cost of living, and also to the fact that large numbers of the young men of Chilaw yearly migrate to the Kurunegala District and settle there, intermarrying with the villagers, whilst, on the other hand, most of the outsiders who come to the Chilaw District in search of work celebrate their marriages in their own villages.

43. There were 53 cases of accidental and sudden deaths due to the following causes :—

Suicide	1
Homicide amounting to murder	2
Killed by alligator	1
Killed by snake-bite	7
Drowning	10
Fall from trees	4
Gunshot	1
Disease	20
Miscellaneous causes	7

44. The number of cases treated in the hospitals and dispensaries is given in the following return :—

Situation.	Hospital.	Dispensary.
Marawila	734 ...	13,652
Madampe	— ...	4,188
Chilaw	235 ...	7,429
Dankotuwa	— ...	7,067
Battulu-oya	— ...	290

VII.—THE NUMBER OF CASES OF MURDER OR ATTEMPTED MURDER.

45. There was only one case of murder during the year. The accused was brought to trial and convicted, but by reason of being found of unsound mind was relegated to the Lunatic Asylum. The other case investigated was the Dematapitiya murder of 1899. The accused was discharged owing to want of evidence.

Statement of Murder Cases.

Reported.	Brought to Trial.	Convicted.
1	1	1

46. The number of knife cases reported was the same as in 1899, *viz.*, 24; but of these the Police Magistrate found five to be false and three not to have been committed; this leaves sixteen cases for consideration. In ten of these convictions were obtained, and in six the evidence was found to be insufficient.

Statement of Knife Cases.

Reported.	Brought to Trial.	Convicted.
24	24	10

47. The total number of cases of serious crime reported during 1900 was 161. Of these twenty-four were found by the Police Magistrate not to have been committed. The balance 137 therefore may be taken to represent the total number of serious offences committed during the year. The murder case has been dealt with above, and the following statements show the results of the other 136 cases. These returns disclose a very satisfactory state of things as regards Pitigal korale south, and this I attribute in great measure to the interest displayed by the Mudaliyar with regard to crime, and also to the intelligence and activity of his subordinate headmen. The return for Pitigal korale central shows a considerably higher percentage of crime, but it must not be forgotten that this division contains a much larger floating population than Pitigal korale south. The figures relating to Pitigal korale north are not satisfactory, and this is due mainly to inactivity and want of intelligence on the part of the headmen. This division is also making rapid advances in development, and a large number of undesirable characters are being attracted to it by the high rate of wages now prevailing. The places with the largest number of offences are Chilaw and Marawila. But of the Chilaw offences there was only one of hurt by a knife and two of house-breaking; the other seven were theft cases. Of the Marawila cases, one was a knife case, one a grievous hurt case, and the remaining six cases of theft. In only three cases were the accused not arrested :—

A.—Statement showing the Number of Offences reported to the Magistrate, the Number found by him to have been committed in the different Villages, the Number of Offences which have and have not been punished, and the Population of the Villages.

Division.	Cognizable Offences reported to Court.	Found by Magistrate		Number of Villages and Offences committed in each.		Total Offences.	Of these			Population.		Villages with Eight or more Offences.
		Not to have been committed.	To have been committed.	Villages	Offences.		Punished.	Unpunished.	Pending.	Tax-paying.	Whole.	
Pitigal korale north ...	42	7	35	89	—	—	—	—	—	1,953	4,268	
	—	—	—	12	1	12	2	9	1	333	1,058	
	—	—	—	5	2	10	3	7	—	308	1,165	
	—	—	—	1	4	4	1	3	—	52	171	
	—	—	—	1	9	9	4	5	—	1,000	3,738	Chilaw town and suburbs
	42	7	35	108		35	10	24	1	3,646	10,400	
Pitigal korale central ...	74	9	65	76	—	—	—	—	—	2,781	10,052	
	—	—	—	16	1	16	4	12	—	1,383	5,046	
	—	—	—	7	2	14	4	10	—	998	3,747	
	—	—	—	6	3	18	3	15	—	791	2,971	
	—	—	—	1	4	4	—	4	—	276	1,344	
	—	—	—	1	5	5	2	3	—	297	429	
	—	—	—	1	8	8	1	6	1	283	920	Marawila
	74	9	65	108		65	14	50	1	6,809	24,509	
Pitigal korale south ...	44	8	36	43	—	—	—	—	—	2,780	9,994	
	—	—	—	10	1	10	5	5	—	854	3,024	
	—	—	—	8	2	16	12	4	—	1,457	5,078	
	—	—	—	2	3	6	3	3	—	971	3,833	
	—	—	—	1	4	4	—	3	1	408	1,395	
	44	8	36	64		36	20	15	1	6,470	23,324	
Grand Total ...	160	24	136	280		136	44	89	3	17,025	58,233	

B.—Statement showing the Tax-paying Population and Number of Cognizable Offences found by the Magistrate to have been committed, punished, and unpunished in each Korale, with the Proportion of Offences to Tax-payers and the Number of Taverns.

Division.	Total Tax-paying Population.	Total Offences committed.	Punished.	Unpunished.	Pending.	Number of Offence per 1,000 Tax-payers.	Percentage of punished to Total Offences committed.	Number of Tax-payers to each Offence.	Taverns.	Number of Tax-payers to each Tavern.
Pitigal korale north ...	3,646	35	10	24	1	9·6	28	104	24	152
Pitigal korale central ...	6,809	65	14	50	1	9·5	21	104	25	272
Pitigal korale south ...	6,470	36	20	15	1	5·5	53	180	22	294
	16,925	136	44	89	3	8·5	32·4	123	71	238

C.

	Offences reported.	Offences found not to have been committed.	Offences committed.	Offences punished.	Offences unpunished.	Percentage of punished to Total Offences committed.	Percentage of unpunished to Total Offences committed.
Offences against person ...	66	11	55	25	30	45	55
Offences against property ..	94	13	81	19	62	23	77
	160	24	136	44	92	32	68

Section of Penal Code.	It was not proved any offence had been committed.	Charge false, no such offence committed.	Offence not within the jurisdiction of the Court	Committed, District Court.	Committed, Supreme Court.	Accused dead or insane.	Accused cannot be arrested.	Offence compounded.	Evidence insufficient to convict any one.	Offender unknown	Convicted in Police Court.	Pending.	
	A	B	C	D	E				F				
						a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*		
315	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	9	—	23
316	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	8	—	14
317	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
318	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
354 & 364	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
367	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	2	13
368	8	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	2	8	—	32
369 & 443	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	7	5	—	45
370	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
380	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	—	3	1	18
391	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
419	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total ...	21	24	—	—	—	—	3	—	55	10	44	3	160

48. There was a decrease in the number of cases tried in the District Court, the number for the last two years (including knife cases) being as follows :—

	1899. Institutions.	1899. Decisions.	1900. Institutions.	1900. Decisions.
First quarter	10	9	15	11
Second quarter	9	12	3	6
Third quarter	6	6	6	6
Fourth quarter	9	7	7	8
Total ...	34	34	31	31

49. There are six Inquirers in the district, and inquiries were held by four of them during the year. The Police Magistrate reports that the system is working perfectly satisfactorily.

50. There can be no doubt that there has been a marked decrease in crime during 1900, due in great measure to the stricter supervision exercised over the headmen by the Mudaliyars. The magisterial inquiries have been most carefully conducted.

VIII.—CO-OPERATION OF HEADMEN IN THE PREVENTION AND DETECTION OF CRIME.

51. Early in the year I gave verbal instructions to all the headmen regarding their duties in respect of crime, and in general these officers displayed a satisfactory interest in their work and dealt with offences in a prompt and businesslike manner. Every month the Korale Mudaliyars reported to me the names of those who had rendered good services, and I then called for the Police Court cases, where necessary, and allotted suitable rewards. The following are the names of those who particularly distinguished themselves in this respect :—

(1) E. Naguda Markar, Vidane Arachchi.
(2) William Goonewardana, Vidane Arachchi.
(3) A. C. Telisinha, Vidane Arachchi.
(4) W. John Mendis, Vidane Arachchi.
(5) Singappuhami, Police Headman.
(6) Juse Rowel, Vidane Arachchi.
(7) W. A. Ugo de Mel, Police Headman.
(8) Don Joronis Peries, Police Headman.

There were some cases where sufficient zeal and promptness were not displayed by the headmen, and in these remedial steps were taken.

IX.—POLICE, REGULAR AND RURAL.

52. The only regular police in the district was the force of one sergeant and six constables stationed at Marawila. This force was established some years back on account of the lawless condition of Mudukatuwa.

53. As the dispute concerning these lands has now been terminated by the eviction of the planters, as elsewhere described, and as there is little or no crime for the suppression of which the services of the regular police are required, I am of opinion that this force might be withdrawn. This arrangement will also be advantageous with regard to the maintenance of discipline, as they are too far from headquarters at present.

54. The sergeant in charge of the detachment is a competent well-behaved officer, and has done his duties satisfactorily. The behaviour of the constables, however, has not been uniformly good.

55. The police at present live in the police station and quarters which are hired at the cost of Rs. 30 per month. A new police station and barracks combined was commenced in 1899, and will probably be completed about March, 1901. If the police are withdrawn, it will be necessary to provide a jail or lock-up at the Police Court and to appoint the Chief Clerk as the jailer.

56. The rural police, which consisted of the Vidane Arachchies of Kammal pattu, Yatakalan pattu, Yagam pattu, and Munnessaram pattu, and other headmen have performed their duties in a fairly satisfactory manner. They were paid from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12·50 per mensem. The post of Constable Arachchi of Munnessaram pattu south fell vacant early in the year and was abolished. From January, 1901, the paid rural police will be stationed at Udappuwa, Rajakadaluwa, Madampe, Nattandia, Marawila, and Vennappuwa and each will receive a silver badge of office.

X.—THE PREVALENCE OF CATTLE STEALING.

57. The number of cases of cattle stealing given in the Administration Report of 1899 was twenty-seven. In 1900 there were only twenty-five reported. A statement of the cases may be interesting :—

Statement of Cattle Theft Cases.

Division.	No. of Cases.	Found by Police Magistrates not to have been committed.	Found to have been committed.	Convicted.	Acquitted for want of Evidence.
Pitigal korale north	6	3	3	—	3
Pitigal korale central	13	5	8	2	6
Pitigal korale south	6	2	4	4	—
Total	25	10	15	6	9

There were therefore only fifteen true cases of cattle stealing in the year. The return as regards Pitigal korale north and Pitigal korale central is not particularly creditable to the headmen.

XI.—DISEASE AMONGST CATTLE.

58. The only disease amongst cattle during the year were two outbreaks of rinderpest and one of hoof-and-mouth disease. The former occurred at Etiyawala and Nanjundankare in Pitigal korale south in April and again at Haldanduwana in August. Prompt steps were taken on both occasions by the Korale Mudaliyar to segregate the animals affected, and it is undoubtedly due to his vigilance that the spread of the disease was prevented. On both occasions the Government Stock Inspector visited the spot. It is believed the contagion was brought from the Negombo District. The following memorandum gives particulars :—

	Number attacked.	Number died.	Number recovered.
Etiyawala	15	5	10
Nanjundankare	7	6	1
Haldanduwana	24	9	15
	46	20	26

59. The outbreak of hoof-and-mouth disease took place at Migahawela in Pitigal korale central in the month of September. In this case also the sickness was speedily suppressed by the prompt measures taken. Twenty-six head of cattle were attacked by the disease, and all recovered.

XII.—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION, LAND SALES.

60. The amount realized by land sales in 1900 was Rs. 48,350·15—a very satisfactory result when it is considered that it was obtained exclusively by dealing with blocks that had been left unsettled at former sales, and that only one plan of application surveys was received during the year. How greatly the value of land has risen in this district may be judged from the fact that in 1888 the trifling revenue from this source, Rs. 7,344, was explained by the statement that most of the available lands in this district had been sold, and that therefore the receipts under this head must decrease ; and again in 1895 it was said that the most valuable blocks of Crown land in the district had now been sold, and the revenue from this source would in future be inconsiderable. Yet the revenue under this head shows no signs of decreasing, although the lots now dealt with were those "rejected," so to say, when originally brought up for sale. I have no doubt that, if the surveys applied for are carried out expeditiously, this branch of revenue will, so far from decreasing, continue to pour yearly increasing sums into the exchequer. People are now quite awake to the value of land in this district for cocoanut cultivation, and it has been proved that lands that a few years ago would have been considered unsuitable can be cultivated successfully by a proper system of drainage. There is therefore not likely to be any difficulty in disposing of almost all the available Crown land as rapidly as it can be surveyed and brought up for sale. What is required is an increase in the survey staff which now consists of one officer only.

61. Fees for certificates of quiet possession amounting to Rs. 871·30 were recovered on 123 lots. A large increase of work in the land sale department necessitated the employment of an extra clerk, who was paid out of the fees.

62. There were several important land cases during the year, the chief being—

(*a*) The Iranawila case, in which the Crown as intervenient claimed a portion of land sought to be dealt with in a partition case. Judgment went for the Crown, but was reversed in appeal.

(*b*) The Talgahawela case brought by a purchaser from the Crown to secure possession of his purchase. The case was decided in his favour. An appeal has been lodged.

(*c*) The Weherabendimukalana case, in which a priest claimed a piece of forest land adjoining the ruins of a dagoba. The Commissioner gave judgment for the Crown.

63. Lands for (*a*) the widening of Bridge street, Chilaw; (*b*) for a site for the slaughter-house at Chilaw; and (*c*) for a village road at Kottaramulla were acquired under the Ordinance during the year.

64. The annexed statement of areas of new cultivation speaks for itself :—

Areas of New Cultivation.

Division.	Cocoanuts.	Paddy.	Tobacco.	Other Products.	Total.	Remarks.
	Extent. A. R. P.	Extent. A. R. P.	Extent. A. R. P.	Extent. A. R. P.	Extent. A. R. P.	
Pitigal korale north ...	406 0 0	18 2 0	—	69 2 0	494 0 0	About 51 acres of this is in dispute.
Pitigal korale central ...	204 0 0	—	—	—	204 0 0	Most of this is purchased from Crown.
Pitigal korale south ...	31 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	46 0 0	Private land.
	641 0 0	33 2 0	—	69 2 0	744 0 0	

Return of Lands Granted and Sold during the Five Years 1896-1900.

Year.	Sales.				Half Improved Value.				Certificates against the Crown.		
	No. of Lot.	Extent.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre	No. of Lot.	Extent.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre	No. of Lot.	Extent.	Fees recovered.
		A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.
1896 ...	39	126 2 12	4,374 0	34 55	1	3 0 10	40 0	13 6	1	1 0 18	5 0
1897 ...	5	259 3 1	13,223 0	50 90	—	—	—	—	23	53 2 9	170 0
1898 ...	25	329 2 2	10,077 10	30 56	1	11 2 0	1,265 0	110 0	2	2 1 14	7 50
1899 ...	67	740 2 16	30,780 0	41 56	3	4 0 33	256 0	60 86	16	91 2 12	255 50
1900 ...	111	1,024 3 1	40,369 50	39 39	11	39 1 12	1,495 50	38 3	123	289 1 15	871 30

XIII.—WASTE LANDS ORDINANCE.

65. The three proclamations which were issued under the Waste Lands Ordinance during 1899 were dealt with during 1900. The results are given below. A large area was also surveyed by a licensed surveyor, and will be dealt with next year. Four notices were forwarded for publication in the *Government Gazette* :—

Situation.	Extent. A. R. P.	Remarks.
Karawita Agare ...	133 3 31	... Inquiry postponed, pending a settlement
Puliyankadawara ...	52 3 31	... Referred to Court.
Tambugalla	49 3 25	... Declared Crown property.
Arachchikattuwa ...	140 2 12	... Published and will be dealt with in 1901.
Mugunuwatawana ...	10 1 20	...
Do.	19 1 32	...
Arachchikattuwa ...	166 1 24	...
	573 2 25	

XIV.—CHENA CULTIVATION.

66. The chena cultivation of the year in Pitigal korale south consisted of about 203 acres of private land in Otarapalata. No Crown lands were chenaed.

In Pitigal korale central 108 acres and 1 rood were cleared; about 33 acres of this extent was private land and 17 acres and 1 rood Crown land cultivated on permit; the balance 58 acres are lands in dispute.

In Pitigal korale north 22½ acres were cultivated, 15½ of which are in dispute.

Chena cultivation is on the decrease.

XV.—SALE OF LANDS BY VILLAGERS.

67. From the reports of the Korale Mudaliyars and Notaries it would appear that there were frequent sales of lands by villagers, and that in some cases houses and fields were included. There seems no reason to think that lands have been sold to which the vendors had insufficient title.

XVI.—FORESTRY.

68. The forests in this district north of the Deduru-oya and Panirendawa forest in Yagam pattu are in charge of the Forest Department. A portion of Panirendawa forest has been proclaimed a reserved forest, but it has not yet been decided what actual extent is to be reserved to the north-east of Battulu-oya, and there are also several other forests still to be proclaimed. At present the Assistant Conservator of Forests' staff in Chilaw consists of a Forest Ranger and three watchers, and the chief work done has been the demarcation of boundaries. Since the closing of the timber depôt at Chilaw the revenue from the sale of forest produce has greatly diminished, and much of the sawn timber used by the District Road Committee, Local Board, and Public Works Department has to be procured from Colombo, there being extremely little seasoned timber available in the district, and the trouble to each Department of cutting and removing green timber from the jungle being out of all proportion to any slight saving there might be in actual cost—a saving which is moreover more than compensated for by the greater durability of the seasoned article. As the acreage under forest in private hands is steadily diminishing, it will probably be found necessary in the near future to afford greater facilities to the public for obtaining supplies of firewood and of seasoned timber.

69. The forest lands south of the Deduru-oya are in the charge of the Assistant Government Agent and consist of (*a*) unsold forest land awaiting sale or reservation, (*b*) village forests, and (*c*) plantations on the canal reservations.

70. The village forests are areas set apart for the supply to the villagers of small timber, creepers, &c., for agricultural and communal purposes. Some of them contain a sprinkling of large trees, but most of them have been ruthlessly dealt with by the villagers, who have cut down most of the seed bearers. Many of them have not yet been proclaimed, but steps are being taken to have this done and to introduce rules for their management, but unless a small staff and a small vote is allowed for their conservancy, I fear that in a few years they will be beyond redemption. The sale of the right to collect kadol and ranawara bark realized Rs. 135, and the sum of Rs. 60·35 was credited as the value of the other minor produce sold by the Assistant Government Agent.

XVII.—VILLAGE COMMITTEES.

71. The following statements show the revenue and expenditure of the Village Committees during the year and the number of cases instituted and disposed of :—

A.—Statement of Village Committees' Revenue and Expenditure during 1900.

Korale and Division.	Revenue and Expenditure.				
	Balance on January 1, 1900.	Receipts during the Year.	Total.	Payments during the Year.	Balance on December 31, 1900.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Pitigal korale north	123 6	888 82	1,011 88	742 79	269 9
Pitigal korale central	61 15	638 52	699 67	691 88	7 79
Pitigal korale south	295 53	499 98	795 51	566 61	228 90
Total ...	479 74	2,027 32	2,507 6	2,001 28	505 78

B.—Cases in the Village Committees during 1900.

Korale and Division.	Cost of Staff per Annum.	Cases instituted and decided.							Appeals.					
									To Assistant Government Agent.		To Governor in Council.		Pending.	
		Pending on January 1, 1900.	Instituted during the Year.	Total.	Decided.	Amicably settled.	Pending on December 31, 1900.	Total.	Confirmed.	Set aside.	Confirmed.	Set aside.	To Assistant Government Agent.	To Governor in Council.
	Rs.													
Pitigal korale north ...	360	27	311	338	239	74	25	338	—	2	—	—	—	—
Pitigal korale central	420	45	155	200	165	15	20	200	2	—	—	—	1	—
Pitigal korale south ...	420	74	354	428	247	130	51	428	3	1	—	—	—	—
Grand Total ...	1,200	146	820	966	651	219	96	966	5	3	—	—	1	—

72. There has been an increase of thirty-two cases in the number of institutions, but the balance of cases pending has been reduced from 146 on 31st December, 1899, to 96 on 31st December, 1900.

73. Besides the work shown in the above statement, a large number of irrigation cases were dealt with, especially in Pitigal korale north.

74. The vast majority of these Village Committee cases are actions for abuse—in the year under review 392 out of 820. This large proportion would seem to indicate that the facilities offered for bringing trivial cases are too great, and likely to promote rather than check litigation. There were twenty-two cases for failure to send children to school and 121 for cattle trespass.

75. The Village Committees have not yet systematically started the practical work of maintaining village paths, bridges, buildings, &c. An endeavour will be made to put them on a better footing this year.

XVIII.—COCOANUT AND OTHER PRODUCTS.

76. The cultivation of the cocoanut palm is extending very rapidly, and no part of the island appears better suited to this product. It is estimated that there are 87,355 acres now planted, distributed as follows :—

Division.	Acres.	The average estimated Number of Nuts per Acre for the District.
Pitigal korale north	17,800	7,553
Pitigal korale central	38,919	
Pitigal korale south	30,636	

77. The extension of this industry has been accompanied by the establishment of a number of factories. There are now seven fibre mills and two desiccating mills in the district.

78. The price of copperah was Rs. 40 to Rs. 45 per candy ; the price of nuts Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 per thousand.

Tobacco.

79. As this is an important crop, I give a statement founded on the statistics furnished by the Mudaliyars :—

Division.	Area cultivated in 1900. Acres.	Crop in lb. in 1900.	Value of Crop per Acre in round Figures. Rs.	Crop in lb. in 1899.
Pitigal korale north ...	331 ...	278,040 ...	840 ...	280,000
Pitigal korale central ...	69 ...	138,000 ...	1,000 ...	144,000
Pitigal korale south ...	225 ...	203,480 ...	400 ...	307,975

80. No cotton is now grown. It was tried, but proved a failure.

81. Hemp is produced in Pitigal korale south.

XIX.—FISHING.

82. From the annexed return it would appear that there was a decrease in the value of the fish caught in Pitigal korale north and Pitigal korale central during the year, but I believe the figures given for these two divisions to be mere guess work. I shall endeavour to procure more reliable statistics in 1901 :—

Division.	Value of Catch, 1899. Rs.	Value of Catch, 1900, as reported by Mudaliyars. Rs.	Writer's Estimate of Catch, 1900. Rs.
Pitigal korale north ...	12,100 ...	11,904 ...	25,000
Pitigal korale central ...	47,096 ...	5,500 ...	40,000
Pitigal korale south	14,911 ...	21,254 ...	21,254

83. The return of the Toduwawa fish-curing yard shows an improvement :—

Comparative Statement of Fish-curing operations at Toduwawa.

Particulars.	1899. Quantity. Cwt. lb.	1899. Amount. Rs. c.	1900. Quantity. Cwt. lb.	1900. Amount. Rs. c.
Number of applications ...	— 248	— ...	— 448	—
Fish received into the yard, fresh ...	497 66 ...	— ...	1,444 2 ...	—
Fish removed from the yard, cured ...	531 65 ...	— ...	1,624 67 ...	—
Salt issued for curing fish within the yard	232 0 ...	245 92 ...	708 0 ...	750 48
Salt issued for removal outside ...	37 98 ...	121 20 ...	79 14 ...	253 20

Comparative Statement of Charges in the Fish-curing Yard.

	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	347 50 ...	347 50
Building	— ...	42 98
Cost of carrying Salt	88 2 ...	336 25
Other Charges	21 24 ...	35 78
	456 76	762 51

84. The fence round the yard was restored during the year. The road leading to this village is a sandy track ; if it were improved, there would probably be a greater demand for the products of the yard.

XX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

85. I assumed duties on the 22nd December, 1899, relieving Mr. Thorpe. I paid official visits to Kurunegala in January and to Colombo in July, and the Government Agent visited the district in May, July, August, and November.

86. One of the most important items of the year was the eviction of the planters in the great Mudukatuwa land case. The planters behaved extremely well on this trying occasion, and Government came to their aid by granting them lands elsewhere on easy terms of lease.

87. An appeal to the district on account of the sufferers of the Indian Famine resulted in the remittance of Rs. 3,497·71 to the fund.

88. There were two slight shocks of earthquake during the year.

89. The work of the Fiscal's Department was brought up to date and steps taken to accelerate the service of process. The work in this Department is steadily on the increase. The number of writs received during the year was 1,238, of which 1,096 were executed, the rest being amicably settled by the parties. The number received in 1899 was 1,163, of which 1,045 were executed. The total number of processes other than writs received in 1900 was 3,583, of which 2,562 were executed.

90. A great deal of the time of the Assistant Government Agent is occupied with District Court work, and in addition to the criminal cases alluded to above the following Civil work was done :—

Statement of Civil Cases.

Month.	No. instituted.	No. decided.	Month.	No. instituted.	No. decided.
January	19	52	July	13	68
February	15		August	21	
March	15		September	23	
April	16	59	October	29	56
May	17		November	27	
June	17		December	18	
			Total	230	235

91. Of these cases, no fewer than twenty-nine were partition actions—the most troublesome class of cases there is. The large number of testamentary cases also occupy a great deal of time.

92. Considerable interest was evinced by the headmen in village schools, and excellent buildings were erected at Wekada and at Nattandiya. Unfortunately a great deal of pressure has to be used to secure the regular attendance of the children, as, since the establishment of factories, their labour is in great demand.

93. The only alteration in the revenue divisions during the year was in the transfer of the villages of Dummaladeniya and Mampitiya in Pitigal korale south from Otarapalata to Kammal pattu, the division to which they physically belong.

J. G. FRASER,
Assistant Government Agent.

Chilaw, February 18, 1901.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE, FOR 1900.

I.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE total revenue for the year was Rs. 76,046·73, or Rs. 8,703·08 less than that of 1899. This is more than accounted for by the decrease under the four following heads :—

	Rs. c.
Chena Licenses	3,972 51
Timber	2,520 75
Sundries	1,607 73
Police Court Fines	1,254 5
Total ...	9,355 4

In the first item the decrease naturally follows the remission of the charge of Re. 1 per acre, which from 1895 until the end of August, 1899, was made for every chena. As it was considered undesirable, for reasons which will be stated later on in this report, to continue this charge, it was remitted. During 1900 all permits have been issued free.

The decrease under the second item—Timber—is mainly due to the supply during 1900 of timber free of royalty to the Public Works Department. All timber depôts, too, have been closed, and only standing timber is now sold. This system has of course diminished the gross income, but it has at the same time reduced expenditure on sawing, transport, &c., and removed the risk of loss on unsaleable or damaged stocks. All receipts are now clear profit, save for the small cost of stamping.

The decrease under the head Sundries is largely accounted for by the fact that in November, 1899, the "right to collect minor forest produce during 1900" was sold for Rs. 680, and the proceeds credited to the revenue of 1899. In January of the same year the right to collect the same produce during 1899 had also been sold. That year thus received two credits on this account, whereas 1900 received none. Another reason for decrease under this head is that no royalty is now charged to the Public Works Department on earth for brickmaking.

The large decrease under the last head, Police Court Fines, is chiefly due to the cessation of chena prosecutions.

The other more noticeable items of decrease are (1) Opium, the revenue from this source (sale of license for 1901) being credited under the provisions of Ordinance No. 11 of 1900 to the funds of the Board of Health ; (2) Judicial Stamps, showing a decrease of litigation ; (3) Rent of Lands, there having been no arrears under this head to swell the receipts as was the case in 1899 ; and (4) Land Sales, owing to less competition, the average price per acre at which land sold in 1900 having been Rs. 12·90, as against Rs. 13·73 in 1899.

The total decrease of revenue under the various heads as compared with 1899 is Rs. 12,321·75.

The total increase under the various heads is Rs. 3,618·67, which includes substantial increases under Land Revenue—Paddy, more tavalu or tank-bed cultivation having taken place owing to the dry season, and Revenue Stamps ; and smaller increases under Police Rates, Fees for Title Deeds, and Postage Stamps.

The total expenditure of the Government Agent's Department was Rs. 35,172·99, or Rs. 3,017·44 less than in 1899.

The decrease is chiefly due to two causes :—

(1) The occasion did not arise, as in 1899, to pay compensation for loss of crops.
(2) The closing of the North road cooly route and consequent reduction of Bungalow superintendents and patrols.

II.—FOOD SUPPLY.

Among the villagers rice grown by themselves is the staple food, though it is largely supplemented by chena produce, such as kurakkan, Indian corn, amu, mederi, undu, mun, tana, &c. Indeed kurakkan is often preferred to rice.

Some of the paddy grown, especially by the more well-to-do among the people, and just after each harvest, is exported ; as also is a very large quantity of the dry grain. Almost all the paddy grown under the Anuradhapura city tanks is exported, chiefly to Jaffna.

Gingelly is largely grown as a second crop on the chenas. The sale and barter of this commodity, and of rice, kurakkan, &c., provide the people with their cloths, curry stuffs, dry fish, salt, and other imported articles which they use.

Imported rice is used by the Tamil coolies employed by the Public Works and other Departments, and by the population of Anuradhapura town, composed chiefly of Moormen, Tamils, and low-country Sinhalese settlers. It is not used by the villagers.

Yams, pumpkins, chillies, and other vegetables are grown on the chenas along with the dry grain crops. The villagers are being gradually induced to cultivate improved varieties in their

gardens, and also fruits of various kinds. The late Government Agent, Mr. Byrde, did much for the people in this direction, and it has been my endeavour to continue the good work.

The cultivation of plantains and cocoanuts is also slowly but steadily increasing. It is worth noting that Mr. C. Stouter, Chief Clerk of the Kachcheri, was awarded the high distinction of a gold medal at the Paris Exhibition for plantain flour prepared by him in Anuradhapura.

Following Mr. Byrde's lead, two Cottagers' Shows were held, one in Anuradhapura, the other at Kekirawa. Both attendance and exhibits were numerous. There can be no doubt that these shows are useful object lessons. They show all who attend them how large a variety of useful products can be raised locally; they encourage those who have already achieved some measure of success in cultivating them; and I hope will have aroused a spirit of emulation in some others who have not yet tried their hands. Seeds were distributed to all who cared to take them. Next year we shall require two days for each show, instead of one.

The Tissa vegetable garden was maintained and extended. Its main object is to grow fruits, vegetables, and other economic and useful products suitable to the Province for the purpose of distributing seeds and plants to schoolmasters, resthouse-keepers, headmen, and any others likely to make good use of them. It also serves to supply a limited, but very acceptable, quantity of fresh English vegetables to the residents in Anuradhapura.

Another source of food supply ready to the hands of the people is fish, which abound in all the tanks. They are caught at all times, but especially when the tanks are drying up at the end of a period of drought.

Mr. Ievers has some interesting remarks on this and other sources of food supply of the villagers, derived both from the tanks and forests, in his Administration Report for 1887.

Game forms another item in the food supply of the villager. Mr. Ievers, in his report above referred to, expressed a fear that it was being exterminated, but it is I think still abundant.

In his report for 1888 the same Government Agent remarks on the neglect by the villagers of the abundant milk supply which they might obtain from their numerous cattle. They are still as careless as ever of this valuable article of diet.

Another industry in which they might engage with benefit to themselves and large prospective profits when the railway comes, is poultry rearing. The high caste Sinhalese, however, who form the bulk of the population, appear to think it beneath them, and the Moorish villagers have not yet become sufficiently alive to its advantages to give it any special attention.

Cocoanuts, curry stuffs, onions, dry fish, salt, &c., are imported from Kurunegala, Puttalam, Matale, Jaffna, Trincomalee, and Mannar, into Nuwarakalawiya and the Sinhala and part of the Meda pattu of Tamankaduwa. The wants of the rest of the Meda pattuwa and of the whole of Egoda pattuwa of Tamankaduwa in these respects are chiefly supplied from Batticaloa.

Palmirah jaggery is imported from Jaffna, and cocoanut and kitul jaggery, which are preferred, from Matale.

During the year under review the food supply was generally sufficient, though the year was not one of great abundance. The short rainfall of 1899, only 47·91 inches, was followed by an almost equal shortage in 1900, when only 48·83 inches fell. Consequently both the maha and the yala crops suffered.

Owing to the continued closure of Minneriya tank, where the work of restoration is not yet sufficiently advanced to admit of the issue of water, very little cultivation under it has been possible, and large tracts of fields in the Sinhala and Meda pattus of Tamankaduwa were again left uncultivated this year.

For this reason the pinch of want, if felt at all, has been more felt in this part of the Province than in any other. One cannot however feel so much sympathy for the people as they claim, as the engineer in charge of the Minneriya works has at all times been ready to give them regular work. No persuasions have however yet been effectual in inducing them to undertake it in anything but a half-hearted and spasmodic way.

It is I think matter for congratulation that at the end of two years' short rainfall there is nothing like acute distress in any part of the Province. When it is remembered that in the early days of the Province, up to 1879 indeed, one year's failure of the rains always resulted in severe want, and sometimes in famine, involving the people in misery and the Government in large expenditure for relief works, the incalculable benefits secured to the villagers by the restoration of their tanks are clearly apparent. It is, however, earnestly to be hoped that we shall have good rains everywhere during the coming year, or the strain of three successive bad years may prove more than some parts of the Province can bear.

Prices did not vary appreciably from those of the previous year until November, when paddy and rice of all descriptions began to rise and continued to do so until at the end of the year they had reached 50 per cent. above normal prices. This was due to the combined effect of local short crops and the Indian famine, coupled with increased cost of transport during the north-east monsoon, when the roads are at their worst.

Kerosine oil, now largely consumed, has risen slightly.

A statement of the prices of the principal articles of consumption is annexed :—

	Rs.	c.
Rice, per bushel (imported) Rs. 4 rising to	6	0
Rice, per bushel (locally grown) Rs. 3 rising to	4	75
Paddy, per bushel Re. 1·12 rising to	1	75
Kurakkan, per bushel	1	0
Cow ghee, per measure	1	50
Buffalo ghee, per measure	1	0
Chillies, per pound	0	12
Salt, per measure	0	10
Cocoanuts, per 100	5	0
Cocoanut oil, per measure	0	37
Tobacco, per leaf	0	6
Honey, per measure	0	62
Onions, per pound	0	12
Maldive fish, per pound	0	43
Kerosine oil, per tin of 4 gallons	4	25

III.—IRRIGATION.

The Provincial Irrigation Board held seven meetings during the year. The year was one of great activity in all branches of irrigation, with promise of still greater activity during the next few years.

(a).—*Village Tanks.*

(1) *Nuwarakalawiya.*—There are 1,407 tanks under supervision in Nuwarakalawiya, as against 1,393 in 1899, an increase of 14. Of these, 825 are either completed or practically so, and 582 are in various stages of restoration. This adds 221 tanks to the "completed" list during 1900.

The quantity of earthwork done during the year was 460,404 cubic yards, an increase of 113,222 cubic yards over the previous year. We had not however to contend against the impression, which prevailed in 1899, that the end of the world was at hand. The above does not include the earthwork done on Crown tanks being restored on permits, which was 18,196 cubic yards.

Of the 208 permits issued up to 31st December, 1900, for restoring abandoned Crown tanks, 25 have been cancelled for neglect. Of the 183 tanks for which permits are still in force, only 82 are being worked; on the remaining 101 tanks work has either not been started or has been abandoned. Steps have been taken to enforce steady restoration by exacting a certain quantity of work annually. It is hoped that better progress will be shown next year.

Six village tanks were sluiced during the year with cement concrete pipes out of the surplus stock available. Estimates for sluicing 257 others have been submitted for sanction. The small number of tanks sluiced is owing to the transition of the manufacture of pipes from the Public Works Department to the Provincial Irrigation Board. Until 1900 the pipes had been made by the former, but during this year it has been decided that the Provincial Irrigation Board shall in future manufacture its own pipes; an estimate for the establishment of a yard with the necessary appliances is under the consideration of the Central Irrigation Board.

Fourteen tanks breached during November and December, when, though the rainfall was on the whole poor, there were some heavy local storms. Only one, Nelliyagama in Unduruwa korale, is a completed tank. The breach at Nelliyagama was due to a leak at the sluice, which might have been stopped had the villagers given it timely attention. Steps have been taken to fill the breaches.

The following tanks have been connected by means of feeder channels:—Rambewa with Dunnubindunuwewa in Kende korale; Kahalla Ulpota with Aramandakotuwa in Kiralowa korale; Verunkulama with Maha Kekirawa in Maminiya korale; and the latter with Kuda Kekirawa in Kalagam Korale.

All prosecutions for default of performing earthwork during 1900 have been disposed of.

(2) *Tamankaduwa.*—There were 52 village tanks under restoration in Tamankaduwa, all in a more or less advanced state of efficiency, but none of them yet fully restored. Of these 44 are already sluiced, no less than 27 of these sluices having been provided during 1900. There are two more ready to be sluiced.

The following Crown tanks are being restored on permits: Ana Olundewa, Benduwewa, Karandagaswewa, Tavilodiadekulam, Walattakadekulam, Palatiyakulam, and Ambagaswewa. In all these breaches have been filled and the bunds cleared. Only the first three have been sluiced. Earthwork is being done annually on all of them.

The total quantity of earthwork done during the year was 47,376 cubic yards.

These village tanks were all filling at the end of the year and prospects for both "meda" and "yala" harvests next year were good.

No tanks in this division breached during the year.

(b).—*The Larger Works.*

The following works are under the control of the Director of Irrigation, having been transferred to his charge by the Public Works Department on the formation of the Irrigation Department in May.

1. *Madawachchiya.*—This is a tank of no greater size than many village tanks. It is in fact a village tank, and it is an anomaly that it should not be looked after by the village tank staff; the Director of Irrigation has quite enough on his hands without it. I suggest that it be handed over to the Provincial Irrigation Board.

2. *The City Tanks.*—Nuwarawewa holds up sufficient water to satisfy present demands, but will probably require enlargement when the Nachchaduwa scheme, described below, of which it forms part, is taken up. The water seems to percolate under the bund of this tank along about one-eighth mile of its length and makes a swamp at the toe of the bund. The swamp should be drained if possible.

Tissawewa is directly connected with Kalawewa by the Yoda-ela, 54 miles in length, and not only irrigates a large tract of fields, but supplies the town of Anuradhapura with its water. It depends almost entirely for its supply on Kalawewa and the Goda-ela, as it has practically no drainage area of its own. Towards the end of the year its low-level spill which passes under the bridge on the Puttalam road was raised 1 ft. 9 in. by means of removable planks fitted into masonry piers, a very simple improvement, which is likely to be of great use.

Basawakulam was never filled during the year. Owing to the leaky condition of its bund it was considered unsafe to fill it during the early part of the year, when heavy rains might have occurred, and afterwards, when the leaks had been repaired, it did not get a chance. It was therefore necessary to replenish it constantly from Tissawewa, thus throwing double work on the latter. Nevertheless the fields under it secured a very fair "yala" crop.

3. *Kalawewa and the Yoda-ela.*—Owing to the great strain put upon it by the drought, Kalawewa ran dry towards the end of the year, an almost, if not quite, unprecedented occurrence, but not before it had done its work in supplying sufficient water to ripen the "yala" crops of all the tanks dependent on it, where cultivation was commenced in time. The sluices of Kalawewa are leaky, and a large estimate for their repair has been framed.

Full advantage of the dry season was taken to clear the Yoda-ela of silt and weeds, nearly 2,400 cubes of silt being removed. Before this was done it had been difficult to get water down to Anuradhapura at all; at the end of the year, when Kalawewa had filled again, there was a good flow coming into Tissawewa.

It is, however, recognized that the Yoda-ela in its present condition is not equal to the work of distributing to the best advantage the large body of water it has to carry. An estimate has been sanctioned for raising its bund, improving the fall, and widening the channel, and for several new sluices, spills, &c. The work, which is of some magnitude, will take two or three years to complete; it is to be commenced on the lower 25 miles in May next.

4. *Maha Illuppallama.*—This is a fairly large tank belonging to the Kalawewa Yoda-ela system. It has been under restoration for some three years, but owing chiefly to labour difficulties its progress has been disappointing. The place seems to have had a bad name as being unhealthy and haunted by evil spirits, and labourers could not be induced to stay there. There are, however, signs that this prejudice is dying out; about 30 masons and 35 coolies have been collected there. A portion of the bund has been levelled and sloped, two spills have been opened, and a large quantity of stone has been prepared, to be used for the sluices which are shortly to be commenced. I trust that in my next Administration Report I shall be able to record the completion of this work.

5. *Minneriya.*—The scheme of restoration of this tank is to put in three new sluices, one high level and two level, and to cut a channel some 9 miles long running eastwards just below the summit of the highland which forms the water-shed of the Kawudela-oya, and irrigating everything to the south of it. Here again labour troubles have stood in the way, but nevertheless some progress has been made. The concrete foundations for the tower of the north low-level sluice have been laid. This has been the most troublesome part of the work owing to the necessity for completely emptying the tank, a by no means easy matter in the case of such a large reservoir.

The engineer in charge informs me that besides this work all the stone for the building of the tower has been quarried, and about one-third of it has been dressed ready for building; a considerable quantity of stone for the north high-level sluice has been quarried; and the site of the new spill has been cleared of jungle and a commencement made with the earthwork.

6. *Giritale.*—An attempt was made to clear the blocked sluice with dynamite, but without success. Want of labour is said to have prevented this work from being taken seriously in hand.

7. *Topawewa.*—Preliminary surveys and sections of the bund and Yoda-ela have made some progress. The idea is to restore the old Yoda-ela or canal from the Amban-ganga, which used to feed this tank, and to repair the bund sufficiently to hold up another 7 ft. of water.

Originally this tank and Dumbutuluwewa to the south were probably one and formed an immense lake; the old bund connecting them is clearly traceable. They might of course be united again, but Topawewa alone with its contemplated restoration carried out will suffice for all requirements for a very long time.

8. *The Nachchaduwa-Nuwarawewa-Maha Galkadawela Scheme.*—The following particulars have been kindly furnished to me by Mr. J. A. Balfour, who with Mr. L. C. J. Doxat is engaged on the survey of this work:—

This survey is being carried out with a view to the restoration of the large Sinhalese reservoir known as Nachchaduwa and the enlarging of the restored tank Nuwarawewa.

The ancient works of Nachchaduwa consist of an earth dam, about 1¼ mile long, thrown across the valley of the Malwatu-oya, about 2½ miles to the north-west of Galkulam. The embankment runs in a N.E.-S.W. direction, and at its north-east extremity there are ruins of an old masonry spillway. The water level of the tank when at its old spill level was probably some 2,500 acres, and its length extended up the valley for three miles to where the present bridge on the main road crosses the Malwatu-oya nearly midway between the 73rd and 74th mileposts.

Just below this bridge there are the remains of a masonry "anicut" or weir, which raised the water-level of the Malwatu-oya sufficiently for the diversion of part of its flow into a canal, the Nuwarawewa Yoda-ela, which runs round the eastern side of Nachchaduwa to Nuwarawewa, and when at work strengthened the supply to that reservoir. There are scarcely any traces of the anicut remaining, but the Yoda-ela, although badly breached in many places, is easily traced.

The survey has been in progress for three months. The engineers' first duty was to ascertain the exact nature and extent of the existing Nachchaduwa works. They have found the embankment to be badly breached in one place near the spill-way. The whole river discharges through this breach, which is some 500 ft. long. There are also several smaller breaches in the embankment. At present they are engaged in making contours of the bed of the old reservoir and ascertaining its capacity, which work is nearly completed.

It is proposed, in restoring these works, to raise the water level about 4 or 5 ft., this will greatly increase the contents of the reservoir, and it is also proposed to construct a spillway, or more properly, a head sluice, into the lower part of the Nuwarawewa Yoda-ela, which lies below Nachchaduwa, so that spill water from this tank may be utilized for augmenting the supply to Nuwarawewa.

When the engineers have made detailed surveys of Nachchaduwa and its irrigation channels, they will proceed to the survey of Nuwarawewa, of which it is also proposed to raise the water-level; but until the surveys are completed nothing definite can be said about it.

The area irrigable from Nachchaduwa also remains to be ascertained.

This irrigation system does not however end with Nuwarawewa. There is another Yoda-ela running north from Nuwarawewa to Maha Galkadawela near Madawachchiya, and it is believed that the water was taken thence to Pavatkulam near Vavuniya, and possibly still further north.

Mr. J. W. H. Park, Irrigation Engineer, was detailed for the survey of Maha Galkadawela at the close of the year.

Now as regards the future. With so much important work going on I do not propose the immediate undertaking of any further large work, but I suggest the following to be taken up next in order when the time comes:—

1. *The Enlargement of the Capacity of Kalawewa.*—This can be done either by increasing its storage to a head of 25 ft. instead of 20 ft., or by connecting the Dambulu-oya which feeds it with the Nalanda-oya or the Mirisgoni-oya, another feeder, with the Amban-ganga, or perhaps by both

these expedients. Mr. Fisher, in his Administration Report for 1885, puts the cost of adding the extra 5 ft. at only Rs. 30,000; and states that it would increase the efficiency of the tank 60 per cent. (see also Central Irrigation Board Report for 1888, page 38). The question of connecting the reservoir with one or the other of the rivers from the Matale hills has also been, at least partly, investigated.

The demands on Kalawewa have already become so great as to severely tax its present powers, and are likely to become much greater with the extension of cultivation under existing tanks which are dependent upon it, not only in the normal course of expansion, but particularly with the impetus the railway will give. There are also the *Talawa-ela Anicut* in working order, but seldom utilized for want of water, and *Maha Illuppallama* under restoration to be supplied. There is *Turuvila* too, an important village tank near the railway, now irrigating 100 to 150 acres but said to be capable of irrigating 1,000 acres if enlarged and connected with the Yoda-ela. Then there are *Kaliyawa* and *Angomuwa* with its connected chain of tanks now abandoned, but which, if restored, would render irrigable large tracts of land within easy distance of the railway. Further, Kalawewa is likely to be called upon before long to contribute towards the supply of the *Nachchaduwa-Nuwaravewa* scheme now under survey. Last, but not least, is the Balaluwewa Yoda-ela, which is, to quote Mr. Fisher again, "most essential to the full development of the Kalawewa scheme.....It waters one of the "driest parts of the Province. The canal fills about thirty village tanks in the Negampaha korale "of the Kalagam palata, and embraces all the irrigable land lying under Balaluwewa and on the left "bank of the Kala-oya down to its junction with the Siyambalagamu-oya."

Even this does not exhaust the list; in fact, as Mr. Fisher states, the irrigating power of the Kalawewa system is only limited by the discharge of the sluices and the quantity of water stored (see also the report of Capt. Woodward, R.E., quoted by the late Sir J. F. Dickson in his Administration Report for 1876).

2. *The Restoration of the ancient Irrigation Works in the Valley of the Kala-oya* also seems full of large possibilities. I have gathered information regarding twenty-four tanks in this Province, which in ancient days were fed by this river, and there are said to be others in the North-Western Province. Some of them are in working order, but being dependent on local rainfall have not filled for the last three years. Others would quickly be restored by the villagers if assured of a constant water supply. All are within reasonable distance of the railway. This region was explored by Mr. Parker in 1897, and notes of his observations are to be found in his diary (printed) from 1st to 7th September of that year.

In the meanwhile much can, I think, be done to secure even better results than hitherto from the means we already possess:—

(1) By opening and improving connecting channels between the different tanks in each drainage system.

In his Administration Report for 1887 Mr. Murray wrote: "The importance of connecting "village tanks by means of channels so as to economise the water supply has been fully recognized ".....The rainfall is so unequally distributed that while tanks in one portion of the district fill to "overflowing, others in less favoured localities remain almost empty. That the ancients recognized "the necessity of such a system is seen in traces of old channels that are frequently come across in "the jungle," and similar remarks abound in other Administration Reports.

Something has been done in the past in the direction indicated, but much more remains to be done. The Chief Irrigation Inspector has been instructed to give this question his particular attention.

(2) By placing a properly qualified officer in charge of masonry works on village tanks. As may be imagined, with over 1,500 tanks to be looked after, there is ample work of this kind in framing plans and estimates for construction and repair of sluices, spills, &c., and superintending their execution, to fully occupy at least one officer's time.

The Irrigation Inspectors, whose proper duty, it is submitted, is the supervision of earthwork, are not qualified engineers. Nevertheless much masonry work, often costing considerable sums, has been entrusted to them, with the result that unnecessary schemes have been undertaken and injudicious expenditure has been incurred. An officer of the class advocated would save the Central Irrigation Board more than his salary every year, and work would not be delayed, as it now is, by the frequent refusal to pass estimates as untrustworthy.

3. By better management of the earthwork performed by the villagers.

With this view the following registers have been opened:—

Register of Progress on Crown Tanks.
Register of Progress on Village Tanks.
Register of Progress of Annual Earthwork on Village Tanks.
Register of Orders to Vel-vidanes for Earthwork.

Monthly returns of all cases have also been provided for.

By this means we shall have a record of the condition and progress of each tank, and of the amount of earthwork due by each shareholder. We shall also ensure that each Vel-vidane shall receive a written order, to be communicated by him to the shareholders, specifying the earthwork to be done each year, and that a proper record of all such orders shall be kept. It is hoped that henceforth orders will be clearly understood and therefore carried out; that for this reason and because punishment for default will be more certain the number of defaults will be reduced; and that opportunities for corruption by irrigation headmen will be minimised.

4. By the introduction of a proper system of issue and distribution of water from the storage tanks. At present there is no system; no record is kept of how much the cultivators have had, nor is it known how much they require to raise a crop. There is therefore no check on waste, and the cultivator revels in his uncurbed improvidence. Rules, as far as possible applicable everywhere, should be framed, but this cannot be done without a study of the conditions prevailing in other parts of the Island. It is believed that the Director of Irrigation has the matter under consideration.

5. By inducing, if not compelling, the people to plough with the rains, as they might almost always easily do, instead of waiting till the tanks are full, and thereby not only losing time, always valuable, and especially so in a late season like the last, but unnecessarily draining the tanks for

purposes for which the rain water standing in the fields would have sufficed. I have spoken to the people on this subject, and no one has yet put forward any valid reason against such a course; my propositions in fact have always been met with a polite assent, but I have not yet observed that they have been extensively acted upon.

Under this heading the only further suggestion I have to make is that a commission should be paid to collectors of irrigation interest on a scale in proportion to the promptitude with which the collections are made. At present the only remuneration they receive is from fees for seizure and sale of lands in default of payment, a direct encouragement to them to allow defaults to occur. The system advocated works well in the collection of other taxes.

IV.—LEGISLATION.

I have no new legislation of general application to the Island to suggest, but the rules in force in this Province under the Village Communities' and the Irrigation Ordinances are in much need of codification. This matter had received the attention of my predecessor, by whom a draft code had been drawn up. This has been revised and the order of the rules re-arranged under their proper headings, and submitted to the various Committees for their consideration, but has not yet quite reached final shape for submission to the Governor in Executive Council for approval. It is, as may be imagined, a work of some labour.

V.—WORKS MOST REQUIRED.

The chief works under construction or shortly to be undertaken are—

1. *The Railway.*—All private lands required for this, of which plans have been completed, have been acquired. Mr. S. Firbank, Assistant Engineer, took up his residence in Anuradhapura in October. He informs me that the works carried out this year include the re-setting out of the line, Talawa station built up to ground-floor level, the foundations for Anuradhapura station built, and piers and foundations of the hospital railway wards built. These works will be completed during 1901, and it is hoped that during the same period the piers and abutments of all culverts and bridges between the 65th and 75th miles will be built, including the Malwatu-oya bridge with its three spans of 100 ft. each. Madawachchiya station is also to be built, and as soon as fine weather sets in as much as possible of clearing and earthwork is to be put in hand.

2. *Approach Road from Anuradhapura Town to the Railway Station and from the Railway Station to join the Rambewa Road.*—This has been partly surveyed, and will be finished early in 1901, when an estimate will be sent in for the construction of the road. It is to be hoped that its commencement will shortly follow.

3. *The Improvement of the Anuradhapura-Trincomalee Road viâ Mihintale.*—A vote on account for Rs. 20,000 has been granted for this purpose.

4. *Feeder Roads to the Railway.*—For the present the improvement of the road from *Kekirawa through Eppawela to Talawa railway station* has been considered sufficient. A vote of Rs. 10,000 has been granted on this account.

5. *Improvement of the Maradankadawela-Habarana Road.*—A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been voted towards this most useful work, which forms part of the main straight route from Anuradhapura to Batticaloa. The only road outlet which Tamankaduwa at present possesses is at Habarana; this road will shorten the distance between that place and Kekirawa from 26 miles to 15, and between Habarana and Maradankadawela from 33 miles to 15. It will also open up a considerable tract of country along its route.

6. *New Court House, Anuradhapura.*—This is under construction. The plans provide for a building complete in all respects, but the sum voted will suffice for the execution of only a part. It is to be hoped that the further sum necessary to complete the design will be granted in time to carry the work to a finish without a break, as not only will all the accommodation provided for be required, but it is in the long run more economical to finish a work of this kind straight off than to build it piece-meal.

7. *New House for Archæological Commissioner.*—This is in course of construction. It will, it is hoped, be ready for occupation by September, 1901.

8. *New Quarters for the Medical Officer, Anuradhapura.*—The sum necessary for this has been voted. When it and the preceding work have been completed, two buildings will be available for use by Kachcheri officers. They are badly wanted.

The following are important works not yet sanctioned but much needed :—

1. *Extension of the Road from Topawewa through Tamankaduwa to the Batticaloa District.*—There is even now considerable intercourse between the Batticaloa District and Tamankaduwa; all imported goods for the Egoda pattu and for a large part of the Meda pattu are brought in from the former district, in return for which Tamankaduwa sends back tobacco, honey, beeswax, garden and chena produce. Every year numbers of the industrious Batticaloa Moormen come into Tamankaduwa for cattle-breeding, tobacco-growing, and trading. All traffic now is carried on tavalams; it is unnecessary to point out how much a cart road would assist these industries. It would also greatly promote the re-population of Tamankaduwa, without which much of the usefulness of the restoration of Minneriya and Topawewa will be lost. Tamankaduwa has once been an almost unbroken stretch of cultivation. When its irrigation works are restored there will be no reason why it should not flourish again, provided access to it is made easy.

Thanks to the energy of Mr. L. P. Emerson, District Engineer, the road, after being almost at a standstill for two or three years, has already been completed as far as the 25th mile, and the side drains up to Topawewa, 1½ mile further on, have been cut. It only remains to form the road and put in culverts, which will be done early in 1901. On the Batticaloa side the Irrigation Department is extending the road 9 miles to Vakaneri. It is the gap between Topawewa and Vakaneri, some 32 miles, which should be filled up. Save near the Mahaweli-ganga, where some trouble may be met with in keeping the road above flood level, its construction should present no difficulties as it will pass through flat country. It is hoped that early provision will be made, at least for its survey.

2. *Police Station and Barracks, Anuradhapura.*—Plans and estimates for this work have been submitted and the site has been selected and approved by the Inspector-General of Police and by Government, but the work has been deferred as not being urgent. Though we can perhaps do without it for the present, it will be badly wanted by the time it can be built and ready for occupation. The money cannot now be voted or work be commenced till 1902, and the building can hardly be finished earlier than 1903. By that time the railway will be upon us, and the necessity for a stronger police force, if it has not sooner made itself felt, will then be pressing. The accommodation at present available, even for the small force we have, is the best procurable, but is incapable of improvement or extension. For these reasons it is very desirable that the sanction of this work should no longer be delayed.

3. *Water Supply for Anuradhapura Town.*—Anuradhapura, already increasing, may be expected to receive a large accession to its population in consequence of the demand for labour for the railway and for other large works under construction. With the completion of the railway it will no doubt fast develop into a large town. It is therefore obvious that its water supply is an important question, which should receive early attention. In reply to my representations I have been told that it cannot at present be taken up as there are other similar questions demanding prior attention. I submit, however, that some of the other questions might be deferred as being of minor importance. The Director of Public Works has, I believe, considered the subject and requires little or no further information to enable him to submit a scheme.

Other very desirable but smaller works are :—

1. *New Bridges on the Horowapotana-Vavuniya Road.*—Only three more bridges are wanted to make this road passable in all weathers.

2. *Quarters for the Kachcheri Recordkeeper.*

3. *Cement Concrete Drains for Roadside Bazaars.*—Anuradhapura, Tirappane, and Madatugama have been done this year. Maradankadawala, Madawachchiya, and Habarana should be the next taken up.

VI.—PLANS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE PROVINCE.

I have no original plans to propose, for the reason that the main lines on which the Province should advance have already been laid down.

The wise system which the late Sir J. F. Dickson with rare foresight and ability established and worked, and which, liberally supported by Government, has been consistently pursued by his successors, has wrought wonderful progress from within, and is still full of vitality and promise of further growth.

The railway will provide an impetus from without. It may confidently be expected that the two forces working together will go far to bring back to this "barren wilderness," as some persons in their arrogant ignorance have called it, a large measure of its ancient prosperity.

The steady revival of the Province on the lines laid down when it was created in 1873 is testified to by almost every Administration Report since then. Shortly stated, the policy then inaugurated was to provide the necessary machinery for securing the due contribution, according to ancient custom, by each shareholder of his quota of labour towards maintaining the village tank and the channels under it in proper repair, and towards other objects for the common good. This Sir J. F. Dickson secured by means of rules framed under the Village Communities' Ordinance and adopted by the people themselves, which make it compulsory for all to do their proper share of work. The results are now to be seen in the tangible shape of nearly 1,500 village tanks in working order, village roads in all directions, gansabhawa courts, schools, and dispensaries in every part of the Province; all these the work of the people themselves guided by their rulers, and with help from Government where skilled labour was required.

The Province is now ripe for a further impulse by the infusion of new blood, and the railway comes at an opportune time. I cannot better indicate the results it is likely to produce than by quoting some remarks by Mr. Ievers in his Administration Report for 1892 :—

> Nothing will better enable Government to obtain good interest on the expenditure of the past eighteen years than a railway. Food and water have been supplied to the people, and they would be content to remain in their present state of happy ignorance, not only literary but material, for their wants are so few that with water, fire, rice, kurakkan, a chatty, and a mat, a villager is perfectly satisfied. It is only when he begins to feel the want of a table and chair, and a lamp and crockery, plates and a teapot, that some incentive will be applied to obtain the means of acquiring these luxuries. He has the means at hand. Nowhere is better rice land to be found capable of indefinite extension. His cattle, which grow too numerous for him until they are reduced in number by the natural checks of disease and theft, might be a source of wealth, seeing that pasturage, so scarce in other Provinces, is here available.
>
> These advantages are already being perceived by the Tamil, who is settling down here in annually increasing numbers, but they have scarcely dawned on the local resident, except as indicating an extension of the village paddy field.
>
> With the almost inevitable drawbacks (such as increase of crime, introduction of drink, &c.), of a railway, on the whole I believe it would result in an improvement of the condition of the people, and afford a ready market for the export of the surplus grain and cattle.

The two great wants of this Province now are water—and always more water—and population. The measures best calculated to secure these are being taken. The further restoration of large irrigation works, notably the Nachchaduwa-Nuwarawewa scheme, is already in hand. Others will doubtless follow. They will render irrigable large tracts of country within a short distance of the railway, which will serve the double purpose of making access easy to the settlers, who will bring the lands under cultivation, and of assuring a market for their produce. Those who expect immediate and startling results will no doubt be disappointed, but though progress may be slower than will satisfy the persons who unreasonably clamour for an immediate return for every outlay on irrigation, the manner in which this Province has responded to the attention it has received in the past is a guarantee that it will repay it in the future.

Given water and population, it is capable of producing most things for which a tropical country is suited, not only rice, but cocoanuts and tobacco, and vegetables and fruits of many kinds; it is well adapted for cattle breeding and for poultry raising; and it would be no surprise to me if it turned out to be rich in minerals. Indications of plumbago have already been found, with no scientific prospecting, in several parts of the Province: at Wagakonwewa in Eppawela korale, at Palugaswewa in Kalpe korale, and at Kele Puliyankulam in Kunchuttu korale. The last is probably connected with the vein which has been found by the Assistant Government Agent, Vavuniya, at Maniyankulam, on the borders of his district, about 6 miles from Kele Puliyankulam, and very likely with that in Kalpe korale also.

Such being the present position and future prospects of the Province, all the Government Agent has to do is to promote and foster its development on the lines already marked out for him.

The manner in which I am striving to do this is indicated in other sections of this report, but may be briefly summarized as follows:—

(1) By maintaining the efficiency of the "village machinery;"
(2) By further restoration and improvement of village tanks and of carefully selected larger irrigation works;
(3) By the encouragement of all forms of industry suitable to an agricultural population in a tropical climate;
(4) By the maintenance and improvement of sanitation;
(5) By the maintenance and improvement of means of communication;
(6) By education;
(7) By extension of means of medical relief;
(8) By the speedy disposal of application surveys; and last, but not least,
(9) By the settlement of land claims.

VII.—SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

There have been three outbreaks of cholera during the year, particulars of which are given in the following statement:—

Station.	Date of First Attack.	Total No. of		Date of Last Attack.	Whence imported.
		Cases.	Deaths.		
Tamankaduwa Dastota ...	September 16, 1900	26	14	September 26, 1900	Introduced by a Moorman of Alinchipotane from Matale. He came through Elahera and got the disease himself.
Manampitiya ...	September 18, 1900	13	10	September 29, 1900	By a person of Manampitiya who accompanied the person referred to above.
Palliyagodella ...	November 10, 1900	20	12	November 25, 1900	Introduced by two Moormen of the Eastern Province on 7th November.
Pangurana ...	November 13, 1900	25	10	November 27, 1900	Introduced from Palliyagodella.
Kalagam palata, Maradankadawela ...	December 4, 1900	16	7	December 15, 1900	Introduced by fugitives from Pangurana.

Measles has been present in one part or another of Nuwaragam palata almost throughout the year, but not to an alarming extent. A few cases occurred in Kalagam palata during the last five months of the year, in Tamankaduwa in August, and in Hurulu palata in November.

There can nevertheless be no doubt that the general health of the people has vastly improved concurrently with the advance in their moral and material condition.

The wholesome food and improved water supply secured to them by the restoration of their tanks has done more to eradicate parangi than any other cause. The old Administration Reports speak of the terrible ravages of this disease, and of its almost universal prevalence; now, though it is still common, large numbers are entirely free from it, and the majority of those affected suffer in a milder form.

Fever must of course always exist in a country so thickly covered with forest and jungle, but it, too, is I think gradually diminishing as the country gets more opened out.

There are two hospitals in the Province, one at Anuradhapura, the other at Mihintale, each with an outdoor dispensary attached to it; 9 other main dispensaries, each in charge of an apothecary, and 24 other dispensaries, to which the apothecaries in charge of the main dispensaries itinerate.

These dispensaries are freely resorted to by the people. An average of nearly 1,800 visits was made by patients to each one during the year.

A new dispensary was started at Rambewa, visited by the Medical Officer, Mihintale, and has been largely attended.

I should be glad to see two more apothecaries allotted to the Province, one to be stationed in the Egoda pattu of Tamankaduwa, with his headquarters at Katuwanwila, and itinerating stations at Manampitiya and other convenient places, the other to be stationed at Eppawela in Nuwaragam palata, and itinerating to Madawachchi in Negampaha korale.

At present the Egoda pattu is served only by the apothecary at Topawewa, who is frequently prevented by the flooded state of the Mahaweli-ganga from getting across to the Egoda pattu at all. This happened when the outbreak of cholera occurred at Manampitiya in September. Not only were the unfortunate people perforce left to themselves for several days, but no precautions could be taken to prevent the spread of the disease, which shortly afterwards broke out in the Batticaloa District.

Eppawela is now visited by the apothecary at Maradankadawela, but he, too, is often cut off in wet weather by flooded roads. Besides, he has already enough to do with his headquarter dispensary, which is much frequented, and with his other itinerating dispensaries at Tirappane and Galkulam.

Eppawela itself is a populous centre, and the Negampaha korale, which it is sought to serve by means of an apothecary itinerating from Eppawela, is one of the few parts of Nuwarakalawiya which is not at present within easy reach of medical aid.

A fully qualified medical officer should be stationed at Topawewa. The nearest officer of that class is stationed at Dambulla, more than 40 miles away. Such an officer was promised, but the promise has not yet been fulfilled. In the meanwhile the whole of Tamankaduwa has to depend on the not always skilful treatment of one apothecary.

The sanitation of all villages has been strictly maintained by the constant burning or burial of all rubbish, the whitewashing of houses, and the enforcement of the rule requiring that a belt at least 30 fathoms wide round each hamlet shall be kept free of jungle.

The various plague camp sites have been kept clear and as far as possible ready for immediate use.

With a view to ensuring steady perseverance in sanitation in roadside bazaars, instead of only spasmodic efforts when the Government Agent is expected, the Principal Civil Medical Officer has been good enough to instruct his officers to make periodical inspections of the bazaars they visit, and the headmen have received orders to carry out their directions.

The members of the Board of Health during the year were the Government Agent, the Provincial Engineer, the Superintendent of Surveys, the Assistant Colonial Surgeon, and Mr. S. Sampander, Crown Proctor.

A rate of 4 per cent. was levied on all lands and houses.

The revenue of the Board for last year amounted to Rs. 1,880·82, and the expenditure Rs. 2,395·40, the balance of the previous year being reduced from Rs. 978·74 at the end of 1899 to Rs. 464·16 at the end of 1900.

A sum of Rs. 544·89 was paid this year on account of two Horbury latrines purchased during the previous year.

A great number of stray dogs were seized and destroyed.

The scavenging of the town has received careful attention. Special precautions were taken both before and after each pilgrimage. The Medical Officer has made house-to-house visitations in order to see that proper cleanliness was maintained. Disinfectants were distributed among the residents.

The pond used by the dhobies for washing clothes was cleaned of all dirt and refuse.

The triangular piece of ground opposite the market was converted into a flower garden.

The parking of the jungle in and around Anuradhapura has been steadily proceeded with both by the Archæological Commissioner and by myself, a measure which serves the double purpose of opening the ruins to view and, more important still, of letting light and air into the town. The healthiness of modern Anuradhapura compared with its former deadliness is to be chiefly attributed to the manner in which it and its surroundings have been opened out.

VIII.—BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

A return of births, deaths, and marriages is annexed, showing the totals registered during the past two years, with details regarding births, deaths, and Kandyan marriages for each quarter of 1900:—

Year.	No. of Births.	No. of Deaths.	General Marriages.	Kandyan Marriages.	Mohammedan Marriages.
1899	2,904	3,608	39	538	4
1900	3,171	2,901	95	796	5

1900.	Births.	Deaths.	Kandyan Marriages.
First Quarter	844	893	272
Second Quarter	714	682	194
Third Quarter	758	616	162
Fourth Quarter	855	710	168
Total	3,171	2,901	796

The increase in births and the decrease in deaths are satisfactory, and so is the increase in Kandyan marriages so far as it goes, but, though the number registered is larger than in 1899, there can be no doubt that very many unions are still unregistered.

It will be seen that the number of deaths (893) was far larger in the first quarter than in any other, the fourth quarter coming next with 710, which probably includes the greater number of the 54 deaths which occurred from cholera during September and the following months.

It is not surprising that the first quarter of the year, when the country is drying up after the rains, is the most unhealthy.

There were 19 applications for divorce pending at the beginning of the year and 80 were received during the year, making 99 in all. In 47 of these divorces were granted, 36 were rejected, 11 were withdrawn, and 5 remained pending at the end of the year.

IX.—VILLAGE TRIBUNALS.

Four Presidents preside in 10 courts. In Nuwaragam palata there are 2 courts (Mihintale and Ulukkulama), in Hurulu palata 3 courts (Welimopotana, Ilukwewa, and Yakalla), in Kalagam palata 2 courts (Kalawewa and Kekirawa), and in Tamankaduwa 3 courts (Moragaswewa, Topawewa, and Manampitiya).

Matombuwa tulana, which consists of 17 villages, though it forms a part of Hurulu palata was towards the close of 1899 added to the jurisdiction of Moragaswewa court in Tamankaduwa;

thus the inconvenience felt by the people of that tulana, of having to travel a long distance to Yakalla court in Hurulu palata instead of to the Moragaswewa court, which is within much easier reach of them, was removed.

Institutions in these courts during the year amounted to 1,735 civil and 3,174 criminal cases.

Inclusive of the previous year's balance, 1,740 civil, and 3,204 criminal cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of three civil and one criminal pending at the end of the year.

Of the cases disposed of, 523 civil and 612 criminal cases were amicably settled.

There were 158 appeals in civil cases and 209 appeals in criminal cases to the Government Agent. The President's judgments in 75 civil and 123 criminal cases were affirmed; the rest were set aside.

There were 11 appeals to His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council against the Government Agent's decisions. The decisions in six cases were affirmed, one was set aside, and the remaining four are still pending.

The decrease in civil institutions reported last year has been still more marked during 1900. This is accounted for by there having been practically no actions by the village tank officers for value of default of earthwork.

There were no outstanding fines at the end of the year.

Village Committee Members were elected in February and September, 1900, in terms of section 19 of the Village Communities' Ordinance, for Kalagam palata and Tamankaduwa, to replace Committees whose terms of office had expired.

X.—EDUCATION.

There are 14 Government vernacular schools in the Province, with an average daily attendance at each of nearly 58 boys. Some of these—Kendewa with daily attendance of 112 boys, Ratmalgahawewa with 103·79, Kebitigollewa with 79·79, and Tammannewa with 77·25—are really flourishing institutions. Ratmalgahawewa is especially gratifying, being a new school established in place of the school at Morakewa, which was dying of inanition.

In many of the other schools it is uphill work to maintain the attendance at anything like a fair proportion of the numbers of children of school-going age on the lists. The parents, and even the headmen, are not yet enlightened enough to appreciate the benefit of education. The schoolmasters, too, are in many cases by no means efficient; they are, however, perhaps as good as can be expected for the poor salaries which the Public Instruction Department is able to offer.

There are besides 9 schools established and worked by the Church Missionary Society with an average daily attendance of 27 children, 4 Roman Catholic schools with an average of 38, 1 Baptist school, and 2 Buddhist schools. One of the two last, recently opened at Kekirawa, bids fair to be a very successful institution.

There are also 133 pansala schools with 521 boys attending them, 17 Mohammedan schools with 98 boys, and 1 Hindu school with 16 boys.

But the greatest stride in education has been made in Tamankaduwa, where until the middle of 1899, save for the one Government school at Moragaswewa on its extreme boundary, there was not a single school. On the initiative of my predecessor a system was inaugurated whereby the villagers were to build schools for themselves, and teachers were to be provided out of Gansabhawa funds at a salary of 25 cents a month on each child educated. Under the fostering care of the Revenue Officer this system has taken root and grown surprisingly. During 1900 there were no less than 15 of these schools in full working order, with an average daily attendance of 26 children.

It is gratifying to feel that Government has promptly recognized the good work done by making a grant of Rs. 1,000 towards these schools in Tamankaduwa. With its aid it is proposed to establish 8 more schools, making a total of 23, to equip each of the 23 with a blackboard, a desk, a chair, and mats for the children to sit upon, and to devote the balance towards improving the pay of the teachers.

When all these schools are in working order it is anticipated that every child in Tamankaduwa will be within reasonably easy distance of a school, a most important point in such a wild district, where it is not safe for children to travel far owing to the numbers of elephants and other wild beasts which infest the village paths.

XI.—CRIME.

I am indebted to Mr. H. E. Beven, Police Magistrate and Office Assistant, for the subjoined remarks on this and the four following sections :—

The total number of offences, of which the Police Court took cognizance during the year, is 235, of which Anuradhapura town contributed no less than 107. Out of this total number, 115 were offences against property, made up as follows :—

	No. of Offences against Property.	No. of Persons charged.
Cattle theft	16 ...	36
Criminal breach of trust	4 ...	5
Theft, section 367	50 ...	59
Theft in a dwelling house ...	20 ...	25
Theft of prædial products ...	6 ...	10
Theft by servants	4 ...	7
Robbery	15	41
	115	183

Of these 115 cases, no less than 48 were lettered A or B by the Magistrate: *i.e.*, A, no offence committed; B, case designedly false; leaving 67 true cases. The percentage of convictions in these was 33.

So long as the villager continues to be the trustful confiding individual he now is, and is satisfied to dispense with doors and locks in safeguarding his property, the percentage of convictions in offences against property will continue to remain unsatisfactorily low.

Offences against the person reported during the year totalled 72, of which 30 were committed in the town. These were made up as follows :—

	No. of Offences against Persons.	No. of Persons charged.
Abduction ...	2	5
Criminal force	2	2
Grievous hurt	5	5
Hurt, section 314	50	107
Hurt, section 315	10	16
Murder ...	1	3
Rape ...	2	8
	72	146

In 25 of these cases the Magistrate found that no offence had been committed, and 13 of this number were characterized as designedly false. This reduces the number of offences against person to 47 only. The percentage of convictions obtained was about 50, which is perhaps slightly too low.

In point of criminality the chief headmen's divisions rank as follows :—

	No. of reported Offences.
Nuwaragam palata (excluding Anuradhapura) ...	69
Hurulu palata ...	34
Kalagam palata ...	22
Tamankaduwa ...	4

If figures are any criterion, Tamankaduwa is practically crimeless.

Of the several korales, Mahapotane korale of Hurulu palata shows an absolutely clean record, not a single offence having been reported during the year. The other korales stand as follows :—

Korale.	No. of reported Offences.	Korale.	No. of reported Offences.
(2) Uddiyankulama...	1	(7) Kalagam ...	9
Unduruwa ...	1	(8) Kadawat ...	10
(3) Kiralowa ...	2	Ulagalla ...	10
(4) Negampaha ...	3	Kanadara ...	10
Kunchuttu ...	3	(9) Wilachchiya ...	11
(5) Maminiya ...	7	(10) Kalpe ...	12
(6) Kende ...	8	(11) Eppawela ...	13
Matombuwa ...	8	(12) Nuwaragam ...	17

The above figures deal only with the more serious offences properly called "crimes." I think they sufficiently indicate that this Province is singularly free from crimes of violence and all crime of an organized nature.

This freedom from crime is, in my opinion, largely due to the paucity of taverns in the Province, where intemperance is almost unknown, at least among the Kandyan population.

Murder and Knife Cases.

Only one case of murder occurred during the year. This took place on the 24th April near a village called Karapola in the Egoda pattuwa of Tamankaduwa, a low-country man who had settled there being shot from behind while passing along a jungle road.

The inquiry was taken up by the Revenue Officer of Tamankaduwa, whose preliminary investigation left nothing to be desired. The suspected persons were then produced before the Magistrate, who after an exhaustive inquiry discharged the accused, as the evidence for the prosecution was exceedingly contradictory.

It is very probable that the Udaiyar of the pattuwa was at the bottom of the murder, in consequence of a grudge he owed the deceased for reporting certain shortcomings of the Udaiyar's to the revenue officer. He has been dismissed.

There were no other cases of murder or suspected murder in the Province.

There were 9 reported cases of hurt with knife or attempted use of the knife, and 13 persons figured as accused in these cases. Of these, 2 were convicted in the Police Court, 1 was committed for trial before the District Court, 9 were acquitted, and 1 absconded. No less than 4 of the 9 cases were held to be designedly false, and in 2 the Magistrate found that no offence had been committed, so that the number of offences with the knife for the whole year is really 3, in one of which only there was a failure of justice. This compares favourably with the previous year, during which 14 cases were reported, out of which convictions were obtained in 6 cases.

Co-operation of Headmen in the Detection of Crime.

Sixty per cent. of the cognizable cases brought before the court were duly reported by the rural police, and in nearly every case the parties were produced without delay.

Some cases of neglect of duty in failing to produce the accused, and in neglecting to send up all the witnesses, did occur, but in the majority of instances the headmen acted promptly and well.

No instances of attempts by headmen to compound offences came to my notice, and I am of opinion that the complaints made to court cover, if not all, at least 95 per cent. of the actual crime in the Province.

I am unable to select any particular headmen for praise above his fellows in the matter of the detection and prevention of crime.

Police.

The regular police force consists of one sergeant and eight constables. This body is expected to cope with 45 per cent. of the total crime in the whole Province, for the statistics show that this is the proportion that the crime committed in Anuradhapura town bears to the total crime in the Province. Considering the paucity of their strength, it is greatly to the credit of the town police that no less than 83 per cent. of the cognizable offences from the town dealt with by the court were duly reported by them.

Several cases of theft occurred in the town towards the end of the year in very close succession, and the police were unsuccessful in detecting the offenders. At length a Tamil man was caught in the act of stealing a fowl by night and was sentenced by the Magistrate to four months' rigorous imprisonment. Thereafter, thefts from poultry yards, which were then rife, entirely ceased.

The issue of a warrant against a railway cooly, who was charged with theft of a tin box, and who absconded and has not yet been arrested, also resulted in the cessation of other petty thefts in the town.

The efficiency of the police is mainly due to the sergeant who was appointed early in the year, and has turned out a most trustworthy and energetic officer.

Drunkenness was very rife in the town, especially among the Tamil part of the population. Owing to the prompt action of the police and the infliction of heavy fines on all old offenders, a material reduction in the number of "drunk and disorderly" cases was noticed in December.

The rural police have performed their duties satisfactorily. All they require is further training in the matter of reporting crime, in which they are sadly deficient, and in producing the parties and all witnesses before the court.

Cattle Stealing.

I subjoin a statement showing the number of reported cases of cattle stealing during the past few years :—

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Cases	36	39	21	9	16
Number of persons charged ...	73	82	34	16	36

Of the 16 cases reported in 1900, 6 were found by the Magistrate to be designedly false, and in 6 cases it was found no offence had been committed. This leaves only 4 cases in which the offence of cattle lifting had actually been committed. The accused in these cases were all acquitted for want of evidence.

There is no doubt that this species of crime is on the decrease, and I attribute this good result to the promptitude and vigilance of the headmen, for of all offences that of cattle stealing is one which rural headmen can pre-eminently prevent or detect.

XII.—GENERAL REMARKS ON POLICE AND HEADMEN.

I am glad to be able to endorse the high opinion of the police and of the headmen held by the Magistrate. The latter, as a body, are a well-meaning set of men, who conscientiously perform their duties to the best of their abilities Their lack of education and training, and the proverbial apathy of the North-Central Province, which still clings to many of them, make it necessary to keep them constantly up to the mark, but there is very little dishonesty among them.

They have all been furnished with Act Books on the model of those in use in the Western Province. The chief headmen hold regular monthly division days at fixed places in their palatas, when the work of each minor headman for the month is reviewed. When on circuit I make a point of showing the headmen that an interest is taken in their work, and of assuring them of my support as long as I am satisfied that they are doing their best.

I wish specially to mention the following headmen :—

G. W. Jayawardene, Mudaliyar, Revenue Officer of Tamankaduwa, for his excellent management of his district, and especially for his devotion to duty during the cholera outbreaks in September and November. With sometimes no more than a few dry biscuits for himself, communications being cut off by floods, he spared no pains and took no account of personal discomfort in caring for the sick.

L. B. Bulankulam, Ratemahatmaya of Nuwaragam palata, for his unremitting industry in wrestling with the work of his large palata, which has now become too much for one man.

Wannihami, Korala of Kende korale ; Ranhami, Korala of Kiralowa korale ; H. M. Bandirala, Korala of Sinhala pattuwa of Tamankaduwa ; and S. Pitche Tamby, Town Arachchi of Anuradhapura, for activity and general efficiency ; B. B. Rajapakse, Korala of Maminiya korale ; and H. M. Ukku Banda, Korala of Meda pattuwa of Tamankaduwa, for services rendered during outbreaks of cholera.

XIII.—DISEASE AMONG CATTLE.

An epidemic occurred at Dunumadalewa in Kalagam palata in July. Though not severe after that month, it was not finally stamped out until September. It was treated by Mr. Hoole of the Government Veterinary Department, who described it as probably a form of anthrax. In all 57 cases occurred, with 50 deaths.

The remainder of the Province was practically free from cattle disease.

XIV.—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

The returns furnished by the Ratemahatmayas place the extent of new land brought under cultivation during the year at 380 acres, but these figures cannot be accepted with any confidence. Judging by the extent of land sold during this year and the year before, 1,424 and 1,418 acres respectively, they should be much larger. Almost all the new land brought under cultivation has been irrigable land purchased from the Crown. There is practically no demand for garden land.

No large blocks of land were sold, the villagers not caring to purchase a larger extent at a time than they think they see their way to bring under early cultivation. Their own inclination to work and the irrigating capacity of their tanks are both factors in determining these points.

There is hardly ever any competition; the shareholders either combine in a body to purchase the land, or arrange among themselves that those of one panguwa should buy one lot and those of another panguwa another.

All irrigable land is sold on the conditions of Sir Henry Ward's Minute, viz., payment in four annual instalments, but I doubt whether it is advisable to continue this practice in the present condition of the Province in the case of small lots under the village tanks. It may have been the best system when the villagers were so poor that they could not have bought land at all unless they had been given ample time for payment, and it may still be the best to follow with respect to lands under the larger irrigation works to which it is desired to attract settlers.

The villagers are now in most cases able to pay promptly; if they are not, it is better that they should refrain from buying. The system of payment by four annual instalments leads to many defaults; I am continually offering for sale lands which have been once sold, but which have reverted to the Crown for default of payment of instalments. This not only entails loss to the villagers, but it must be demoralizing to them to be continually entering into engagements which they do not keep.

The chief reasons for these defaults seem to be (1) that the system encourages people to buy land which they cannot really afford; (2) it gives time to the co-purchasers to disagree among themselves. When this happens, it is as likely as not that some one will refuse to contribute his quota to the next instalment, the others will not do it for him, the instalment is not paid, and all lose the land and the money they have previously paid.

The lands sold represent only about one-third of the extent offered for sale. The number of lots against which one has to record "No bid." is most disappointing. Many of the plans date back to 1887, or even beyond, and the original applicants are now either dead or have left the district or have changed their minds. There is very little prospect of selling these lots, yet as long as they remain unsold they must be re-advertised at intervals. I should like to see all such obsolete plans taken off the "active list."

XV.—WORKING OF THE WASTE LANDS ORDINANCE.

It has not been possible to bring the Waste Lands Ordinance into operation to any great extent, as, though surveys have been vigorously prosecuted throughout the year, very few plans have yet come in.

The Issembessewa reserve and the Madawalagama village claim, with respect to which notices had been published in 1899, were dealt with. No claims were preferred to any land comprised within the former, and the whole was declared to be Crown property. Steps are now being taken to constitute it a reserved forest under Ordinance No. 10 of 1885. In the latter an arrangement between the Government Agent and the claimants was drafted, whereby the latter were to receive a block of about 125 acres of chena land as their absolute property, the remainder of the high land in the village, comprising both chena and forest, to be the property of the Crown. This has been submitted for the approval of His Excellency the Governor but has not yet been confirmed.

In the meanwhile notices have been made ready for publication with respect to two other very similar claims, one to lands in Bogahawewa, the other to lands in Ihalagama, but have been withheld pending receipt of the decision on the Madawalagama agreement. That being the only claim so far dealt with in the Province will form a precedent for others; I have therefore thought it advisable not to commit myself to any further action till it has been disposed of.

XVI.—SURVEYS.

Much activity has been shown in survey work in the Province during 1900.

Mr. R. B. Campbell has been Superintendent in charge since 29th January, with Mr. J. W. Robertson as Assistant Superintendent, one first grade, one second grade, one third grade surveyor, and fourteen supernumerary surveyors.

Mr. Campbell estimates that the cadastral and village surveys made during the year cover about 100,000 acres. 139 villages have been fully, and 17 partly surveyed. About 44 miles of railway surveys have been done.

176 application surveys and special questions have been dealt with, the approximate extent of which is 1,230 acres in 440 lots. This class of surveys is however still in arrear; steps will be taken to bring it up to date during 1901.

Some progress was made with the survey of encroachments in and about Anuradhapura town.

Mr. Robertson, in spite of unfavourable weather conditions, did a great deal of useful work in the way of trigonometrical surveys.

When the plans of all this work come in, as they will during 1901, the Government Agent will have his hands full.

Some topographical surveys were also made in Tamankaduwa and Hurulu palata by the party working from Trincomalee.

XVII.—FORESTS.

From the released areas in charge of the Government Agent timber to the following values was supplied without payment:—

	Rs.	c.
To the Public Works Department...	4,997	42
To the Irrigation Department	92	48
Free grants	1,338	09
	6,427	99
Timber was sold to private parties to the value of ...	1,338	09
Fines and other sources	72	38
Making a total of ...	7,838	46

The expenditure was Rs. 755·72.

The work of demarcating the reserves in charge of the Conservator of Forests and of excising claims has been continued during the year.

The Issembessewa reserve in the Northern Circle is referred to in the section dealing with the working of the Waste Lands Ordinance.

In the North-Eastern Circle 1,865 chains were opened in the Tamankaduwa (Minneriya) reserve, and 11,185 chains in the Padawiya reserve. In both these reserves all villages within their boundaries, together with a block of high land surrounding each one, amply sufficient for all village purposes, were excised.

The Assistant Conservator of Forests, Trincomalee, informs me that he has sold during the year satin and palu trees from the North-Central Province to the value of Rs. 4,536, and that he cut out from the Ratmale forest 719 logs of ebony weighing 329 tons and 140 logs of other kinds containing 3,936 cubic feet. All this ebony and about 100 logs of other kinds were despatched to the Central Depôt, Colombo. The Assistant Conservator of Forests is unable at present to furnish precise figures of their sale, but he estimates that about 260 tons of ebony were sold during 1900 at an average price of Rs. 180 per ton, and 1,000 cubic feet of other kinds at Rs. 2 per cubic foot, giving totals of—

Ebony	Rs. 46,800
Other kinds	„ 2,000

Five licenses were issued to cut five mango trees at Rs. 50 per tree, Rs. 250.

Timber to the value of Rs. 379·27 was issued to Public Departments, the amount being credited on paper only.

The right to collect minor forest produce was sold for Rs. 740.

XVIII.—CHENA CULTIVATION.

Chena cultivation has on the whole decreased; that is, while it has been practised to much the same extent as usual in Nuwarakalawiya, it has been reduced to the narrowest possible limits in Tamankaduwa.

In Tamankaduwa none of the high lands—chena and forest—are claimed as private property, and the Government Agent therefore having full control over them is able to regulate chena cultivation.

In Nuwarakalawiya, on the other hand, all the chena lands, and in some cases forest also, are claimed by the villagers. These claims have been put forward only within recent years—since 1895—and are not admitted by the Crown. Until 1895 it had been assumed that all lands save fields and gardens were Crown property, and the people had made no sign to indicate that they contested this position. In that year however it was determined to impose a rent of Re. 1 per acre on chena cultivation, for which hitherto no charge had been made, permits having been issued free on application. This demand quickly brought about a change in the attitude of the people. They not only displayed an unanimous determination not to pay the charge except under compulsion, but they claimed the land as their own.

In support of their claims they produced numbers of ancient ola documents, purporting to be grants from Kandyan chiefs, of date prior to the British occupation. Why these documents had hitherto been so closely kept back that none of the officers administering the Province, many of whom were most intimately acquainted with it, appear so much as to have heard of their existence, is a mystery. It can only be accounted for by supposing that so long as they could get chena free for the asking, the villagers were content to acquiesce in the position assumed by their rulers. They were a primitive docile people, to whom the word of the Government Agent was law.

As time went on however, and the rapid march of progress which followed the regeneration of the Province by Sir J. F. Dickson and his successors brought the people more and more into contact with the outside world, a more independent spirit grew up. They doubtless heard, too, that it was becoming the fashion to prefer similar claims in other parts of Ceylon. Under such conditions it only needed an exciting cause, such as a demand for rent, to awaken their dormant sense of proprietorship. However this may be, it is certain that these documents were put forward under the circumstances described, and that most of them are found to have been duly registered in 1873, and bear every appearance of being genuine. Whether the chiefs from whom the grants purport to have been derived had power to dispose of land, which by a fundamental principle of the Kandyan constitution belonged to the King alone, and whether, if they had, the grants cover as much as the people now claim, are open questions. At the same time the claims have *primâ facie* some foundation and cannot be lightly put aside.

It has therefore been determined to hold a full and impartial inquiry into them, and for this purpose the extensive surveys mentioned in a preceding section of this report are being prosecuted in order that the claims may be settled under the Waste Lands Ordinance, which admittedly affords the villager a fair means of establishing any right he may possess.

In the meanwhile, the payment of rent is not being enforced, but it is insisted that permits shall be applied for before any chena is cleared, as it is necessary that, so long as the rights to the land are undetermined, the Government should exercise such control as will ensure that no unnecessary damage is done to its possible rights. This would inevitably occur were the clearing of chenas left uncontrolled; the villagers' reckless wastefulness in this matter is proverbial—he has no scruples in cutting down valuable forest, which indeed he prefers, in order to raise one chena crop.

It will thus be apparent that, so long as the existing conditions prevail, no great check can be placed on the extent of chena cultivated in Nuwarakalawiya. We must be satisfied for the present with keeping it within reasonable bounds, and preventing any further damage to forests.

When the claims have been dealt with, each party will know exactly what its rights are, and it will be possible to protect efficiently so much of the land as is found to be the property of the Crown.

XIX.—SALE OF LAND BY VILLAGERS.

163 sales took place during the year, as against 151 in 1899. Of these, 126 were from villager to villager, 11 from villagers to Tamils or low-countrymen, and the rest were transfers by low-countrymen, Tamils, or Moors to others of the same classes.

All the lands sold were fields and gardens. In only four cases were gardens with houses on them sold.

There is no reason to suppose that any lands have been sold to which the vendors had insufficient title.

XX.—WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCE.

The total revenue for the year was Rs. 31,618·88, made up as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
In cash	30,622	50
In labour	67	50
Miscellaneous receipts	928	88

The single and double rate commutation recoveries exceeded those of 1899, the largest till then recorded, by just over Rs. 1,000.

The number of men remaining unaccounted for at the end of the year out of the 21,760 on the division officers' lists was 13. These were all temporary residents who had come to the Province either in search of work or to see their relations.

The expenditure on account of establishment, commission to division officers, petty expenses, and purchase of tools was Rs. 7,772·05.

The amount expended on principal roads and resthouses was Rs. 11,946. That spent on minor roads was Rs. 9,952·67.

During the year two new roads were constructed in Anuradhapura, one to connect the Tissawewa bund with the Kurunegala road near the Vessagiri caves, the other to connect the Sacred road with Basawakulama bund. The conversion of the "Green Path" leading from the Sacred road near the hospital to the Outer Circular at the "Kuttan Pokuna" into a gravelled road was commenced. These roads will not only be of service to traffic, but will afford pleasant variety to the driving roads in and about the town, which both residents and visitors are likely to appreciate.

Wire ropes were fixed across the Kala-oya and Ganawalpola-oya to minimize the danger of crossing these streams during floods.

Votes were taken for building permanent culverts at the entrance to Kahatagahadigiliya resthouse and for permanent drains round the building, and also for providing boarded ceilings for that resthouse and for Alut-oya. These works will be completed in 1901.

XXI.—WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

My first duty, on assuming charge of the Province early in February, was to accompany His Excellency the Governor on his tour from the Kala-oya to Anuradhapura, and thence through Maradankadawala to Minneriya. The tour lasted from 8th to 17th February, three days being spent in Anuradhapura. During those three days His Excellency received an address from the general public, inspected all the public buildings, held a levée and durbar, granted interviews to officers of various Departments, visited the Roman Catholic girls' and boys' schools, went over the ruins at Mihintale, and inspected the hospital there. Many important questions were decided during the tour, such as surveys, the improvement of the Maradankadawela-Habarana road, &c., and His Excellency was able to satisfy himself as to the policy to be pursued with respect to the restoration of the great irrigation works Nachchaduwa and Minneriya.

During the latter half of February a circuit was made through Tamankaduwa as far as Manampitiya in the Egoda pattu.

Arrangements were also made with the Tamil colonists settled under Kalawewa by Mr. Levers in 1892 for the repayment of the sums then advanced to them. As they were found to be well-to-do, they were told the time had come when they must pay their debts. All save one have since paid.

During March I travelled through the Kende, Kadawat, and Kalpe korales, and part of Kunchuttu korale.

During April I was on leave. Mr. H. C. P. Bell, Archæological Commissioner, very kindly made this possible by acting for me.

During May I explored the whole of Kalagam palata, and visited Colombo for the arrack rent sales.

In June attended the Conference of Government Agents.

In July travelled from Alut-oya to Horowapotana; inspecting the proposed Hurulu reserved forest; in August visited all the important villages of Kunchuttu korale and spent a day at Padawiya; later in the same month travelled through the Uddiyankulama and Matombuwa korales, inspecting the fine abandoned Hurulla tank; and in September made a tour through Tamankaduwa, visiting almost every village both this side of the river and in the Egoda pattuwa.

In October went through the Pichchanpatti tulana of Wilachchiya korale, inspecting Tantirimale ruins, and making a flying visit to the Giant's tank; also inspected the Kalawewa Yoda-ela at different spots to see how the silt clearing was getting on.

Short circuits were made both in November and December, in the latter month a visit being made to Horowapotana and Kahatagasdigiliya to take measures for dealing with unlicensed chena cultivation, which it was found had been going on.

Both on circuit and at headquarters the Government Agent has innumerable matters, which it is difficult to know whether to class as routine or not, which demanded a large share of his time, such as inquiries and inspections of all kinds, reports, land sales, land acquisitions, and other duties upon which it is not necessary to dilate. Some of the more important of them are indicated in other sections of this report.

The coming Census, too, has claimed much attention during the latter part of the year, the supervisors and enumerators requiring constant drilling in their various duties. There is every reason to believe that all are duly impressed with their importance, that the work done so far has been properly done, and that it will be accurately completed. The results will be looked for with much interest.

Owing to the shortness of the supply of water in Kalawewa towards the end of the yala harvest, the problem of how best to distribute the water among the large number of tanks dependent on it gave cause for much anxiety. I am glad to say that the total failure of crops, which at one time seemed imminent, was averted.

XXII.—EVENTS OF IMPORTANCE.

February.—His Excellency the Governor's tour. Mr. E. M. D. Byrde, who had been Government Agent for more than four years, left the Province. Mr. L. W. Booth succeeded him.

May.—A gloom was cast over the whole community by the sad deaths of Mr. Bartholomeusz, Assistant Colonial Surgeon, and Mrs. Bartholomeusz, who were drowned while boating on Tissa tank. They were both much liked and highly respected by all classes. Mr. T. R. E. Loftus, Office Assistant, was succeeded by Mr. H. E. Beven. Cottagers' Show, Anuradhapura.

June.—Collections for Indian Famine Fund. Over Rs. 1,200 was subscribed, a very creditable sum for such a thinly populated Province in which there is so little money.

July.—Cottagers' Show, Habarana.

September.—Outbreak of cholera in Tamankaduwa.

October.—Railway construction commenced.

November.—Another outbreak of cholera.

December.—Cholera at Maradankadawala. Rewards were distributed to seventeen headmen distinguished either for long service or for special services or for general efficiency. Mr. F. Oertel of the Indian Public Works Department visited Anuradhapura and examined the dagobas and other ancient monuments with a view to reporting upon them.

During the year the following Heads of Departments visited the Province once or oftener :—

The Director of Public Works, the Surveyor-General, the Director of Irrigation, the Inspector-General of Police and Prisons, the Director of Public Instruction, the Postmaster-General, the Principal Civil Medical Officer, the Conservator of Forests, the Registrar-General, the Superintendent of Census, and the Director, Royal Botanic Gardens.

XXIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

The Archæological Commissioner has furnished me with the following notes which relate to his operations in this Province only, and do not include Sigiriya. They show that the work of his Department has been prosecuted with unabated enthusiasm throughout the year.

Excavations.

"*Anuradhapura.*—The greater part of the year was spent in completing excavations in the area lying mainly between Basawakkulam tank and the Ruwanveli dagaba. Particular attention was given to properly opening up to view the two finest vihares and their attendant pirivenas in this section, by the removal of the earth on all sides widely to a depth of 3 to 4 ft. This wholesale action was demanded in order to ensure the happy grouping of these picturesque shrines and their 'satellites' being clearly comprehended. Displaced columns, capitals, &c., have been adjusted where possible without the aid of special gear. The general effect of these compact, well-balanced ruin clusters is markedly improved.

"Excavation at the base of *Elala Sohona* on the Kurunegala road was recommenced during the dry months, and will be yearly continued until the broad cuttings on the north and east are united by a trench skirting the north-east quadrant of the circular ruin. The spoil is being utilised gradually in filling up unsightly and pestilential ponds and low grounds in the town.

"Some very desirable work was done to make the interesting, regularly planned monastery at *Bandara Puliyankulam* more conspicuous and easier of access from the two roads which pass it—the high road to Jaffna and 'MacBride's deviation.' Forest trees have been freely thinned out; the stone slab retaining wall of the quadrangle from the north portico to that on the east restored, as well as the dagaba basement; and the whole of the ground on the north-east cut down to its former level.

"To the west of the Jaffna road trial pits were dug in the unexplainable *raised site*, upon which stands a single stone-pillared ruin of no importance. At a depth of 12 to 15 ft. a strange and hitherto unrecorded series of structures was come upon—mere vertical crusts of brickwork, varying in shape and dimensions, and practically empty. Great antiquity is indicated by the exceptional size of the bricks, and the thickness of the soil strata above these 'shells.' Possibly they may have been kilns, where bricks for the larger dagabas at Anuradhapura were burnt.

"*Polonnaruwa.*—The Archæological survey started work at Polonnaruwa in May, 1900, and closed its first season there at the end of September. Proceeding from the outset systematically, as at Anuradhapura, excavations were concentrated during the four and a half months on one objective—the ruins situated on the extensive promontory overlooking the tank (Topawewa). These ruins comprise—

(*a*) The Council Chamber, a building with massive stone pillars standing upon a lofty platform, stonefaced.

(*b*) The Audience Hall, or Court of Justice, a large building of brick and mortar, stucco-plastered, once storied at its western end.

(*c*) A mausoleum (?), storied, brickbuilt, and ornamented with stucco mouldings pricked out in colours.

(*d*) A pavilion, partially walled and floored in plaster, with short stone piers, from which an upper wooden storey may have risen. This building stood on an artificially constructed mound within the tank, but was formerly joined to the promontory bund and the buildings clustered west of (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) by a bridge.

(*e*) The walls, &c., of some irrigation work, immediately below the tank, and once fed from it by a sluice, now blocked. The form and object of the ruins at this point have yet to be ascertained by excavation.

"The ancient city lies still for the most part buried in jungle, which is now being cleared. Its main streets are well defined to this day, no less than its structures, and can be laid down throughout on a plan with absolute certainty; for the modern builder has not yet played havoc with the ruins of Polonnaruwa.

"*Epigraphical.*—The first volume of the 'Epigraphia Zeylonica' is in the press."

Anuradhapura,
February 27, 1901.

L. W. BOOTH,
Government Agent.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, PROVINCE OF UVA, FOR 1900.

INTRODUCTORY.

I ASSUMED charge of the Province on August 6 on the departure of Mr. G. A. Baumgartner on leave. My previous acquaintance with it was confined to short visits to the neighbourhood of Haputale, so that, as a whole, the Province was *terra incognita* to me. Since my arrival I have only been able to visit a limited portion of the district, which extends to 3,155 square miles, with an estimated population of about 170,000, exclusive of the camp at Diyatalawa. I have been through portions of Yatikinda, Udukinda, Wellawaya, Buttala, and Wellassa, but Bintenna and Wiyaluwa I have been unable to visit, or the more outlying portions of Wellawaya, Buttala, and Wellassa. The wants of the poorer and most distant divisions are only really gauged by personal inspection, the people themselves being often too ignorant or timid to press their requirements on the officer in charge. These wants consist of improvements to their tanks and channels to ensure a regular supply of good food, provision of wells in places where the ordinary supply is precarious during the dry weather or is of an inferior quality, and the extension of schools. The district is well provided with roads, and paths and extensions are being carried out on important lines.

II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

2. I annex two statements showing the revenue and expenditure during the years 1899 and 1900 :—

Revenue.

Comparative Statement of Revenue collected in the Province of Uva for 1899 and 1900.

Heads of Revenue.	Year. 1899.	Year. 1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs c.
Licenses.				
Arrack and toddy	124,333 34	109,666 66	—	14,666 68
Opium	310 0	395 0	85 0	—
Royalty on cabook	—	0 75	0 75	—
Road tolls	7,500 0	6,650 0	—	850 0
Revenue stamps	10,881 12	11,419 97	538 85	—
District Court fines	10 0	5 50	—	4 50
Court of Requests fines	143 0	—	—	143 0
Police Court fines	2,985 27	3,556 77	571 50	—
Government Agent's fines	649 78	349 59	—	300 19
Other Departments' fines	43 77	121 85	78 8	—
Fines for Forest offences	82 25	184 2	101 77	—
Total ...	146,938 53	132,350 11	1,375 95	15,964 37
Fees of Court or Office, &c.				
Judicial stamps	7,771 78	6,445 73	—	1,326 5
Survey fees	2,506 88	2,455 2	—	51 86
Recoveries on Irrigation Works	1,590 2	1,753 10	163 8	—
Refund of hospital expenses	394 92	288 37	—	106 55
Collections at dispensaries	663 66	632 94	—	30 72
Medical aid dues	797 66	451 10	—	346 56
Sale of drugs	75 59	241 27	165 68	—
Cemetery fees	47 0	—	—	47 0
Police rates	3,097 40	3,594 32	496 92	—
Storage of gunpowder	—	25 50	25 50	—
School books and stationery...	11 86	21 56	9 70	—
Fees for title deeds	335 43	210 74	—	124 69
Sundries	462 78	260 40	—	202 38
Total ...	17,754 98	16,380 5	860 88	2,235 81
Post and Telegraph.				
Postage stamps	6,512·61	2,460 36	—	4,052 25
Government Railways.				
Miscellaneous	1,100 0	1,100 0	—	—
Rents of Government Property.				
Rent of buildings and houses	11 0	12 0	1 0	—
Rent of lands	1,680 74	2,265 92	585 18	—
Total ...	1,691 74	2,277 92	586 18	—

Heads of Revenue.	Year. 1899.	Year. 1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Interest.				
Interest on arrears of Revenue	167 19	104 77	—	62 42
Miscellaneous Receipts.				
Sale of old stores	—	5 40	5 40	—
Overpayments recovered	—	1 42	1 42	—
Unclaimed deposits	190 40	119 11	—	71 29
Sundries	556 62	351 9	—	205 53
Total ...	747 2	477 2	6 82	276 82
Sale of Government Property.				
Timber	2,205 22	1,242 35	—	962 87
Crops on Crown lands	32 70	90 15	57 45	—
Sundries	220 46	134 95	—	85 51
Total ...	2,458 38	1,467 45	57 45	1,048 38
Land Sales.				
Crown lands sold	9,839 70	6,395 14	—	3,444 56
Premia on leases	295 37	109 73	—	185 64
Total ...	10,135 7	6,504 87	—	3,630 20
Grand Total ...	187,505 52	163,122 55	2,887 28	27,270 25

The nett decrease amounts to Rs. 24,382·97, a very considerable fall on the previous year's total. The chief items contributing to this total are as under :—

Rs. 14,666·68 decrease in amount realized by the sale of the arrack rents.
850·00 „ in road tolls.
1,326·05 „ in sale of judicial stamps.
4,052·25 „ in postage stamps.
962·87 „ in the value of timber sold.
3,444·56 „ in the value of land disposed of.

4. Two of these items require some further notice. "Postage Stamps": the falling off under this head is more apparent than real. Owing to the withdrawal of commission on private purchases under Rs. 200, the Kachcheri is not so much resorted to for postage stamps by estates and business concerns, who now procure their supply from the Post Offices, which receive their stamps direct from Colombo.

5. The other head calling for notice is "Medical Aid Dues." I find that the recoveries under this head, when paid by cheque, are credited in Colombo and not to the provincial revenue. The figures for 1900 would have shown Rs. 9,655·43 as brought to account under this head, instead of Rs. 451·10, had all the recoveries been credited here.

6. The demand for surveyed lots is small. Tea is not in a position to justify extension, except for special reasons, and the few lots required are not ready for sale. Villagers do not seem inclined or able to invest largely.

7. The extent sold is shown below :—

Purchased by Europeans.			Purchased by Natives.		
No. of Lot.	Extent. A. R. P.	Amount. Rs. c.	No. of Lot.	Extent. A. R. P.	Amount. Rs. c.
18	144 0 13	1,627 50	119	384 3 15¼	6,448 87

Expenditure.

8. Comparative statement of Expenditure for 1899 and 1900 :—

Particulars.	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	18,043 16	17,670 2
Pensions	2,920 13	2,691 8
Other Charges	10,045 10	10,187 54
	31,008 39	30,548 64

III.—FOOD SUPPLY.

9. During a recent circuit I have collected detailed information as to the conditions which exist in the various divisions. As regards the immigrant population, the rice is entirely imported, but I am unable to give any accurate figures as to the quantity brought into the Province. It finds its way in by rail from Colombo and by cart from Hambantota and Batticaloa. The immigrant population on estates is roughly 32,092, and, allowing an average of 5 bushels per annum per head, 160,460 bushels would be required for their use alone.

10. The towns and bazaars draw their supplies from imported rice, and act as centres for distributing part of the surplus grain grown, which, however, is not of any large amount.

11. The annexed table shows the chief kinds of food grown, what surplus (if any) exists out of the quantity grown, or what proportion has to be procured from outside. One hundred parts have been taken as the unit of food required or grown locally. Buttala Wedirata exports vegetables. The

rice grown in Bintenna belongs to a few non-resident landowners who withdraw it from the district; hardly any is eaten there.

Korale.	Locally Grown.							Imported Rice.
	Consumed.				Surplus.			
	Rice.	Kurakkan.	Indian Corn.	Vegetables.	Rice.	Kurakkan.	Indian Corn.	
Udukinda Palata.								
Gampaha	50	20	20	10	—	—	—	—
Yatipalata and Medapalata ...	60	—	—	10	—	—	—	30
Udapalata	35	5	—	10	—	—	—	50
Dambawinna	40	5	—	5	—	—	—	50
Mahapalata	40	5	—	5	—	—	—	50
Dehiwinna	60	5	—	5	—	—	—	30
Wellawaya Palata.								
Kandapola	20	40	20	5	—	—	—	15
Wellawaya	40	20	15	5	20	—	—	—
Sittarampalata	10	10	10	10	—	30	30	—
Kongala Bintenna	50	20	20	10	—	—	—	—
Wellassa Palata.								
Wegampattu	50	20	10	10	10	—	—	—
Medagamapattu	30	30	30	10	—	—	—	—
Dambagalla	40	20	10	10	—	10	10	—
Maha Wedirata	10	20	20	10	—	20	20	—
Nikawetiya	10	20	20	10	—	20	20	—
Nilgala	10	20	20	10	—	20	20	—
Buttala Palata.								
Kandukara	50	20	20	10	—	—	—	—
Buttala	40	20	10	10	20	—	—	—
Buttala Wedirata	20	40	20	20	—	—	—	—
Bintenna Palata.								
Arulupitiya	30	30	30	10	—	—	—	—
Palwatta	30	20	20	10	—	10	10	—
Bintenna	—	40	30	20	10	—	—	—
Wiyaluwa Palata.								
Wiyaluwa	5	45	40	10	—	—	—	—
Oyapalata	20	40	30	10	—	—	—	—
Soranatota	20	40	30	10	—	—	—	—
Yatikinda Palata.								
Rilpola	60	20	10	10	—	—	—	—
Bogoda	50	20	20	10	—	—	—	—
Kumbalwela	60	20	10	10	—	—	—	—
Passara	60	20	10	10	—	—	—	—
Pattipola	60	20	10	10	—	—	—	—

12. Most of the divisions only produce enough for their own wants, while Udukinda, the basin lying within the hills from Bandarawela round to Walapane, draws a large part of its supplies from outside.

13. Crops were on the whole fair and prices moderate, the averages being as under :—

	Per Bushel. Rs. c.
Country rice	5 50
Coast rice	7 0
Kurakkan	1 0
Indian corn	1 50

IV.—IRRIGATION.

14. This department of a Revenue Officer's work is quite new to me. In Matara there was practically nothing to be done, thanks to the energy of Mr. Elliott, who many years ago systematically developed works which have ever since secured an effective system of irrigation. The works in Kalutara consist of a few tanks, all in good order, and sufficient for the areas which require assistance.

15. In this district the whole country is traversed with irrigation elas, some of considerable length, others only small, but all testifying to the ingenuity with which the water supply available has been utilized. These remarks apply especially to the hill portion of the Province, where repairs and improvements to existing works seem the chief immediate concern. But the low-country is studded with the remains of tanks and channels, many of which would no doubt be beneficial to the inhabitants if restored, and would possibly lead to settlement of villagers from elsewhere, could the works be properly taken up. I have had no time to give any of these schemes the attention required. Cholera and Census work have interfered with my arrangements for inspection, and I should not wish to bring forward any proposal without full consideration and after careful inspection. My record must therefore be a blank as regards any forward move in this line. I can merely submit a list of the works being carried out under previous arrangements.

16. The staff consists of two irrigation sub-inspectors and (as required) two overseers, with one clerk in the Kachcheri.

17. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,506·31, and the chief works in hand have been—

	Rs. c.
Repairs and improvement to Uma-ela anicut	2,996 82
Katupelellawewa sluice	1,078 8
Maintenance of Okkampitiya-ela	1,726 90

This last work was during last year transferred from the charge of the Public Works Department, together with Hambegamuwa, Horaborawewa, and Kudawewa tanks. It is the only one I have

gone over carefully, and it appeared capable of considerable extension. A large tract of land was surveyed below that now cultivated, and only requires the completion of a minor channel to be asweddumized.

18. There is room for the appointment of a European irrigation officer to take full charge of the works of the Provincial Irrigation Board, to investigate proposals, prepare full plans and estimates, and see that work is efficiently carried out. The six months' experience which I have had have impressed me with the opinion that the Government Agent has not the time to do justice to the claims of the district in respect to irrigation.

19. The works in hand were—

	Rs.	c.
Repairs to Uma-ela	3,089	50
Building sluice and spill to Katupelellawewa...	2,025	0
Repairs to Badulupitiya-ela	100	0
Repairs to Taldena-ela	680	0
Repairs to Alut-ela	74	0
Repairs to Kendala-ela	127	0
Repairs to anicut wall Taldena-ela	85	0
Repairs to masonry and supplying deficit planks to Badulupitiya-ela ...	88	50
Repairs to Dikwella-ela	51	0

20. In addition, estimates were submitted in connection with the following works :—

Nature of Work.	Rs.	c.
For repairing the roof and damaged walls of the irrigation bungalow at Hambegamuwa	203	73
For the improvement of the Hambegamuwa irrigation channel ...	45	36
For building quarters for the Irrigation Sub-Inspector, Bibile ...	550	0
For improvement and repairs to Alut-ela	500	0
For repairs to anicut and existing wall, Hingurugamuwa-ela	840	0
For providing minor repairs to the distributing gates of Hanwella-ela ...	50	0
For providing a permanent masonry head work for sluices of tanks at Diyatalawa	1,229	0*
For improvement and repairs to the Irrigation bungalow at Hambegamuwa ...	142	0
Tracing channels under Katupelellawewa	50	0
For repairs to Hangili-ela	790	0
Repairs to Kinawela-ela	1,229	0

V.—LEGISLATION.

21. I do not consider that any new special legislation is required either for the Province or the Island.

VI.—WORKS REQUIRED.

22. I am not in a position to say much on this subject. Cart roads through the planting districts are sufficient for general traffic. In the low-country my short experience leads me to think that the extension of the Taldena road towards Alutnuwara and the opening of a natural road from either the Wellawaya-Tanamalwila or Haldummulla-Koslanda roads towards Hambegamuwa would be beneficial. The latter suggestion is made not on the basis of any existing traffic, but to open a very isolated region.

(*a*) A short section from the Wellawaya-Potuwil road towards Kawudawa would, I think, develop traffic.

(*b*) A water supply is required for some villages either by pipes or wells. Passara, Muppane, and some villages in the Bintenna districts—*e.g.*, Elewela—are cases in point.

(*c*) Some connection in flood times is required on the south of Badulla town, the existing ford being not only dangerous, but, if impassable, stopping would-be passengers close to the town, with no option but a long return journey or circuit.

An alternative proposal to the bridge which has been asked for, and which would cross the river above the existing ford, is a smaller bridge near the junction of the Spring Valley and Wewelhena bridle paths and a diversion to connect with the Spring Valley cart road, and so give access to the town viâ the existing bridge on the Passara road.

(*d*) A residence for the Office Assistant is required. My present Assistant, who has been here since the beginning of August, had not been able to secure a house up to the end of the year. There is ample ground at the southern end of the Government Agent's compound for a small building.

VII.—PLANS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE PROVINCE.

23. I am not in a position to bring forward any proposals under this head. My experience is short and does not justify any scheme.

VIII.—HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT.

24. The general health of the district was good up to the last quarter of the year, when an outbreak of cholera took place. There was a good deal of fever on estates.

25. The cholera outbreak was not confined to this Province, but appears to have developed almost simultaneously at various points in the Island. So far as this district is concerned, the first cases were at Kumbalwela on the Badulla-Bandarawela road, but within a few days others were reported from Buttala, some 24 miles away in the low-country on one side, and from Taldena, about the same distance on the other.

26. The causes or origin of the outbreak are obscure. In the Buttala cases the outbreak began simultaneously with the return of a gang of hunters, who admittedly brought back some so-called fresh venison in addition to dried meat. The first case was an old vedarala, brother of the Korala, but almost at the same time several of the hunters and others who had eaten this "fresh" venison were attacked. In the vedarala's case there was a rumour of villagers from near Kumbalwela having come to see him a few days previously; but this would not have accounted for all the cases.

27. At Taldena the early cases were traced, so far as inquiries could be made, to eating bad meat. But the first cases at Medagama were clearly due to infection carried by some Moor tavalam drivers from Buttala.

28. The disease found its way into the Badulla prison, the first case being a man who surrendered on 8th November, was taken ill on 17th November, and died on 18th November. He had come from Wiyaluwa district, where there were cases.

* This work has since been abandoned.

29. The total number of cases was 442, with 215 deaths. Strangely enough there was no case in Udukinda, and both Wellawaya and Wellassa divisions had only a few imported cases on their very limits.

30. The annexed statement is interesting as showing in detail the places where the outbreak existed and the cases. The supposed source of infection is given in each case.

[For Table see pages I 6 and I 7.]

31. The general sanitary condition of the towns and villages is good.

32. As a precautionary measure materials for plague camps are kept ready at Lunugala, Dikwella, Passara, Bibile, Medagama, Haldummulla, Koslanda, Wellawaya, Palugama, Welimada, Bandarawela, Haputale, Muppane, and Alutnuwara. Of these, the camps at Bibile, Medagama, Haputale, and Bandarawela were erected during the cholera outbreak, as well as that in Badulla town.

33. In a district of this size, where a large portion is forest with only scattered villages, it is not always easy to place medical assistance or hospital accommodation within easy reach of all. Apart from the estate dispensaries and hospitals, the following are kept up by Government:—

BADULLA DISTRICT.

Hospitals.

Alutnuwara	Haputale
Badulla	Lunugala
Buttala	Medagama

Dispensaries.

Station.	Places visited.	Interval of Visit.
Baduluwala ...	Nilgala ...	Second Wednesday in the month.
— ...	Kandaudapanguwa ...	Third do.
— ...	Dambagalla ...	Fourth do.
Bandarawela ...	— ...	—
Bibile ...	— ...	—
Haldummulla ...	— ...	—
Koslanda ...	— ...	—
Madulsima ...	— ...	—
Maspana ...	Madulla ...	Every alternate Wednesday.
— ...	Welimada ...	Every Saturday.
Muppane ...	— ...	—
Passara ...	— ...	—
Pingarawa ...	— ...	—
Tanamalvila ...	Hambegamuwa ...	Once a fortnight.
— ...	Telulla ...	Every alternate Friday.
Taldena ...	— ...	—

34. The following statement of first visits, attendances, and fees at the various dispensaries shows some curious fluctuations.

The first visits at Medagama, where there is a dispensary and hospital, have fallen from 4,163 in 1898 to 2,568, while at Bibile, 12 miles off, they have risen from 1,949 to 3,320. These are purely village dispensaries. Namunukuli, Passara, and Lunugala serve large estate populations, and the increase is natural.

35. On the whole it will be seen that the dispensaries serve a large number of patients. Welimada is the exception, and the reason appears to be that no drugs are kept there. Advice without medicine is not much use, so the villagers not unnaturally go to Bandarawela, Haputale, Nuwara Eliya, or Uda Pussellawa, where they can get both.

Statement showing Attendance at Dispensaries.

District.	Number of New Cases, *i.e.*, First Visits only.			Number of Times seen, *i.e.*, First and all Visits.			Collections.		
	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.
							Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Buttala	745	663	804	872	737	978	—	—	—
Medagama	4,163	2,859	2,569	4,567	3,106	2,876	0 52	—	0 60
Alutnuwara	2,663	2,177	2,421	3,143	2,858	3,192	—	—	0 77
Bibile	1,949	1,899	3,320	2,280	2,521	4,154	3 68	5 32	3 76
Namunukula	1,541	1,658	2,459	1,777	1,984	2,774	267 85	307 91	440 48
Passara	3,744	3,188	3,788	4,419	3,618	4,471	110 72	52 85	148 53
Lunugala	2,882	2,740	4,152	3,739	3,478	4,787	306 70	343 30	521 63
Baduluwela	279	917	1,026	375	1,255	1,136	—	—	—
Nilgala	17	280	232	17	355	232	—	—	—
Kandaudapanguwa ...	35	255	147	35	277	147	—	—	—
Dambagalla	71	624	372	71	645	372	—	—	—
Muppane	2,610	2,260	2,717	3,155	2,640	3,225	87 68	98 42	179 49
Koslanda	3,635	3,443	2,552	4,165	4,068	3,404	157 19	265 90	308 36
Taldena	532	712	1,063	562	728	1,079	—	—	—
Haldummulla	2,141	2,786	2,962	2,896	3,779	3,738	12 83	22 5	23 11
Haputale	1,863	1,723	1,737	2,256	2,123	2,520	216 95	219 59	203 1
Badulla	6,193	7,316	9,450	8,161	9,479	10,215	65 41	63 60	60 39
Bandarawela	1,514	3,351	4,014	1,780	3,844	4,278	52 91	140 79	204 50
Madulsima	2,348	1,646	1,970	3,104	2,117	2,244	48 28	66 52	85 12
Welimada	19	57	17	19	57	17	—	—	—
Maspana	1,573	971	2,149	1,573	971	2,149	1 0	—	3 20
Madulla	—	—	682	—	—	682	—	—	—
Tanamalvila	672	781	999	1,187	1,215	1,279	2 6	0 23	4 60
Wellawaya	813	1,325	585	938	1,472	758	—	0 25	—
Telulla	—	300	349	—	376	423	—	—	—
Hambegamuwa ...	330	371	384	709	582	505	—	—	—
Total ...	42,332	44,302	52,920	51,800	54,265	61,635	1,333 78	1,586 73	2,187 85

* Dispensary opened on February 3, 1899.

Tabular Statement showing the different Centres where Outbreaks of Cholera occurred during 1900; the Dates and Duration of each Outbreak; and the Number of Cases attacked and died classifying them into different Races.

Places.	Number of Cases and Deaths.		Date of First Appearance.	Date of last Case.	Of these														Source of Infection.
					Sinhalese.		Moors.		Tamils.		Immigrants.		Malays.		Others.		Total.		
	Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
BADULLA.																			
Kumbalwela	18	10	September 21, 1900	November 8, 1900	8	4	—	—	—	—	10	6	—	—	—	—	18	10	From Kandy brought by one Allis Appu
Badulla Infection Hospital ...	4	3	September 26, 1900	November 24, 1900	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	From Kumbalwela
Demodara	13	1	September 29, 1900	November 29, 1900	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	1	do.
Naylla	1	1	October 5, 1900	October 5, 1900	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	do.
Gaurawella	1	1	October 5, 1900	October 5, 1900	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	do.
Uduwara	1	—	October 5, 1900	October 5, 1900	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	do.
Goluwelagama	9	—	October 6, 1900	October 10, 1900	9	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	do.
Weywelhina estate ...	17	8	October 7, 1900	November 9, 1900	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	8	—	—	—	—	17	8	do.
Rookatenne " ...	7	1	October 12, 1900	October 20, 1900	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	7	1	do.
Ootumba " ...	1	—	October 12, 1900	October 12, 1900		—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	do.
Unugolla " ...	1	1	October 27, 1900	October 27, 1900	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	do.
Pepolgastuna	3	—	November 2, 1900	November 22, 1900	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	do.
Badulla town	3	3	November 11, 1900	November 16, 1900	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	From Taldena
Rossel estate	2	—	November 12, 1900	November 13, 1900	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	From Kumbalwela
Mylagastenna	2	1	November 11, 1900	November 16, 1900	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	From Badulla
Angoda	3	3	November 11, 1900	November 14, 1900	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	do.
Kirioruwa	1	1	November 8, 1900	November 8, 1900	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	do.
Jail hospital	6	3	November 19, 1900	November 21, 1900	5	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	From Taldena
Glen Alpin estate ...	1	1	November 16, 1900	November 16, 1900	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	From Badulla
Kottagoda	3	1	November 18, 1900	November 19, 1900	3	1	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	3	1	do.
Wellekamulla	1	—	November 21, 1900	November 21, 1900	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	do.
Total ...	98	39			55	22	—	—	—	—	43	17	—	—	—	—	98	39	
BUTTALA.																			
Buttala	96	50	October 3, 1900	November 3, 1900	84	41	11	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	50	From Kumbalwela, Naulla district
Okkampitiya	50	19	October 3, 1900	November 17, 1900	43	16	6	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	19	From Buttala
Athale	18	10	October 6, 1900	November 4, 1900	18	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	10	do.
Wellawaya	16	4	October 15, 1900	November 4, 1900	7	—	—	—	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	4	do.
Alupotta	6	4	October 21, 1900	October 23, 1900	—	—	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	From Athale
Telulla	6	1	November 13, 1900	November 16, 1900	2	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—
Kataragama	24	11	November 25, 1900	December 17, 1900	17	8	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	24	11	—
Total ...	216	99			171	75	24	14	18	10	—	—	—	—	3	—	216	99	

MEDAGAMA.																				
Bakinigahawela ...	...	3	2	October 6, 1900	October 10, 1900	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	Not known, probably Buttala
Karanda ...	...	7	4	December 17, 1900	December 28, 1900	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	—
Total	...	10	6			7	4	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	6	
MUPPANE.																				
Nakkala ...	...	5	3	September 7, 1900	November 6, 1900	3	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	Not traceable, did not visit any infected area
TALDENA.																				
Wattewala ...	...	11	8	October 1, 1900	October 16, 1900	11	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	8	Bad water, bad food, and climatic condition
Timbirigaspitiya ...	...	3	1	October 16, 1900	October 17, 1900	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	do.
Boliyadda ...	...	3	2	October 18, 1900	October 20, 1900	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	do.
Tennepanguwa ...	...	32	17	October 15, 1900	December 7, 1900	32	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	17	do.
Tallewalapanguwa	...	18	10	October 25, 1900	November 24, 1900	18	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	10	do.
Kumburekivulepanguwa	...	14	15	November 7, 1900	November 21, 1900	14	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	15	do.
Giragama ...	...	1	1	November 6, 1900	November 6, 1900	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	do.
Peragaswatta ...	...	1	1	November 14, 1900	November 14, 1900	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	do.
Kumketepitiya ...	...	1	1	November 12, 1900	November 12, 1900	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	do.
Batalawatta ...	...	1	—	November 21, 1900	November 21, 1900	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	do.
Moragalla ...	...	1	1	December 1, 1900	December 1, 1900	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	do.
Total	...	86	57			86	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	57	
ALUTNUWARA.																				
Pangaragama ...	...	8	2	November 28, 1900	December 5, 1900	—	—	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	Probably from Badulla
Mahagama ...	...	9	3	November 29, 1900	December 23, 1900	7	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	3	From Pangaragama
Udagedrechahagome	...	1	—	December 24, 1900	December 24, 1900	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	do.
Arawa ...	...	1	1	December 28, 1900	December 28, 1900	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	From Badulla
Alutnuwara ...	...	8	5	September 2, 1900	December 27, 1900	6	3	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	Sporadic
Total	...	27	11			15	7	10	2	2	2	—	—		—	—	—	27	11	
Grand Total	...	442	215			337	168	37	18	22	12	43	17	—	—	3	—	442	215	

IX.—MURDERS AND CRIMES OF VIOLENCE.

36. There were five cases of homicide during 1900, the same number as in 1899. In one case the accused died in jail, in two convictions were obtained, in one the accused were acquitted in the Supreme Court, and in one discharged for want of evidence.

Short notes of the cases are annexed :—

Case Number.	Date of Offence and Nature of Charge.	Village and District where it occurred.	Report and Result.
1,176 ...	March 3, 1900, murder	Badulla Town ...	The accused shot a man in King street, Badulla, on the night of March 3, 1900, for constantly annoying him by knocking at his door at night and making overtures to his daughter. The accused's wife confessed to having shot the deceased, but there was evidence against her husband (the accused), and he was convicted and sentenced to be hanged. The sentence was subsequently commuted to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.
10,048 ...	May 7, 1900, murder	In Udukinde-ela village...	The accused was alleged to have struck deceased with a stick in the course of a dispute about cattle trespass. Proceedings were taken in the Police Court, but the accused was discharged by order of the Attorney-General owing to insufficient evidence.
1,808 ...	August 27, 1900, murder	Aluketiyawa in Bintenna Division	Deceased and accused were in the jungle looking for honey when a quarrel arose about a debt, and deceased was killed by blows from a stick. Accused subsequently showed the body and confessed the facts. He was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.
1,915 ...	October 7, 1900, murder	Natuaranweltenna in Wiyaluwa Division	In this case a father struck and killed his child with a small stool on October 7, 1900, in order to implicate a Korala and four others who had arrested his son on a charge of cattle stealing. The accused died in jail while under remand.
10,152 ...	September 30, 1900, murder	Ellatota in Udukinda Division	The deceased and the two accused had an altercation, and in the quarrel deceased was struck with a stick. He died about twenty days after, when his ribs were found to have been injured. Accused were acquitted in the Supreme Court.

37. The total number of knife cases was 26, a considerable decrease on the previous two years when 50 and 53 cases were reported. The cases are tabulated below in the ABC form :—

Population.	No. of Offence committed.	Charge designedly False.	True Cases.						Total.
			Committed to District Court.	Committed to Supreme Court.	Accused absconded.	Evidence insufficient.	Offenders unknown.	Convicted in Police Court.	
Yatikinda, 39,000 ...	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	4	9
Udukinda, 42,000 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	7
Buttaja, 18,500 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Wellassa, 22,500 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
Wiyaluwa, 21,500 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Wellawaya, 16,500 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Bintenna, 10,000 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	4	3	—	1	1	1	—	16	26
In 1899 ...	11	9	1	1	3	3	3	22	53

38. The figures show a very satisfactory ratio of offences punished. Deducting the cases under the first two heads 17 out of 19 cases resulted in convictions, the case sent to the Supreme Court resulting in a heavy sentence.

X.—CO-OPERATION OF HEADMEN IN THE PREVENTION OF CRIME.

39. There is still considerable room for improvement in this direction. At present there is no regular system of work laid down; and the conduct of each individual headman is not sufficiently watched, his failings noted, and his good work commended and rewarded. The men as a rule wish to help both in preventing and detecting crime, but they require encouragement. Two things are necessary, that care should be taken that all serious crime is reported, the accused promptly arrested, and with all procurable evidence taken before the Court, and that the reward or punishment merited by a headman should be promptly bestowed.

40. I have been accustomed to the Western Province system, and in my opinion it secures the desired result as far as possible; but it has taken time to introduce there, and will do so here also. The headmen must be taught that they must report all serious crime promptly. They must be given registers in which the record is entered and kept up to date.

41. I have so far only arranged for the numbering of the villages in order to introduce the registers. When they are ready the work must be pressed on.

42. I have no special recommendation to make as regards any headman.

XI.—POLICE, REGULAR AND RURAL.

43. The conduct of the police has been, on the whole, satisfactory. During the period since I took charge the force has been considerably broken up by detachments being sent on cholera duty. This was a necessity which could not be avoided, but it left the town force very weak. The conduct of the men detached for this special duty was good, and they rendered useful service under considerable difficulty, the period being a very wet one. Only one petty complaint was traced to their action.

44. Of the regular police, the Police Magistrate has noted the following as having done good work during the year: Police Sergeant D. M. Pakeer and Police Constables Muttu Velu and Sigera.

45. Of the rural paid headmen, the town arachchies of Lunugala, Haputale, and Passara are commended by him.

46. The Police Force consisted of—

Inspectors	1
Sergeants	6
Police Constables	28

of whom one sergeant and five constables were stationed at Bandarawela, and the rest in Badulla.

47. In addition, there were employed on Camp account—

	Police Sergeants.	Police Constables.
At Haputale	1 ...	4
At Diyatalawa	1 ...	4
At Bandarawela	1 ...	1
At Welimada	1 ...	5

48. The paid rural police consist of the town arachchies at Haputale, Haldummulla, Koslanda, Welimada, Lunugala, Passara, Alutnuwara, Dikwella, Muppane, Bibile, and Kandegedara.

XII.—CATTLE STEALING.

49. I give below a list of the cattle stealing cases reported to court. I do not believe it to be an accurate statement of the number of cases which occurred. Until the system of reporting as enforced in the Western Province is thoroughly carried out, a large number of offences do not even reach the Magistrate's ear.

50. Out of the total reported cases, the Magistrate found that an offence had been committed in 47, in 10 of which a conviction was secured in the Police Court; while one case was sent to the District Court. Of the balance, the offender was unknown in 13 cases, and evidence was insufficient in 23; one case is pending.

51. The Udukinda division, bordering Nuwara Eliya, again showed the largest number of cases.

Statement showing the Number of Cattle Stealing Cases reported to Court.

Division.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	*Fa.*	*Fb.*	*Fc.*	*Fd.*	*Fe.*	*Ff.*	P.	Total.
Udukinda ...	6	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	8	2	—	25
Yatikinda ...	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	2	—	14
Wellassa ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	6
Wellawaya ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	7
Buttala ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	6
Wiyaluwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	—	7
Bintenna ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	23	13	10	1	65

XIII.—DISEASE AMONG CATTLE.

52. In the early part of the year foot-and-mouth disease appeared amongst cart bulls, but by the appointment of a special inspector to visit all cattle *galas* along cart roads and supervise the carrying out of preventive measures its spread was suppressed. His services were required for only six weeks.

53. Reports were received on two occasions of so-called "rinderpest," but the symptoms, though in part resembling that disease, were really distinct. In each case only one or two head were affected.

54. There were a few isolated cases of foot-and-mouth disease in the villages not close to any cart road; but, on the whole, the Province may be said to have been free from an outbreak of a serious nature.

XIV.—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

55. There has been only a very small area of new land opened during the year; about 500 acres in tea representing practically the whole extent. There is no special development in any other industry.

XV.—ORDINANCE No. 1 of 1897 AND CONNECTED ORDINANCES.

56. Action was taken during the year with regard to three claims:—

(1) Galketiya in Kottalbedda. This claim covered 194A. 1R. 19P. An agreement was come to with the claimant, under which he accepted 80 acres, and the rest was declared Crown; but the settlement has not been gazetted pending receipt of the survey dividing the claim.

(2) Two lots of land in Etanawatta of 69A. 2R. 0P.

(3) Medahenapatana in Pitawela of Yatikinda 53A. 0R. 10P.

In the two last cases no claim has been put forward, and the usual notices declaring the extents Crown will issue.

57. In Wellassa two large claims, Malgahalanda and Karagahawela, were surveyed, and will be advertised in due course.

58. The Ordinance is working smoothly, but the carrying out of the details considered necessary in the interests of possible owners necessitate very careful preparation of the notices, and every step has to be watched.

XVI.—CHENA CULTIVATION.

59. The extent of Crown chenas allowed during 1900 was 795½ acres, as against 959 acres in 1899. The cultivation of Crown chenas is chiefly restricted to Wiyaluwa division, in which the population is, of necessity, obliged to resort to this form of cultivation. During the year tax was also recovered in Wellassa from a further extent of 750 acres of Ganwasam chenas, which had been cultivated in 1899. The question of the tenure of these lands is still under consideration. The tax for those lands cultivated in 1900 will be recovered.

60. The decrease in the extent of Crown chenas allowed in 1900 was due to the fact that there were private chenas of sufficient growth for cultivation. Chenas are not allowed except in cases of necessity.

XVII.—PRIVATE SALES OF LAND.

61. The private notarial transactions for the year consist of 1,006 paddy fields and 1,042 chenas. The total acreage involved was just under 4,800 acres, but the proportion of fields and chenas I cannot obtain. Of these, the title is in most cases purely private, but some sales have taken place to which the title of the vendors is not admitted by the Crown.

XVIII.—WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

62. The charge of a new Province naturally involves the consideration of many new details, and so far as possible I have tried to visit and become acquainted with the district, but the attempt to make any wide circuits off the regular track was interfered with by the epidemic of last year and visits to the Camp at Diyatalawa. As a whole, the short time I have been in the Province has been occupied with anything but routine work. Visiting portions of the Province, inspecting claims, visiting cholera areas, and arranging for the Census took up a good deal of the short period from 4th August to the end of the year.

XIX.—MATTERS OF INTEREST.

63. Early in May it was decided to commence the work of erecting a Camp at Diyatalawa for Boer prisoners of war. Apart from the difficulties surrounding the elaboration of details of a work of this nature, there was the enormous labour of erecting the buildings on a site which at the time was perfectly bare of accommodation. Yet so steadily was the work taken in hand that by the commencement of August room was available for 2,500 prisoners and a guard of 1,000 men, besides the staff and labour establishment. Water had been laid on, electric light installed, firewood wire shoots provided, and an aerial tramway was at work, and the whole machinery of the Commissariat and management of the Camp was in working order. A further extension of the Camp became almost immediately necessary and was finished by the end of the year, at which period nearly 5,000 prisoners of war were under detention.

64. The conduct of these men has been generally very good. A few attempts at escape were made, but so far no prisoner has been successful in getting clear away, though several have got out of the enclosures, and two as far as Burmah.

65. The Camp is managed by a staff consisting of a Commandant, Colonel Vincent, an Assistant from the Civil Service, section officers from the Military, an officer of the Commissariat Department in conjunction with Colonel Jesse Coope, and a staff of Censors.

The Military Guard has been furnished by the 2nd King's Royal Rifles, and on their transfer to India by the 2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

66. Every effort has been made to provide for the health of the prisoners, both as regards diet, exercise, and medical attendance, and the success of the medical arrangements is visible in the healthy condition of the Camp; which must contain some 7,000 persons within its limits.

67. There have been a number of changes among the officers in charge of the Province. In the Kachcheri Mr. Baumgartner left for England in August, Mr. Bartlett was succeeded by Mr. Allnutt, and the latter again by Mr. Dutton. Mr. Lovegrove succeeded Mr. Johnson as Provincial Engineer, and Mr. Bartlett was appointed District Judge in place of Mr. Hellings. In the Medical Department the Colonial Surgeon, Dr. Griffin, and in the Survey the Superintendent of Surveys, Mr. J. L. Hampton, are both leaving at the end of the year.

C. D. VIGORS,
Government Agent.

February 27, 1901.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA, FOR 1900.

THE total revenue collected for the year amounted to Rs. 160,850, showing a decrease of Rs. 73,350 on that of the previous year.

The chief item of decrease appears in the sale of the arrack rent, which realized Rs. 30,000 less than in 1899. The previous renters were great losers, it is said.

Under Timber there was a decrease of Rs. 11,347, chiefly due to a lessened supply of timber to Public Departments, and also largely to a smaller demand for hora that immediately followed a large drop in the price of plumbago. The sale of tea-box wood was lessened owing to a large use of the imported article.

Receipts under Medical Dues show a decrease of Rs. 1,688. Recoveries made by cheques are now credited at the General Treasury, and hence the decrease as shown in the Government Agent's accounts.

Under Land Sales there was a decrease of Rs. 4,238, owing to a smaller demand for land since the fall in the price of plumbago.

Under Interest there was a decrease of Rs. 841 in consequence of the prompt payment by renters.

There was a decrease of Rs. 6,129 under the head Rent of Lands for a similar reason to that given under the last item but one.

The other items are of no great importance.

I.—FOOD SUPPLY.

The food supply of the people was sufficient. Rice, the chief article of food, varied in price in different korales. More than half of the rice consumed is imported. Estate coolies, low-country traders, and Moormen use imported rice. The price varied from Rs. 3·50 to Rs. 7·50 a bushel. Dry fish is used to a great extent, and is imported from Colombo and Hambantota. Breadfruit and jak are plentiful in the season. Sweet potatoes and yams are grown in Kuruwiti, Nawadun, and Kukulu korales. Kurakkan, Indian corn, and tana are chiefly grown in Kolonna korale and in the Bintenna of Atakalan and Meda korales. Arecanuts grow very well indeed, and the boutique-keepers, usually Moormen, collect and despatch large quantities to Colombo. As a rule, cocoanuts do not bear well, probably owing to the wet climate. Vegetables are not plentiful. In Kolonna korale chillies, pumpkins, and cucumbers do better than in any other korale.

The price of the ordinary kind of food is shown below :—

Rice (home-grown) Rs. 4 to Rs. 5·50 a bushel.	Amu, Re. 1·25 to Re. 1·50 per bushel.
Rice (imported) Rs. 3·50 to Rs. 7·50 a bushel.	Tana, Re. 1·25 to Re. 1·50 per bushel.
Paddy, Re. 1·75 to Rs. 2 a bushel.	Cassava, 1 cent per lb.
Salt, Rs. 4·50 to Rs. 5 a bushel.	Yams, 3 cents per lb.
Bread, 25 cents per lb.	Cocoanuts, Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 a hundred.
Mun, Rs. 4 per bushel.	Plantains, 25 cents to Re. 1 per 100.
Kurakkan, Re. 1·50 to Rs. 2 per bushel.	Breadfruit, 2 cents to 4 cents each.
Indian corn, 37 cents to 50 cents per 100 pods.	Jak, 3 cents to 12 cents each.

II.—IRRIGATION.

No new work was undertaken during the year. At Uggalkaltota an old wooden trough was replaced by an iron one. No new lands were cultivated.

Under the Rakwana-ganga scheme 300 acres of land were sold to Mrs. Obeyesekere, and when once the land is opened I feel sure that others will come forward and apply for lands.

In consequence of claims to land below Hinguruare-wewa no land was sold. A survey was made with a view to a final settlement under the Waste Lands Ordinance.

III.—LEGISLATION.

As reported by Mr. Fowler in 1898, lands continue to be transferred to speculators by vendors who have the merest shadow of a title or no title at all. Some legislation is necessary to prevent notaries drawing out transfers on the mere statement of persons who go before them.

The Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance remains a dead letter, but now that a Special Commissioner has been appointed the committees may be roused to action.

A cheap and easy method of administering small estates for the protection of minors is, I consider, very necessary.

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IV.—WORKS MOST REQUIRED.

The Madampe-Hambantota road is being pushed on. It is now drivable 2 miles beyond Timbulketiya bridge, and the Hulanda-oya is bridged. A special officer is in charge of the road, and is stationed at Timbulketiya. The coolies have suffered a great deal from constant fever, and it has been difficult to procure labour in this fever-stricken district.

The continuation of the road from Badureliya in the Pasdun korale to Kukulegama in the Kukulu korale would no doubt open up the Kukulu korale, but the cost would be prohibitive, and for this reason I do not feel justified in recommending the construction of the road at present.

I would prefer to see the road from Ratnapura to Kalawana through Karawita improved and made passable for cart traffic. The Road Committee has not the funds to spend on this road, and I would advocate that Government should take up the road and improve, say, 2 or 3 miles yearly.

A road from Balangoda to Kaltota is much wanted, and would, I am sure, be the means of inducing people to purchase and cultivate more land under the irrigation works at Kaltota.

The deviation of the Madampe-Rakwana road between the 77¾ milepost and the 80¾ milepost would no doubt improve the communication between Ratnapura and Rakwana.

The improvement of the road from Ellearawa on the Balangoda-Haldummulla road as far as Pinnawala, 6 miles towards Kotiyagala, would benefit some tea estates and village traffic.

A permanent court-house at Balangoda is a necessity. Government has allowed a small sum for the rent of a temporary building. A police station should also be built; at present a building is rented.

The additions to the Horton Plains resthouse have been carried out, and also to the Ratnapura Kachcheri.

A house for the Office Assistant, a house for the District Engineer, and a house for the Police Inspector are also required.

V.—PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE PROVINCE.

1. The speedy settlement of titles to lands. This is an important subject and causes a deal of trouble.
2. Improvement of communication throughout the Province. This can only be done by Government assisting the Road Committee and Village Committees.
3. Extension of the railway to Ratnapura.
4. The development of the mineral wealth of the district.
5. The development of irrigation in Kolonna korale and Atakalan korale and Meda korale.
6. The building of a court-house and a police station at Balangoda.
7. The employment of itinerating schoolmasters for out-of-the-way villages.
8. Receiving post offices at Kalawana in Kukulu korale and at Kiri Ella in Kuruwiti korale.
9. The building of permanent schools in place of the temporary ones now in use.

VI.—SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The sanitary condition of the people was generally satisfactory.

There was an outbreak of chickenpox in the town in August, and some isolated cases were reported from different parts of the district.

In Kolonna korale 41 cases of measles were reported. The usual fever and dysentery prevailed after the north-east rains.

The hospitals at Ratnapura, Balangoda, Rakwana, and the field hospitals at Godakawela and Kolonna were nearly always full throughout the year. The field hospitals are a great blessing to the poor villagers, especially for the parangi cases, which are common in Kolonna and Atakalan korales. The field hospital at Godakawela is too small; a large parangi ward is wanted.

There are six permanent dispensaries and seven circuit dispensaries, and I would like to see some more opened, as the villagers readily avail themselves of European treatment.

The Koralas were appointed sanitary inspectors of villages, and the villages were, as a rule, kept clean and all rubbish burned or buried.

Houses were whitewashed, but in places where lime was not procurable white clay was used instead of lime.

The dispenser at Parakaduwa has now received orders to visit Kendangomuwa and Higgashena and this has proved of great benefit to the people of these latter places.

There is need of increased accommodation at the Ratnapura hospital, and new latrines are a great necessity.

At Balangoda hospital a new building for the dispenser was erected near the dispensary.

Boards of Health.—Statements of the revenue and expenditure of these Boards at Balangoda and Rakwana are annexed :—

Balangoda.

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.
Balance on December 31, 1899 ...	132	20
Arrears of sanitary rate of 1899 recovered ...	242	81
Sanitary rate, 1st and 2nd quarters, 1900 ...	271	15
Refund of advance to Rakwana ...	49	81
Total ...	695	97

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Pay of scavenging contractor for December, 1899	18	0
Pay of public latrine cooly for December, 1899	12	50
Pay of scavenging contractor from January to November, 1900	198	0
Pay of public latrine cooly from January to November, 1900	137	50
Remuneration for writing out assessment notices, &c.	17	88
Commission for collecting sanitary rate ...	26	10
Amount advanced to Rakwana ...	49	81
	459	79
Balance on December 31, 1900 ...	236	18
Total ...	695	97

Rakwana.

REVENUE.	Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1899 ...	42 68	Pay of scavenging contractor for December, 1899	
Arrears of sanitary rate of 1899 recovered ...	179 88	Pay of latrine cooly for December, 1899 ...	18 0
Sanitary rate, 1st and 2nd quarters, 1900 ...	179 80	Pay of scavenging contractor from January to November, 1900	12 50
Fine imposed on contractor and latrine cooly	6 50	Pay of latrine cooly from January to November, 1900	176 0
Advance from Balangoda funds ...	49 81	Remuneration for writing assessment notices, &c.	137 50
		Value of buckets supplied to public latrine ...	10 45
		Refund of advance	13 22
			49 81
			417 48
		Balance on December 31, 1900 ...	41 19
Total ...	458 67	Total ...	458 67

The scavenging of these towns was well done, considering the small sum available.

The rate of assessment was as usual 4 per cent.

Rakwana especially requires a better system of drainage.

VII.—CRIME.

Five cases of murder occurred during the year, 3 in Kuruwiti korale, 1 in Nawadun korale, and 1 in Kolonna korale. In the case that occurred in the town of Ratnapura the accused was sentenced to death and was hanged in the Ratnapura jail.

In the Kolonna korale murder case the accused was tried at the last sessions in Colombo and was acquitted and discharged, the jury being of opinion that the death was the result of an accident.

In the Nawadun korale case the accused is still at large. Every effort has been made to arrest him, but so far without success.

In the Talawitiya case in Kuruwiti korale a most brutal murder was committed. The deceased was first shot, stabbed, and then beheaded. The head has never been found. The real culprits, three in number, were arrested, but for want of sufficient evidence the accused were not put on their trial. Inquiries are still being made.

In the Erapola case the accused is still at large; a reward for his capture has been offered and the headman suspended from office. There is ample evidence against the accused, who committed the act in a fit of passion when abused by the deceased.

In four of the above cases the knife was used. In two cases jealousy was the motive, in two other cases anger was the cause, and in one case cupidity was the motive. In one case only was the accused a Tamil.

Thirty-four cases of the use of the knife were reported: in 14 cases conviction were obtained, in 18 cases the accused were acquitted, and 3 are still pending. There were 6 cases of grievous hurt and 5 convictions. As regards the other serious offences, I append a statement giving full particulars.

[For Statement see next page.]

VIII.—HEADMEN.

The headmen have performed their duties satisfactorily on the whole. Crimes are now promptly reported and immediate steps taken to bring all offenders to justice. In many cases rewards were given for prompt action, and all legitimate expenses incurred in the execution of duty were reimbursed. A register is kept in which entries are made of commendation and censure, and marks, good or bad, as the case may be, allotted.

The Ratemahatmayas are taking more trouble on the division days at central places in the district to instruct headmen in their various duties and to question them, and to note the replies on printed forms supplied.

Good marks are allotted to headmen for clean villages and wayside bazaars, good attendance at schools, good condition of village paths, school buildings, prompt detection of all crimes, arrest of all accused persons, suppression of illicit gemming, sale of arrack, gambling, and removal of timber, registration of unions, vaccination in villages, prompt collection of road tax and village committee tax, proper protection of wells and pits, &c.

Among those who have distinguished themselves by prompt and successful action, I must mention Mr. H. A. Gunesekera, Korala of Uduwaggam pattu of Kadawatu korale; Mr. D. B. Mapitigama, Korala of Meda and Palle pattus of Nawadun korale; H. S. Punchimahatmaya, Gan-arachchi of Batugedara; and Udullage Pemanisa, Gan-arachchi of Balangoda.

IX.—POLICE.

I have four stations in the Province. The Kegalla detachment consists of 1 sergeant and 6 constables under the immediate supervision of the Additional Superintendant of Police, the Assistant Government Agent. The station and men are inspected quarterly by the Inspector, who is stationed at Ratnapura. Ratnapura has an Inspector, 1 sergeant, and 7 constables, 2 of whom are employed as operators in the Identification Office. Balangoda has 1 sergeant and 4 constables, and the same numbers are stationed at Rakwana. These stations are visited monthly by the Inspector. There are four Local Board constables under the control of the Inspector of Police for the purpose of keeping order in the town.

With the exception of the one case of murder, the town was free from serious crime.

The rural police have assisted the regular police in the investigation of criminal matters.

It was intended to employ regular police in place of the Local Board constables, but it was found that the Local Board was not prepared to meet the additional cost as required by the Inspector-General of Police.

Number of Cases of Serious Crime, 1900.

Offence.	Kuruwiti Korale.				Kukulu Korale.				Nawadun Korale.				Kadawatu and Meda Korales.				Atakalan Korale.				Kolonna Korale.				Total.			
	Instituted.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Pending.	Instituted.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Pending.	Instituted.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Pending.	Instituted.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Pending.	Instituted.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Pending.	Instituted.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Pending.	Instituted.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Pending.
Murder and attempted murder	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	5	1	1	3
Hurt with knife	13	6	7	—	2	—	2	—	8	3	5	—	4	2	2	—	5	3	—	2	2	—	2	—	34	14	18	2
Grievous hurt	1	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	6	5	—	1
Grievous hurt with dangerous weapons ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	8	4	4	—
Highway robbery	4	—	2	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	8	—	7	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	16	—	11	5
Rape	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	3
Theft from dwelling houses and house-breaking ...	22	3	12	7	3	—	3	—	12	2	10	—	5	4	1	—	11	1	6	4	3	—	2	1	56	10	34	12
Arson	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8	—
Abduction	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	7	—	6	1
Total ...	46	11	25	10	11	3	6	2	26	6	18	2	26	8	15	3	25	5	12	8	10	2	6	2	144	35	82	27

X.—CATTLE STEALING.

Twenty-four cases were reported. There were only four convictions.

A statement with regard to each korale is annexed. I cannot but think that most of these were false cases, or perhaps that the cattle had strayed and were seized for trespassing :—

Cattle Stealing Cases in Ratnapura District for 1900.

Name of Korale.	Cases instituted.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.
Kuruwiti	11 ...	2 ...	9
Nawadun	1 ...	— ...	1
Kukulu	3 ...	1 ...	2
Atakalan	5 ...	1 ...	4
Kolonna	2 ...	— ...	2
Kadawatu and Meda	2 ...	— ...	2
Total ...	24	4	20

XI.—CATTLE DISEASE.

In Kuruwiti korale murrain and hoof-and-mouth disease were not so prevalent as in the previous year. Only a few deaths occurred.

In Nawadun korale rinderpest was introduced by cart bulls from the Kegalla District probably, as there was a severe outbreak there. There were a good many cases at Lellopitiya. At Patakada a few deaths occurred. All outbreaks were promptly reported to Government and to the Veterinary Surgeon, and a Stock Inspector was sent up to inspect and report.

In Kolonna, Kadawatu, and Kukulu korales there was no disease. In Meda korale during the early part of the year there were 301 cases, but owing to the exertion of the headmen the spread of the disease was stayed. In the town of Ratnapura 6 cases occurred in October, 5 proved fatal; owing to prompt measure no fresh cases occurred.

XII.—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

The increase in paddy cultivation was very small indeed.

In Kukulu korale some chena land was planted with cocoanut, arecanuts, and plantains.

Little or no new land was opened for tea cultivation, and a good thing too considering the present low price of tea in the English market.

XIII.—WASTE LANDS ORDINANCE.

A statement showing the work done under this Ordinance is annexed :—

[See next page.]

Inquiries into land claims occupied a good deal of my time during the eleven months I have been Government Agent of this Province.

XIV.—CHENA CULTIVATION.

Throughout the district chena cultivation has decreased owing to the refusal to issue permits and to the fact that the villagers have found more remunerative employment on tea estates and in plumbago and gem pits. I have steadily refused to issue permits; in one instance I issued permit to cultivate on the bank of the Walawe-ganga at Kongahamankada.

XV.—SALE OF LAND BY VILLAGERS.

The sales of land by villagers have decreased greatly. In a few cases fields were sold, but no sales of houses were reported. In many of the chena land cases the vendors have insufficient title. In Kolonna and Kukulu korales there were no sales reported. As there is no demand for tea land now, and owing to the introduction of the Waste Lands Ordinance, the sale of chena lands by natives has fallen very considerably.

XVI.—WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

Besides the routine work in the Kachcheri, as Superintendent of the jail I paid frequent visits to the jail, inspected the civil hospital, police stations, plague camps, &c.

On circuit inspection of irrigation works, minor roads, Gansabhawa roads, school buildings, resthouses, Village Committee buildings, Gansabhawa records, dispensaries, registrars' books, field hospitals, &c., occupied my time.

Inquiries under the Waste Lands Ordinance when on circuit and the inspection of land claimed occupied a good deal of my time, also the hearing and disposing of divorce cases.

As Additional District Judge I heard and disposed of 14 criminal cases committed for trial before me by the Police Magistrate. In 8 cases I convicted the accused. In 2 cases lashes were imposed for grievous hurt, and the sentences were affirmed by the Governor in Executive Council.

XVII.—GAME.

There were 26 game licenses issued, as against 15 in 1899. No license was issued to capture elephants. One license was issued to shoot a dangerous elephant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Marriages, Births, and Deaths.—There were 1,211 Kandyan and 110 general marriages registered during the year. 5,906 births and 4,095 deaths were registered. Of divorces there were 76, and of these 58 were granted on mutual consent of parties.

After repeated warnings to the village headmen I am glad to be able to record that there has been considerable increase in the registration of unions, and now that good marks are given to each headman who has a large percentage of registered unions in his wasama there is every likelihood of better results.

Statement showing Cases taken up under the Waste Lands Ordinances, 1897, 1899, and 1900, and how disposed of, during the Year 1900.

No. of Preliminary Plan.	No. of Lot.	Village.	Korale.	Extent proclaimed.	Date of *Gazette* in which the Notice appeared.	Declared Crown.	Declared Private.	Extent referred to Court.	Extent pending.	Remarks.
				A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	
627	1898, X 77, 1902, 1903	Pussella ...	Kuruwiti	213 0 11	January 5, 1900 ...	212 1 0	0 3 11	—	—	(1) Final order dated July 2, 1900, published in the *Government Gazette* of August 3, 1900. (2) Two final orders dated December 7, 1900, but not yet published in the *Gazette*.
713	2,157, 2,158, D 88, 2,159, F 88, G 88, I 88, M 88 N 88, O 88, 2,160, 2,161	Ekneligoda ...	do. ...	114 3 22	February 23, 1900 ...	114 3 22	—	—	—	Final order dated May 28, 1900, published in the *Gazette* of July 27, 1900.
580 and 410	U 72, U 72½, Y 72, Y 72¼, Y 72½, Z 72, A 73, B 73, C 73, D 73, E 73, P. P. $\frac{410}{74}$	Kendagomuwa...	do. ...	772 0 26	do. ...	—	—	—	772 0 26	Awaiting completion of agreement.
W.L.O.S. 3 P.S 243	1	Narangoda ...	Nawadun	503 2 0	April 6, 1900 ...	503 2 0	—	—	—	Final order dated August 15, 1900, published in the *Gazette* of September 7, 1900.
24	25	Dela ...	do. ...	230 0 0	April 27, 1900 ...	—	—	—	230 0 0	Awaiting completion of agreement.
9	1 and 39	Erabadda ...	do. ...	782 1 0	May 11, 1900 ...	470 0 0	312 1 0	—	—	Final order dated March 6, 1900, published in the *Gazette* of November 8, 1900.
23	2, 4, 21, and 23	Dombagammana	do. ...	317 2 34	do. ...	317 2 34	—	—	—	Out of this extent 30A. 2R. 34P. were allowed to claimants on their paying Rs. 420 as purchase amount.
10	29, 45, 46, 70, 76	Kalalalla ...	Atakalan	382 0 15	July 6, 1900 ...	—	—	—	382 0 15	—
W. L. O. S. No. 18	1 and 2	Kitulpe	Kuruwiti	62 3 20	August 10, 1900 ...	—	—	—	62 3 20.	—
6	335 and 336	Howpe ...	Atakalan	24 1 1	August 31, 1900 ...	24 1 1	—	—	—	Final order dated December 3, 1900, published in the *Gazette* of January 4, 1901.
4566	185	Massenna ...	Meda ...	36 3 32	do. ...	36 3 32	—	—	—	do.
13	3, 6, 17 and 19	Gonakumbura ...	Nawadun	790 1 10	September 7, 1900 ...	442 2 0	347 3 10	—	—	Final orders not yet published in the *Gazette*.
W. L. O. S. No. 28	1 and 2	Tepulangoda ...	Kuruwiti	160 3 35	October 26, 1900 ...	—	—	—	160 3 35	Inquiry for March 13, 1901.
728	1	Nugadanda ...	do. ...	5 3 9	November 30, 1900...	—	—	—	5 3 9	The three months' time specified in the notice will expire on March 1, 1901.
			Total ...	4,396 3 15		2,122 0 9	660 3 21	—	1,613 3 25	
				Notices issued in 1899, but Final Orders made in 1900.						
1	21 A	Kokk a wita ...	Kukulu...	124 2 0	September 29, 1899...	124 2 0	—	—	—	Final order dated January 16, 1901, published in the *Gazette* of February 9, 1900.
3	G 1	Yainna ...	Atakalan	108 1 0	October 20, 1899 ...	—	—	108 1 0	—	The District Judge entered judgment in favour of the claimant on November 17, 1900, against which decision an appeal was lodged on November 30, 1900.
717	S 88, S 88¼, S 88½	Batakada ...	Nawadun	458 2 10	November 10, 1899...	14 3 10	443 3 0	—	—	Final orders are dated December 11, 1900, but not yet published in the *Gazette*.
761 / 19	R 98, R 98A, R 98B, R 98¾	Pothdeniya ...	Kuruwiti	66 0 4	December 8, 1899 ...	27 3 5	38 0 39	—	—	Final orders dated October 6 and 31, 1900, published in the *Gazette* of November 8, 1900.
			Total ...	5,154 0 29		2,289 0 24	1,142 3 20	108 1 0	1,613 3 25	

Village Committees and Tribunals.—The usual returns showing the working of the Village Communities' Ordinance are annexed :—

Return showing the Number of Criminal and Civil Cases instituted, decided, and appealed under the Village Communities' Ordinance for the Year 1900, in the Ratnapura District.

	Kuruwiti Korale Village Tribunal.	Nawadun Korale Village Committee.	Meda and Kadawatu Korales Village Committee.	Kolonna Korale Village Committee.	Kukulu Korale Village Committee.	Atakalan Korale Village Committee.	Total.
Pending on January 1, 1900 :—							
Civil ...	22	—	—	—	—	—	22
Criminal ...	67	—	25	48	11	—	151
Instituted during the year :—							
Civil ...	393	—	—	—	—	—	393
Criminal ...	1,070	97	94	10	42	4	1,317
Total number of cases :—							
Civil ...	415	—	—	—	—	—	415
Criminal ...	1,137	97	119	58	53	4	1,468
DECISIONS.							
Breach of V. C. Rules :—							
Criminal ...	989	94	64	7	37	3	1,194
Irrigation ...	—	3	11	—	2	—	16
Civil :—							
Money ...	401	—	—	—	—	—	401
Land ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Criminal :—							
Assault ...	33	—	—	—	—	—	33
Theft ...	45	—	—	—	—	—	45
Malicious injury ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cattle trespass ...	16	—	15	3	—	1	35
Maintenance ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total Decisions :—							
Civil ...	402	—	—	—	—	—	402
Criminal ...	1,084	97	90	10	39	4	1,324
Amicable settlements under section 30, included under head "Decisions":—							
Civil ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal ...	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
APPEALS.							
To Government Agent.							
Civil ... Confirmed	19	—	—	—	—	—	19
Civil ... Set aside	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Criminal... Confirmed	13	7	11	—	2	—	33
Criminal... Set aside	3	1	—	—	—	—	4
From Government Agent to Governor in Executive Council.							
Civil ... Confirmed	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Civil ... Set aside	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal... Confirmed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal... Set aside	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pending on December 31, 1900 :—							
Civil ...	13	—	—	—	—	—	13
Criminal ...	53	—	29	48	14	—	144

[For Statement see next page.]

New rules were framed and submitted to Government for sanction.

Road Committee.—The working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance was more satisfactory than during the previous year. Of the total number on the lists, 92·08 were effective.

Comparative Statement of the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance during the Years 1898, 1899, and 1900.

	1898.		Percentage on B	1899.		Percentage on B.	1900.		Percentage on B.
Population (A)...	—	92,524	—	—	95,954	—	—	96,556	—
Number on list (B)	—	25,557	—	—	26,233	—	—	26,755	—
Effectives in the district :—									
(*a*) Paid Re. 1·50 and Re. 1	23,054	—	90·20	23,848	—	90·90	24,638	—	92·08
(*b*) Paid Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 ...	203	—	·79	173	—	·65	137	—	·50
(*c*) Laboured 6 days ...	95	—	·37	71	—	·27	36	—	·13
(*d*) Laboured 12 days ...	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
		23,354	91·38		24,093	91·84		24,812	92·73
Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability:—									
(*a*) Exemptions ...	953	—	3·72	906	—	3·45	784	—	2·90
(*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	848	—	3·31	810	—	3·08	825	—	3·08
(*c*) Committed to jail ...	19	—	·07	17	—	·06	12	—	·04
(*d*) Fined	10	—	·03	12	—	·04	17	—	·06
(*e*) Double entries ...	12	—	·04	15	—	·05	13	—	·04
(*f*) Dead	88	—	·34	76	—	·28	63	—	·23
		1,930	7·55		1,836	6·99		1,755	6·55
Non-effectives :—									
(*a*) Reported to have left the district ...	273	—	1·06	304	—	1·15	182	—	·68
(*b*) Otherwise not arrested...	—	273	1·06	—	304	1·15	—	182	·68

Statement showing the Working of the Village Communities' Ordinance in each Korale of Ratnapura District during the Year 1900.

Division.	Total Number on the Roll.	Total Number worked.	Number of Men who worked upon.							Number of Miles worked upon.	Number paid.	Amount paid.	Number exempted.	Number dead.	Number left the District.	Number paid to other Divisions.	Number worked in other Divisions.	Number sick.	Total.	Number of Cases heard.	Number dequitted.	Number imprisoned.	Number fined.	Total.	Amount of Fines.	Number still liable to be dealt with.	Schools.		
			Village Committee Roads.	Schools.	Ambalams.	Edinadas.	Village Committee Buildings.	Pasture Lands.	Other Work.																		Number of Schools.	Average Number on the list.	Average Monthly Attendance.
												Rs. c.													Rs. c.				
Kuruwiti korale ...	5,583	3,918	3,087	581	157	—	52	—	41	111	557	696 25	235	46	311	4	11	123	730	111	76	1	34	111	85 0	267	8	670	457·27
Nawadun korale ...	5,337	3,744	3,411	114	—	78	—	129	12	117¾	771	963 75	270	42	128	14	3	5	462	—	—	—	—	—	—	330	8	593	382·48
Kolonna korale ...	2,504	1,640	1,167	145	180	—	25	116	7	35	501	626 25	38	29	169	6	4	17	263	5	3	2	—	5	—	95	7	443	185·54
Kukulu korale ...	1,523	1,216	1,101	47	—	—	68	—	—	86¼	144	180 0	53	10	20	—	—	1	84	11	19	—	30	49	47 75	30	3	142	96·40
Meda korale ...	2,915	1,933	1,493	286	—	—	83	35	36	105	691	863 75	56	41	—	32	16	—	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	146	8	490	318·96
Kadawatu korale ...	2,138	1,793	1,416	254	—	—	123	—	—	98¾	218	272 50	11	14	—	5	23	10	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	6	343	242·10
Atakalan korale ...	3,921	2,858	2,661	179	—	18	—	—	—	71	343	428 75	62	47	—	—	—	—	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	611	8	542	346·85
Total ...	23,921	17,102	14,336	1,606	337	96	351	280	96	625	3,225	4,031 25	725	229	628	61	57	156	1,856	127	98	3	64	165	132 75	1,573	48	3,223	2,029·60

A new resthouse was built on the Horton Plains at a cost of Rs. 11,000 provided by Government. New outhouses are being built at the Pelmadulla resthouse. The verandah accommodation at the Ratnapura resthouse was much improved.

The bridle paths were kept in fair order. The Committee has decided to ask the Ratemahatmayas to supervise the clearing of jungle along the minor roads in their respective districts.

The time allowed for the collection of road tax was extended till the end of March.

Education.—There are 48 Government schools in the district. During the year three new schools were opened and one was closed. On my different circuits I visited all the schools I could, and gave small prizes of books to the best attendants.

The headmen are more energetic now in looking to the school attendance, as marks, good or bad, are allotted for large or small attendance, as the case may be.

In July I visited the Kegalla District.

During the middle of the year collections were made throughout the Province for the relief of the famine-stricken in India. In the Ratnapura District a sum of Rs. 2,434·32 was collected.

On the 10th September two shocks of an earthquake were felt all over the district.

In September my Office Assistant Mr. Pinto was removed to Tangalla and was replaced by Mr. Weerakoon.

Maduanwela Ratemahatmaya had a kraal at Panamure in Kolonna korale and captured 19 elephants.

On the 23rd November a Tamil man was executed within the jail for a murder in the town.

At the end of October Mr. H. B. Christie, Public Works Department, assumed duties as Provincial Engineer, displacing Mr. P. M. Bingham, who acts as District Engineer.

EVAN M. BYRDE,
Government Agent.

January, 1901.

REPORT ON THE KEGALLA DISTRICT FOR 1900.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE total revenue collected at the Kegalla Kachcheri during the year 1900 was Rs. 278,721, showing a decrease of Rs. 9,669 on that of the previous year. The decrease is due to the fact that in 1899 the sum of Rs. 19,500 was realized under the head of Præmia on Leases, chiefly for plumbago land, while in 1900 Rs. 4,000 only were collected under this head. The other heads of revenue showed, on the whole, an increase.

2. If to the revenue credited at the Kegalla Kachcheri be added (1) sums credited in Ratnapura and elsewhere on account of timber transactions in the Kegalla District; (2) the amount contributed by the District Road Committee to the general revenue, the grand total amounts to Rs. 311,699.

I.—FOOD SUPPLY.

3. The year under review was more prosperous than the past year. The yala and the maha harvests were both good, though the low-lying paddy fields suffered to some extent from excess of rain. The yield is estimated at 728,000 bushels. The crops on chenas showed a return of 82,000 bushels. The supply was ample for the rural population. The urban population and those employed in plumbago mines live chiefly on imported rice.

4. There was an abundance of vegetables, such as jak, breadfruit, cucumbers, pumpkin, and sweet potatoes and cassava (chiefly grown in the Three Korales). Additional facilities have been afforded to the villagers for the sale of these products by the establishment of Village Committee markets at Mawatagoda, Rambukkana, and Dehiowita.

Fowls, eggs, and jaggery, &c., find a ready sale both at the markets and in the villages.

Plantains and cocoanuts are largely grown in Kinigoda and Beligal korales, where there is a great demand for more land for this purpose.

5. The following table shows the prices of the chief articles of food during the year :—

Rice (Indian)	... Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 a bushel	Cocoanuts	... Rs. 2·50 to Rs. 4 per 100
Rice (home-grown)	... Rs. 3·50 a bushel	Breadfauit	... 2 cents to 5 cents each
Salt	... 10 cents a measure	Jakfruit	... 2 cents to 6 cents each
Bread	... 25 cents a pound	Plantains	... 36 cents per 100
Mun	... Rs. 3·50 to Rs. 4 a bushel	Beef	... 18 cents a pound
Kurakkan	... 75 cents to Re. 1 a bushel	Eggs	... 3 cents to 4 cents each
Amu	... 75 cents a bushel	Chickens	... 37 cents to 50 cents each
Cassava	... 1½ cent to 2 cents a pound	Fowls	... 62 cents to 75 cents each
Yams	... 3 cents a pound	Dry fish	... 37 cents to 75 cents each

II.—IRRIGATION.

6. The only irrigation work in this district is the anicut across the Andana-ela at Gangekumbura. This is a rude construction of iron uprights supporting a number of trees laid across the bed of the river. The water escapes through the crevices between the logs, which are not infrequently washed away during floods. This anicut is supposed to irrigate 37 acres, but the water is often insufficient for the cultivation of the whole acreage. If a permanent anicut were built to hold up a greater head of water, it is calculated that an extent of 100 acres of Crown and private land could be brought under cultivation with paddy.

7. The rainfall was above the normal. 125 inches were registered at Ambanpitiya and 160 inches at Ruanwella. A rain gauge has been erected at Kegalla, where the rainfall will be recorded in future.

III.—LEGISLATION.

8. Legislation is required (1) to abolish road tolls ; (2) to make employers of labour liable for the support of those injured in their service ; (3) to secure proper Police supervision of plumbago mines (*vide* Administration Report for the year 1899).

9. The extension of time from 28th February to 31st March for the payment of road tax at single rate, legalized by the amending Ordinance of 1900, leaves the District Road Committee without funds for three months instead of two as heretofore, and causes no little inconvenience. As most of the crops are reaped in this district before the end of February, and the villagers are able to pay in that month without any difficulty, the necessity of the change is not apparent.

IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

10. Additional police barrack accommodation has been provided in Kegalla town. The Land Registry Office, which is being built on the site of the old police station, is now approaching completion. The cement drains in course of construction at Rambukkana will greatly improve the sanitation of that town.

11. The site acquired for the erection of a post and telegraph office for Kegalla is unsuitable, as it involves the expenditure of a very large sum in foundations. A new site has been selected, and the building, it is hoped, will be erected in the course of the year. Permanent wards are to be built at the Government Civil Hospital, Kegalla, at a cost of Rs. 8,000.

12. The following works are most required for this district :—

(1) A causeway across the Maha-oya at Andiramada on the Karandupone-Rambukkana road.
(2) The conversion of the Karandupone-Rambukkana road into a principal road.
(3) The conversion of the Kelani-Panawitiya bridlepath into a road to serve as an approach to the railway at Yatiyantota for estates in Lower Dolosbage.
(4) Cement drains for Dehiowita and Yatiyantota bazaars.
(5) Cattle sheds and halting-places for carts in the Kelani Valley.
(6) Market for Kegalla town.
(7) Quarters for Government clerks.

V.—PLANS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DISTRICT AND OTHER SUGGESTIONS.

13. *New Gansabhawa Rules.*—New rules under the Village Communities' Ordinance are required in order to secure the protection of village paths and to legalize more drastic measures for the suppression of cattle disease. Some difficulty is experienced in framing rules that are not likely to be condemned as *ultra vires*—the shibboleth of the law.

14. *Development of Kegalla Town.*—A new circular road has been opened through the forest lying to the north of the town of Kegalla. This gives access to 200 acres of Crown land, which should be subdivided into small lots suitable for garden cultivation and for building purposes.

15. *Application Surveys.*—No applications for the survey of small lots of Crown land for the purposes of sale should be entertained. The majority of applications in this district are for little plots of from one-half to two acres in extent. It costs from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 to survey an acre of land, and as there is no competition for isolated lots in distant villages the price realized is not much more than Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 an acre. The whole transaction involves a loss to the revenue. It encumbers the Kachcheries and the Surveyor-General's Office with large plans, in which one or two little allotments are figured, and entails no slight labour on the Land Department in preparing monthly returns as to the progress made with the applications. There are numerous surveyed lands for which purchasers have not been found, and until these are disposed of applicants should be encouraged to plant up their private chenas, of which a large extent exists in the district. The surveyors now engaged in application surveys might be more profitably employed in making systematic surveys of the Crown land in each village and demarcating the chenas, fields, and gardens.

16. *Cess for Education and Medical purposes.*—It has been suggested that a cess should be levied on local areas for medical and educational purposes. I do not think such a cess is suited to the conditions of Sinhalese village life, at any rate as far as medical wants are concerned. Many villagers are averse to European treatment and prefer to take the advice of the Vedarala, *i.e.*, the Sinhalese doctor. If the general revenue is insufficient to meet the growing demands of the Educational and Medical Departments, it might be supplemented by the imposition of a general land tax. Landowners are beginning to find that the abolition of the paddy and fine grain taxes has not been an unmixed blessing ; it has deprived them of a convenient form of proof of ownership.

17. *Weights and Measures.*—Each Ratemahatmaya should be supplied with a standard set of weights and measures for the use of the inspectors of weights and measures in his district. It is not practicable for the inspectors to bring up weights and measures from distant bazaars to be compared with the standards kept at the Kachcheri. Last year these standards were taken on circuit and weights and measures throughout the district were tested. It was found necessary to condemn and destroy 377 weights, 64 measures, and 23 scales. This method of course was ineffectual in dealing with fraud, as the purpose of the circuit was generally known. Many boutique-keepers complained that they had only recently purchased their implements, and were quite ignorant that they were not in conformity with the standard. Sets of weights and measures duly tested and branded with the Crown mark should be kept at the Kachcheri for the purposes of sale, and purchases elsewhere should be forbidden. In this matter the advantages of a Government monopoly are obvious.

18. *Kegalla Library.*—This institution requires re-organizing. No meeting has been called for the election of office-bearers, and no accounts have been rendered for sixteen years. Mr. Appellesz, who was elected Secretary many years ago, re-elects himself to the post yearly. For a long time he has paid the subscriptions of many of the members, and has now converted the institution to a free library, of which he defrays all the expenses out of his own pocket. This autocratic proceeding might have passed for philanthropy if the library and its contents had been the private property of the *soi-disant* secretary, instead of being the property of Government and of former subscribers.

19. *Market and Recreation Ground.*—A market is required for the town of Kegalla. The Local Board has voted a sum sufficient for the purchase of a small plot of ground and for the erection of a temporary building. The question of securing a recreation ground must lie over for the present as the Local Board has no funds available for the purpose. A difficulty, moreover, arises in the

selection of a suitable site. There is no flat land in the town except the paddy fields. The cost of acquisition of such land would be prohibitive. There is a plateau of fairly level chena land about half a mile from the Kachcheri; this could, with small expenditure, be converted into an extensive recreation ground. The general opinion is that this land is too far away and too difficult of access to be suitable. When the athletic public of Kegalla bestir themselves in the matter, and are convinced that half a loaf is better than no bread, the site indicated will probably be acquired.

20. *Service Stamps.*—The old system of franking all letters and parcels was preferable to the present system of affixing service stamps to all parcels over one pound in weight and to all letters addressed to private individuals. It is not possible to exercise an effective check on the issue of service stamps. I have heard it stated that unused service stamps can be purchased by stamp collectors from dealers.

The rule as to stamping has been relaxed in the case of correspondence on the subject of the Census, but strangely enough not with respect to letters over one pound in weight sent on that service.

If the system of service stamps originated in the desire of the Postmaster-General to show an increased revenue for his Department, he might be allowed to take credit in his books for the sums he now receives on account of the sale of service stamps. Local Boards and District Road Committees and similar institutions might commute yearly for the privilege of franking.

21. *Quarters for Government Clerks.*—House rent is very high in Kegalla, and some of the Kachcheri clerks expend as much as 30 per cent. of their salaries in house rent. It is only right that quarters should be erected for them at Government expense. These they might be allowed to occupy on the payment of rent in proportion to their salaries.

22. *Requirements of Civil Servants.*—So much has been done in recent years to improve the position of Civil Servants that it seems almost ungracious to ask for more. There are, however, three boons which might be conceded at small cost to the State and to the great convenience of its servants.

23. (i.) *Bungalows.*—The provision of bungalows for all Civil Servants is most necessary. In some stations there are still no Government buildings for officials to occupy. The defect is being remedied gradually, but as rent is paid and the capital expenditure would not be unproductive there seems to be no reason why all the necessary buildings should not be erected in a year or two.

24. (ii.) *Furniture.*—The bungalows should be supplied with all heavy and necessary furniture, such as beds, almirahs, chairs, tables, &c. The expense and trouble of transporting such articles from station to station is too well known to need description. The actual cost of transport is, it is true, defrayed by Government, but there is nothing to cover the loss due to breakages or to enforced sales. An enhanced rent could be charged, if necessary, for the use of bungalows so furnished.

25. (iii.) *Horse Allowance.*—The travelling allowance for officers of the third class is Rs. 10 for each night spent beyond 7 miles from headquarters. This allowance would be ample enough if the officers referred to were provided with a horse allowance, but they are not. The average amount drawn as travelling allowance per month is Rs. 80; of this quite Rs. 50 goes to the upkeep of a horse and trap, leaving Rs. 30 for other expenses. The result is that many content themselves with bicycles and bullock carts.

26. *British Trade.*—It would perhaps be of use to the British manufacturer if reports were furnished by district Government officials as to the nature of manufactured articles sold in the bazaars, their price, and the countries from which they are imported The manufacturer in question seems to be sadly ignorant of the requirements of remote districts in Ceylon. Occasionally he sends specifications of windmills, electric machinery, steam ploughs, and other articles unsuitable to the conditions of life in remote tropical districts. Is there no officer in Ceylon who does for British trade what the foreign Consuls do for the trade of their respective countries?

Last year the Local Board of Kegalla required a new set of street lanterns and oil lamps. Application was made to a well-known Co-operative Supply Association in London for price lists and specifications. A well illustrated catalogue was received from the Association with a description and picture of every grade of oil lamp and lamp-post suitable for small towns. Three lamps were ordered as samples. They were all very good, one specially so. It was noted that the lamps were of German manufacture, and inquiry was made as to whether no lamps and lanterns of English manufacture could be supplied. It was found that the Association had not even price lists of such articles of English make. The rest of the lamps required, viz., eleven, consequently came from Germany. The result has been quite satisfactory as far as the lighting of the town is concerned.

VI.—PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION.

27. As in the year 1899 a serious epidemic of fever occurred in the middle of 1900. Itinerating medical officers perambulated the district on fever duty, and 13,717 cases of this disease were treated at the hospitals and dispensaries.

28. A sum of Rs. 1,324 was spent from Gansabhawa funds on the sanitation of Hingula, Rambukkana, Mawatagoda, Dehiowita, and Yatiyantota bazaars. These towns will in 1901 be proclaimed under the Small Towns Sanitation Ordinance. In the early part of the year all buildings were whitewashed and all bazaars thoroughly cleaned in terms of instructions received from the Plague Committee.

29. *Registration Department.*—The number of deaths registered was above the normal and nearly as great as in 1889. This is due to the excessive infant mortality during the prevalence of the fever epidemic. The birth-rate and death-rate for the last three years are given below:—

	1898.	1899.	1900.
Birth-rate, per mille	48 ...	48·8 ...	47·3
Death-rate, per mille	32 ...	41·9 ...	41·4

30. *Divorces.*—There were 305 applications for divorce under the Kandyan Marriage Law. Of these, 153 were allowed as against 121 in 1899. The practice of polyandry still prevails widely. There are nearly 2,000 cases in which a woman has registered her marriage with one brother, but is living as the wife of two, and 144 cases in which three brothers share one wife.

31. *Registration Divisions.*—Since November last the Registrars of Atulugam korale and Kitulgala palata have held each an extra office in the outlying parts of their divisions for three days in each month. The interests of the people, however, would be better served by the subdivision of the large registration districts in question and by the appointment of separate registrars for each. This measure has again been urged by the Assistant Provincial Registrar.

VII.—CRIMES OF VIOLENCE.

32. *Homicides.*—Sixteen cases of homicide were reported in the course of the year. This number is above the normal. In 6 of these cases death was the result of gunshot injuries. Knives were used in 5 cases, and a kattie in 1 case. Deducting from the 16 cases of homicides, 5 which cannot be classed as murder, and 1 which was held by the Coroner to have been suicide, there are left 10 cases of murder, as compared with 6 in 1899. One murderer has absconded, and all efforts to find him have been unsuccessful. Five of the trials resulted in sentence of death being passed on the accused. In one case the accused was acquitted; the real murderer had conspired with the murdered man (his brother) just before his death to incriminate an innocent third party. The real culprit has now been tried by the Supreme Court and convicted. Three cases are pending.

33. The subjoined table gives the number of cases of serious crime reported in the district in 1900:—

Number of Cases of Serious Crime.

Crime.	Number of Cases reported.	Number brought to trial.	Convictions.	Pending at the end of the Year.
Murder and homicide	16	15	6	5
Hurt with knife	60	60	39	—
Grievous hurt under section 316	10	10	3	—
Grievous hurt under section 317	6	6	1	—
Highway robbery	5	5	1	
Thefts from houses and burglary	61	38	9	14
Rape	2	2	1	—
Arson	2	2	—	—
Abduction	2	2	—	—
Total	164	140	60	19

In 1899 there were 160 cases under the heads specified above. The figures for 1900 show an increase of 5 homicides and 34 burglaries, but a decrease under the heads of grievous hurt and highway robbery.

VIII.—HEADMEN AND CRIME.

34. The headmen, on the whole, have done their work well in connection with crime. They have, unfortunately, been unable to cope with the numerous burglary cases reported in the year. The housebreaker, if successful, leaves no trace of his identity behind him, and the isolated position of the majority of dwelling-houses makes the employment of night watchmen quite impracticable.

35. In 1901 the duties and pay of the 11 special police officers called Mohottalas will be transferred to twenty-two Koralas. This transfer will improve the position of the latter class of headmen and reduce the area of the districts until hitherto supervised for police purposes by the Mohottalas. These districts were in many cases much too large for effective supervision.

36. In the early part of the year a great deal of trouble was caused by the lawless behaviour of immigrant plumbago pit coolies from the low-country, who had flocked to the mines in this district for work. They waylaid estate coolies and villagers and assaulted and robbed them. Their victims were either afraid to prosecute or unable to identify their assailants. Matters were so serious that it was decided to quarter additional police in the disturbed districts, the cost of which would have fallen on the inhabitants. As, however, the pit coolies have no property in the district, and the majority of the pitowners are resident in other Provinces, the burden of the extra tax would have fallen entirely on the law-abiding permanent population. Fortunately the fall in the price of plumbago which took place about this time caused the closure of a number of the pits, and the re-emigration of a number of miners. Prosecutions instituted by the headmen were successful in bringing the remainder to their senses.

37. The danger, however, still remains. Some pits are well managed and give no cause for complaint, but others are the favourite haunts of the scum of the population. Some provision of the law is required, under which, in cases of necessity, pits can be placed under special police supervision, and the cost of maintaining such police recovered from the persons responsible for the introduction of lawless characters into the district—*i.e.*, from the pitowners.

38. The following headmen have especially distinguished themselves in the prevention and detection of crime, viz., Munasingha Korala of Kitulgala palata in arresting and securing the conviction of a notorious housebreaker, and Kongoda Korala in suppressing an affray that was imminent between villagers and pit coolies near Kongoda.

IX.—CONDUCT OF THE POLICE.

39. The regular police force at Kegalla consists of the Additional Superintendent (the Assistant Government Agent), one sergeant, one constable clerk, and five constables.

The Police Sergeant Bukman has discharged his duties well and efficiently, and has been recommended for rewards for prompt action in a burglary case and for a smart capture of some men engaged in stealing a goat. 33 cases in all were instituted by the regular police; convictions were obtained in 27 of these, in 1 there was an acquittal, 5 cases are pending. The town is quiet and orderly.

Of the rank and file, the constable clerk is not satisfactory. The small force here is unfortunately recruited at times from the dregs of the Ratnapura Police; they are transferred to Kegalla as a punishment. The change of climate does not improve their conduct, and it becomes necessary very shortly for the Additional Superintendent of Police, Kegalla, to recommend their dismissal or their transfer elsewhere. This has happened in the case of two constables sent from Ratnapura. In all three constables were removed from Kegalla in 1900. One resigned in time to save dismissal, and two, who were recommended for dismissal, were transferred to Colombo.

X.—CATTLE STEALING.

40. Seventy-seven cases of cattle stealing were reported in the course of the year, as against 61 reported in 1899. There were 26 convictions, however, whereas in 1899 there were only 6.

41. There are no Gansabhawa rules in force on the subject of the branding, registering, and removal of cattle, or to prevent cattle stealing. The rules which existed in 1898 were held by the Attorney-General to be unnecessary in view of rules on the subject which were shortly to be

promulgated by Government. No Government rules have, however, been proclaimed in this district, and the Village Communities intend re-enacting their rules on the subject.

XI.—CATTLE DISEASE.

42. Rinderpest broke out in Four Korales in May, 1900, at Hingula, and appeared subsequently at Ranwala, Molagoda, and Aranayaka. The infected areas were proclaimed, and officers of the Government Veterinary Department visited Ranwala and Molagoda and inoculated several animals at the former village. The roads at Hingula, Ranwala, and Aranayaka were blocked to traffic, and to this may be attributed the fact that the epidemic in Four Korales was confined within narrow limits. The murrain at Molagoda was of a very mild type. The affected animals all recovered. In all there were 88 cases and 70 deaths in Four Korales.

In June rinderpest broke out in Lower Bulatgama, and eventually spread through the whole of that district and of Three Korales. The Government Veterinary Surgeon and his assistants visited the district from time to time and carried on inoculation on a limited scale. Disinfectants were distributed, segregation camps for cattle were erected, but the disease still continued to spread. It was impossible to dislocate the whole of the traffic by closing the roads. 576 animals were attacked and 495 of these died. At the end of the year there were still 13 cases of rinderpest distributed in the villages Petangoda, Gónaramba, and Atulugama.

43. There are no means at present of enforcing inoculation, and as far as can be judged the results of this process in the Kegalla District were not very satisfactory. 79 animals in all were subjected to this treatment; of this number, 15 were attacked with rinderpest, and all 15 succumbed to the disease.

44. The chief cause of the spread of the disease is the wandering of cattle from one village to another. The immediate destruction of infected animals at the outset of the epidemic would, it is believed, stamp out the disease. In order to legalize such destruction and in order to secure the proper control of all animals in infected areas, the Village Committees will be invited in 1901 to pass the following rules:—

Destruction of affected Animals.—If the case be one of cattle murrain or any form of rinderpest the headman may order the immediate destruction of such animal. The owner or person in charge, or in his default the headman, shall forthwith cause the animal to be destroyed. The matter shall be reported to the Committee, who may award the owner of the animal so destroyed a sum not exceeding half its value.

Tethering of healthy Animals.—In every village in which cattle disease exists, or has within ten days previous existed, and in every village adjoining thereto, all cattle owners and persons in charge of cattle shall keep their animals tethered. No one shall, however, tether any animal near a road or near any public place.

XII.—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

45. One hundred acres were opened in tea, 500 acres in plantains, 100 acres in cocoanut, and 80 in cardamoms, in the course of the year. Tea planters are now beginning to feel the effect of extensive planting operations in previous years. Excessive production has so lowered prices that many estates, especially those in the low-country, are not paying their way. No schemes for the voluntary reduction of output are likely to obtain universal adhesion, and no Government would legalize any measure for making such reduction compulsory. It would be well if the somewhat brutal precepts of political economy were universally recognized. There is only one remedy for overproduction, and that is the abandonment of estates that do not pay.

46. 745 acres of Crown land were sold in the course of the year, realizing the sum of Rs. 24,671, an average of Rs. 33 per acre. Certificates of quiet possession were allowed for 1,457 acres. 514 acres of Crown land only found purchasers in 1899.

47. *Plumbago Industry.*—The fall in the price of plumbago which took place in the spring of last year resulted in the closing down of many pits. However, 7,981 tons are stated to have been quarried in 1900, as against 3,270 tons quarried in 1899. No reliance, I am afraid, can be placed on these figures. The leases of three lots of Crown land which had been previously leased on the one-tenth system were sold for an aggregate sum of Rs. 3,200 per annum for a period of ten years. In February the lease of five lots of Crown land were purchased by a well-known plumbago dealer for ten years for the sum of Rs. 70,000—*i.e.*, Rs. 7,000 per annum. The purchaser, however, failed to complete his lease, and the lands, with other lots, were re-advertised in December but failed to secure purchasers. It is apparently a principle of plumbago dealers never to bid against one another; for, whether the lease were put up for sale by public auction or by tender, the result was the same, there was little or no competition.

XIII.—WASTE LANDS ORDINANCES.

48. 3,993 acres of forest land were declared to be the property of the Crown under the Waste Lands Ordinance in 1900. The declaration with respect to 110 acres of this extent was made by the District Judge in two cases which had been referred to court. In neither of these cases was the Crown claim contested. 190 acres were declared to be private property, and claimants were allowed to purchase an extent of 64 acres.

49. The cost of working the Ordinance, including the cost of special surveys, was Rs. 3,053, or about 75 cents per acre.

50. 163 acres only were surveyed by the special surveyor employed for work under the Ordinance. This insignificant acreage is due to continual rain for nearly four months and to the sickness and incompetency of the surveyor, chiefly the latter. He has been discontinued.

XIV.—CHENA CULTIVATION.

51. The villagers own large extents of chena land and no Crown land is allowed for chena cultivation.

52. 163 cases under the Forest Ordinance were disposed of by the Assistant Agent in the course of the year. Nineteen cases were prosecuted in the Police Court, resulting in 12 convictions and 3 acquittals. Four cases were withdrawn.

XV.—SALE OF LANDS BY VILLAGERS.

53. There have been frequent sales of lands by villagers in the course of the year. Several instances have occurred in which the vendors had insufficient title to the lands they disposed of.

XVI.—WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

54. *Kelani Valley Railway.*—An extent of 20 acres of land were acquired for the construction of two miles of the Kelani Valley Railway from Avisawella as far as the boundary of Timbiripola. This land lay in the village of Talduwa, which is registered as a dewalegama. The Basnayaka Nilamé of the Maha Dewala in Kandy put in a claim to all the land on behalf of the dewale, but failed to appear before the Assistant Government Agent, who might have been able to settle the claim. The cases had to be referred to court, and in consequence of this dispute the majority of the villagers were for a long time deprived of the compensation due to them. The 20 acres referred to above were surveyed in 58 lots. The line passes chiefly through fields and gardens and takes in a large number of houses.

55. *Indian Famine.*—Lists were circulated in the district for subscription in aid of the Indian Famine Relief Fund. A sum of Rs. 2,200 was collected.

XVII.—VILLAGE COMMITTEES.

56. The collection of a tax of 50 cents from each villager who elects to commute instead of working for three days on village works has put the Village Committees in possession of funds with which several important improvements have been carried out. The balance to the credit of the Gansabhawa Fund at the close of 1900 was Rs. 17,959. This sum represents chiefly the tax which was collected towards the close of the year for expenditure in 1901.

57. The following is a list of the more important works undertaken in 1900:—

	Cost. Rs.
Weligamuwa-Hewadiwela road	1,159
Anwarama-Bolagama path	472
North circular path	500
Rambukkana market	600
Galas for carts at Rambukkana, Kongoda, and Yatiyantota	1,076
Extensions of Kehelwatta, Hettimulla, and Mabopitiya schools ...	950
New schools at Medagama, Kottapola, and Yakella	1,250
New court-houses at Beligala, Dedigama, and Dehiowita	1,100
Latrines at Rambukkana, Hingula, and in Three Korales	474

58. The market at Mawatagoda, which is open on Sundays only, is largely patronized by estate coolies, who come from the neighbouring estates to purchase goods from the villagers. The market at Rambukkana was erected for the purpose of providing accommodation for the large quantities of plantains which are brought to Rambukkana daily and there sold to contractors. A sum of ½ cent per bunch is charged for storage. The right to collect fees for one year was sold in December last and fetched a sum of Rs. 1,400. The old village court-house at Dehiowita was converted into a market on the construction of a new court-house on a healthier site. The Dehiowita market is so far not a success, either through the apathy of the villagers or the indifference of the estate coolies, but, as the Mawatagoda market has proved, no better means can be devised of bringing the producer and the consumer together.

59. At a conference of Ratemahatmayas and Village Tribunal Presidents summoned by the Assistant Agent amended Gansabhawa rules were drafted and were forwarded for the opinion of the Attorney-General. They have been returned. Many are labelled *ultra vires*, but it has not yet been shown in what manner the rules are *ultra vires*. Rules which were framed in 1898 were returned by the law officers of the Crown in such an emasculated condition that, though they were passed by the Village Committees, it was decided not to publish them. Some rules which managed to run the gauntlet in 1898 and previous years were, when sent up in 1900, found to be illegal. At present the rules contain no provision for the proper protection of village paths or for the prevention of cattle stealing. The regulations for the prevention of cattle disease require to be more drastic, and provision should be made for fixing a date for the payment of commutation tax at single rate on the lines of the Thoroughfares Ordinance.

60. *Education.*—3,282 children attend the Gansabhawa schools. The average daily attendance was 1,851 in 1900, showing an increase of 77 over the attendance in 1899. The average daily attendance at the different denominational schools was 915.

61. The school attendance figures of each chief headman's division for the last three years are given below :—

	1898.	1899.	1900.
Galboda and Kinigoda korales ...	488 ...	455 ...	504
Paranakuru korale ...	356 ...	364 ...	392
Beligal korale	420 ...	489 ...	470
Three Korales	437 ...	471 ...	483

The general improvement in attendance is satisfactory. The attendance at Kabagomuwa school in Beligal korale was so poor that it has been closed, and a new school established in its place at Kottapola in the same korale. An entirely new school has been opened at Yakella in Lower Bulatgama.

XVIII.—PERSONAL.

62. The District Judge, Mr. C. R. Cumberland, was succeeded by Mr. J. C. Molamure in June, and Mr. Allan Beven succeeded Mr. Molamure in October.

There were several changes in the Public Works Department. Mr. Caldicott, District Engineer, Ambanpitiya, was succeeded by Mr. Dassanayaka. Mr. Wijesinha relieved Mr. Dassanayaka in September, and Mr. W. Brice Gregson assumed duties in Mr. Wijesinha's place in October.

Mr. J. A. Rambukpota was appointed Ratemahatmaya of Paranakuru korale in May, 1900, in place of Mr. E. Elapata, transferred to the Ratnapura District. Mr. P. B. Nugawela was appointed Ratemahatmaya of Galboda and Kinigoda korales on 1st September, 1900, *vice* Mr. E. F. Mapitigama, retired on account of old age.

Mr. W. A. T. Gunawardana was appointed second clerk of the Kachcheri in February, 1900, and Mr. Illangakoon took up duties as Census Clerk in July.

BERTRAM HILL,
Assistant Government Agent.

Kegalla, February 22, 1901.

REPORTS

ON THE

WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCES,

No. 10 of 1861 and No. 31 of 1884.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

THE working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances continues to be satisfactory. The following is a comparative statement of the working during 1898, 1899, and 1900 :—

	1898.		Percentage on B.	1899.		Percentage on B.	1900.		Percentage on B.
COLOMBO DISTRICT.									
1. Population (A) ...	—	341,410	—	—	341,410	—	—	341,410	—
2. Number on lists (B) ...	—	84,081	—	—	86,271	—	—	89,580	—
3. Effectives in the district :—									
(a) Paid Re. 1·50 ...	77,044		91·63	80,294		93·07	83,292		92·98
(b) Paid Rs. 3 ...	360		·42	319		·36	415		·46
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	—		—	—		—	—		—
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	—		—	—		—	—		—
		77,404	92·06		80,613	93·44		83,707	93·44
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—									
(a) Exempted ...	2,465		2·93	2,031		2·35	2,116		2·36
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	1,699		2·02	1,269		1·47	1,329		1·48
(c) Committed to jail ...	20		·02	21		·02	20		·02
(d) Fined ...	101		·12	70		·08	79		·09
(e) Double entries ...	1,605		1·908	1,473		1·707	1,568		1·75
(f) Dead ...	131		·15	151		·17	136		·15
		6,021	7·16		5,015	5·81		5,248	5·86
5. Non-effective :—									
(a) Reported to have left the village ...	656		·78	643		·74	625		·70
(b) Otherwise not arrested	—		—	—		—	—		—
		656	·78		643	·74		625	·70
NEGOMBO DISTRICT.									
1. Population (A) ...	—	123,600	—	—	123,600	—	—	123,600	—
2. Number on lists (B) ...	—	31,385	—	—	32,102	—	—	32,892	—
3. Effectives in the district :—									
(a) Paid Re. 1·50 ...	28,743		91·58	30 047		93·59	30,395		92·40
(b) Paid Rs. 3 ...	103		·32	21		·06	34		·10
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	—		—	—		—	—		—
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	—		—	—		—	—		—
		28,846	91·91		30,068	93·66		30,429	92·51
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—									
(a) Exempted ...	1,044		3·32	953		2·96	1,367		4·15
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	1,000		3·18	705		2·19	762		2·31
(c) Committed to jail ...	20		·06	4		·01	5		·01
(d) Fined ...	31		·09	10		·03	7		·02
(e) Double entries ...	76		·24	27		·08	17		·05
(f) Dead ...	72		·22	91		·28	91		·27
		2,243	7·14		1,790	5·57		2,249	6·83
5. Non-effective :—									
(a) Reported to have left the village ...	296		·94	244		·76	214		·65
(b) Otherwise not arrested	—		—	—		—	—		—
		296	·94		244	·76		214	·65

	1898.		Per-centage on B.	1899.		Per-centage on B.	1900.		Per-centage on B.
KALUTARA DISTRICT.									
1. Population (A) ...	—	182,816	—	—	178,795	—	—	178,795	—
2. Number on lists (B) ...	—	50,156	—	—	50,423	—	—	51,874	—
3. Effectives in the district:—									
(a) Paid Re. 1·50 ...	44,262		88 25	44,356		87·97	46,351		89·35
(b) Paid Rs. 3 ...	416		·83	517		1·02	200		·39
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	1		·002	—		—	—		—
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	—		—	—		—	—	46,551	—
		44,679	89·08		44,873	88·99			89·74
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability:—									
(a) Exempted ...	1,026		2·05	1,294		2·57	1,504		2·9
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	3,509		7·00	3,359		6·66	3,143		6·06
(c) Committed to jail ...	6		·01	3		·01	8		·01
(d) Fined ...	21		·04	17		·03	45		·09
(e) Double entries ...	92		·18	65		·13	117		·22
(f) Dead ...	169		·34	223		·44	145		·28
		4,823	9·62		4,961	9·84		4,962	9·56
5. Non-effective:—									
(a) Reported to have left the village ...	654		1·3	589		1·17	326		·63
(b) Otherwise not arrested	—		—	—		—	35		·07
		654	1·3		589	1·17		361	·7

Roads.—The roads have been maintained in good condition during the year. It is very desirable that some of the important roads should be taken over as principal roads, which will enable the Committee to take over village roads, for the improvement of which applications are frequently being received.

Resthouses.—The resthouses of the Province, though well equipped, required some attention as regards linen. This want was supplied towards the end of the year, and has added considerably to the comfort of the visitors. The construction of Matugama resthouse has been unavoidably delayed owing to the inability of the contractor, who undertook the work, to procure the necessary materials, and the work had to be entrusted to the Superintendent of Minor Roads, Colombo, who has already shown good progress, and the resthouse will be ready for use by August next. The erection of a new resthouse at Henaratgoda is in contemplation. The statements of receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee and of the District Road Committees are annexed, together with the reports of the Chairmen of the District Road Committees of Negombo and Kalutara and of the Superintendent of Minor Roads in Colombo District.

May 22, 1901.

F. R. ELLIS,
Chairman.

Annexure.

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements of the Funds of the Provincial Road Committee, Western Province, under Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1884, during the Year 1900.

Establishment.	Balance on December 31, 1899.	Receipts in 1900.	Total.	Payments in 1900.	Balance on December 31, 1900.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Provincial Road Committee, Colombo ...	16,323 7	52,534 52	68,857 59	49,452 1	19,405 58
District Road Committee, Colombo ...	4,759 27	153,781 80	158,541 7	140,560 73	17,980 34
District Road Committee, Negombo ...	5,769 12	48,673 88	54,443 0	53,114 85	1,328 15
District Road Committee, Kalutara ...	6,354 1	83,909 16	90,263 17	80,716 97	9,546 20
Total ...	33,205 47	338,899 36	372,104 83	323,844 56	48,260 27

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee, Colombo, for the Year 1900.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1900 ...	—	16,323 7
Resthouse funds : contribution from District Road Committees	9,959 50	
Value of articles sold, &c. ...	176 96	
Refund by the Government of tolls levied on minor roads ...	30,171 0	
Contribution from District Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee Establishment ...	3,995 0	
Resthouse collections ...	5,039 92	
Miscellaneous ...	3,192 14	
		52,534 52
		68,857 59

PAYMENTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Resthouse funds : amount expended for upkeep, repair, and improvement of resthouses ...	10,024 3	
Toll grant : amount remitted to District Committees ...	30,171 0	
Establishment ...	3,995 0	
Pay of resthouse-keepers ...	4,040 0	
Miscellaneous ...	1,221 98	
		49,452 1
Balance on December 31, 1900 ...	—	19,405 58
		68,857 59

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Colombo, for the Year 1900.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1900 ...	—	4,759 27
Commutation realized in money and labour ...	126,186 0	
Toll grant works ...	20,853 46	
Miscellaneous receipts ...	6,742 34	
		153,781 80
		158,541 7

PAYMENTS.		
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads, resthouses, and canals ...	47,830 50	
Amount expended on minor works ...	62,347 82	
Salaries of establishment, &c. ...	29,069 97	
Grants in excess of Rs. 50 made to private individuals ...	150 0	
Miscellaneous charges ...	1,162 44	
		140,560 73
Balance on December 31, 1900 ...	—	17,980 34
		158,541 7

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Negombo, for the Year 1900.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1900 ...	—	5,769 12
Commutation realized in money and labour ...	45,694 50	
Resthouse collections ...	1,110 37	
Miscellaneous receipts ...	1,209 1	
Provincial Road Committee's contribution on account of salaries to resthouse-keepers ...	660 0	
		48,673 88
		54,443 0

PAYMENTS.		
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads, canals, and resthouses ...	19,689 57	
Amount expended on minor roads ...	19,574 83	
Repairs to resthouses ...	514 67	
Salaries of establishment, &c. ...	11,255 83	
Pay of resthouse-keepers ...	660 0	
Miscellaneous charges ...	1,419 95	
		53,114 85
Balance on December 31, 1900 ...	—	1,328 15
		54,443 0

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Kalutara, for the Year 1900.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1900	—	6,354 1
Commutation realized in money and labour	70,168 50	
Resthouse collections	1,688 8	
Miscellaneous	5,835 4	
Government contribution in aid of minor roads ...	6,217 54	
		83,909 16
		90,263 17

PAYMENTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Amount paid and labour expended on account principal roads and resthouses	31,043 0	
Amount expended on minor roads	24,310 98	
Repairs to resthouses	1,329 24	
Salaries of establishment, commission to division officers, &c. ...	15,266 33	
Pay of resthouse-keepers	1,710 0	
Miscellaneous payments	7,057 42	
		80,716 97
By Balance ...	—	9,546 20
		90,263 17

NEGOMBO DISTRICT.

THE revenue from commutation and labour amounted in 1900 to Rs. 45,694·50, as against Rs. 45,133·50, an increase of Rs. 561.

The annexed statement shows the working of the Road Ordinance in this district for the last three years :—

	1898.		Percentage on B.	1899.		Percentage on B.	1900.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A) ...	—	123,600	—	—	123,600	—	—	123,600	—
2. Number on lists (B) ...	—	31,385	—	—	32,102	—	—	32,892	—
3. Effectives in this district :—									
(a) Paid Re. 1·50 ...	28,743		91·58	30,047		93·59	30,395		92·40
(b) Paid Rs. 3 ...	103		·32	21		·06	34		·10
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	—		—	—		—	—		—
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	—		—	—		—	—		—
		28,846	91·91		30,068	93·66		30,429	92·51
4. Not effective in this district, but discharged their liability :—									
(a) Exempted ...	1,044		3·32	953		2·96	1,367		4·15
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	1,0 0		3·18	705		2·19	762		2·31
(c) Committed to jail ...	20		·06	4		·01	5		·01
(d) Fined ..	31		·09	10		·03	7		·02
(e) Double and erroneous entries ...	76		·24	27		·08	17		·05
(f) Dead ...	72		·22	91		·28	91		·27
		2,243	7·14		1,790	5·57		2,249	6·83
5. Non-effective :—									
(a) Reported to have left the village ...	296		·94	244		·76	214		·65
(d) Otherwise not arrested	—		—	—		—	—		—
		296	·94		244	·76		214	·65

The number of men who discharged their liability under the Ordinance in 1900 is 30,441, as against 30,082 in 1899, an increase of 359 men. Seven men were fined and five were committed to prison, two of whom were discharged on payment of the fine, and only three served the full term of one month's imprisonment. There is a decrease of the number of men who are reported as paid elsewhere, double entries, &c., as compared against 1899.

The minor roads were maintained in fair order. Several temporary culverts and bridges were converted into permanent ones during the year on the roads Marandagahamula to Badalgama, Kimbulapitiya to Andiambalama, Kotugoda to Naiwala, Naiwala to Diwulapitiya, and Uluambalama to Alutepola at a cost of Rs. 2,374. The approaches to the bridge over Diyahonda-ela was filled up and retaining walls were built.

The bridge at Madawala on the Ewariwatta Yagodamulla, 60 ft. span, was completed early in the year at a cost of Rs. 3,150. The second bridge on this road, 50 ft. span, was given on contract for

Rs. 1,500; the work was delayed by floods, and was incomplete at the end of the year. It will probably be finished at the end of February, 1901, when the third bridge required to complete the road will be undertaken.

A better and more commodious resthouse is much needed for Negombo. The present resthouse is badly situated, and the accommodation is insufficient for the visitors.

The new police station is now approaching completion, and the site of the old station might be utilized for the purpose of building a new resthouse. I understand that the buildings are in very bad condition, and will probably have to be pulled down. The site is on the esplanade near the court-house facing the sea. The building would take the place of the old station, and would therefore not be an encroachment on the open space reserved for public use.

E. F. HOPKINS,
Chairman.

KALUTARA DISTRICT.

I ANNEX a statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in 1900, as compared with 1898 and 1899 :—

	1898.		Percentage on B.	1899.		Percentage on B.	1900.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A) ...	—	182,816	—	—	178,795	—	—	178,795	—
2. Number on lists (B) ...	—	50,156	—	—	50,423	—	—	51,874	—
3. Effectives in the district :—									
(a) Paid Re. 1·50 ...	44,262		88·25	44,356		87·97	46,351		89·35
(b) Paid Rs. 3 ...	416		·83	517		1·02	200		·39
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	1		·002	—		—	—		—
		44,679	89·08		44,873	88·99		46,551	89·74
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—									
(a) Exempted ...	1,026		2·05	1,294		2·51	1,504		2·90
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	3,509		7·00	3,359		6·66	3,143		6·06
(c) Committed to jail ...	6		·01	3		·01	8		·01
(d) Fined ...	21		·04	17		·03	45		·09
(e) Double entries ...	92		·18	65		·13	117		·22
(f) Dead ...	169		·34	223		·44	145		·28
		4,823	9·62		4,961	9·84		4,962	9·56
5. Non-effective :—									
(a) Reported to have left the village ...	654		1·3	589		1·17	326		·63
(b) Otherwise not arrested	—		—	—		—	35		·07
		654	1·3		589	1·17		361	·7

Though the number of men on the division officers' lists was larger by 1,451 than in 1899, the percentage of persons who discharged their liability in this district showed an increase of ·75 per cent.

The rise in the figures denoting exemptions to which my predecessor called attention in the last report has continued. The increase is distributed as follows :—

Year.	Exempted on account of Youth.	Exempted on account of Illness.	Exempted for Life on account of Old Age.	Total.
1898 ...	33 ...	406 ...	587 ...	1,026
1899 ...	19 ...	433 ...	840 ...	1,294
1900 ...	39 ...	512 ...	953 ...	1,504

It was found necessary to punish 53 defaulters as against 20 in 1899, but the number so treated amounted to only one-thousandth of the persons included in the division officers' lists. It is satisfactory to note that the percentage of non-effectives has decreased from 1·17 to ·7. It has been ascertained since the end of the year that some of these persons have discharged their liability in other districts.

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure of the Committee :—

REVENUE.	Rs. c.	Amount. Rs. c.
Balance on 1st January, 1900	—	6,354 1
Commutation realized in money and labour ...	70,168 50	
Toll grant contribution ...	6,217 54	
Miscellaneous receipts ...	515 17	
		76,901 21
Total ...		83,255 22

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Contribution for principal roads ...	27,938 75
Do. resthouses... ...	3,104 25
Salaries of establishment, commission to division officers, &c.	15,266 33
Expenditure on minor roads ...	24,310 98
Miscellaneous payments	3,182 71
	73,803 2
Balance on 31st December, 1900 ...	9,452 20
Total ...	83,255 22

The toll grant contribution was larger than that for the previous year, as the toll rents on which the contribution is based fetched more for 1900 than for 1899. Miscellaneous receipts

consisted mainly of (1) contributions by estates to minor roads; (2) unexpended balance of votes for principal roads; (3) rent of timber kraals in the Panadure river; and (4) sale of unserviceable articles.

There is an increase of Rs. 1,023·90 under the head Salaries of Establishment, Commission to Division Officers, &c. This is due mainly to (1) the larger amount of commission earned by division officers; and (2) to the payment of a gratuity to the late Superintendent of Minor Roads on his retirement.

As regards expenditure, the amount spent on minor roads was only Rs. 24,310·98, as against Rs. 35,960·88 in 1899, the unexpended balances at the end of each of the last three years being as follows:—

	Rs. c.
1898	11,902 72
1899	3,964 46
1900	3,414 25

The heavy expenditure in 1899 was rendered possible by the largeness of the balance at the end of 1898.

The item Miscellaneous Payments includes (1) cost of a ferry boat; (2) tools; (3) hand carts, &c.

The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 9,452·20, made up as follows:—

	Rs. c.
(1) Commission to be paid to division officers for 1900	1,999 53
(2) Amount to be paid for road work done in 1900	1,018 29
(3) Unexpended balances on votes to be re-voted	2,064 22
(4) Unexpended balances lapsed	1,350 3
(5) Unappropriated balance	3,020 13
	9,452 20

The failure to utilize fully within the year the money voted for minor roads was due to the change of Minor Road Superintendents towards the close of the year. Mr. D. A. N. Gunawardena was compelled to relinquish office on account of old age at the end of October, and his successor, Mr. P. Goonaratna of the Public Works Department, did not assume duties till the beginning of December, when he had to make himself acquainted with the district. In the interval Mr. H. D. Constantine, the Chief Clerk of the Committee, acted as Superintendent of Minor Roads, in addition to his own duties.

The amount voted and spent on account of minor roads was as follows:—

Road.	Miles.	Voted.	Spent on Upkeep.	Spent on Special Works.	Spent on Bridges.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Kahatuduwa to Horana	4	1,366 73	656 24	—	522 51
Yala road	10	1,588 40	1,318 54	—	269 86
Nagoda to Agalawatta	14½	3,239 32	2,679 70	—	—
Panadure to Gonabendiduwa	4	703 26	642 79	52 83	—
Visidagama to Kindelpitiya	5	458 41	424 36	—	—
Waskaduwa to Bandaragama	7¼	994 62	745 39	—	—
Wadduwa to Morantuduwa	3¼	531 97	465 6	—	—
Alubomulla to Alutgama	3½	459 16	314 52	—	—
Horawela to Pelawatta	10	2,879 63	1,815 62	776 45	63 80
Ratmalgoda to Handapangoda	4¾	851 72	477 93	—	370 29
Horana to Talagala	4	497 7	470 74	—	—
Palannoruwa to Kotigangoda	8	1,564 36	1,003 95	—	365 41
Gonabendiduwa to Rambara-ela ...	2	201 20	199 48	—	—
Walana to Hirana	2¼	224 27	199 82	—	—
Panadure gravet roads	1½	310 10	299 41	—	—
Nallur to Mahawila	1¾	200 23	175 88	—	—
Nallur to Mahawila *viâ* Madupitiya ...	2½	510 90	362 14	102 54	—
Palatota to Toragala-ela	2	616 2	514 35	101 47	—
Palatota to Duwe Pansala	1¼	197 47	195 10	—	—
Palatota to Nagoda	2½	300 0	298 68	—	—
Hinatiyangala to Pitagon Eliya ...	1¼	251 87	246 78	—	—
Hinatiyangala to Etawila	1¼	174 81	174 16	—	—
Paiyagala to Dodangoda	3½	694 42	691 20	—	—
Paiyagala to Halkandawila	3¼	954 29	365 38	—	406 70
Beruwala to Moragala	1½	392 71	265 14	—	—
Beruwala to Alutgama	1¾	415 9	370 56	—	—
Leuwanduwa to Ittapana	4½	432 78	301 6	—	—
Agalawatta to Badureliya	7¼	2,072 36	989 21	—	324 34
Pantiya to Polgahakanda	2½	201 99	—	—	—
Udawita to Agalawatta	8½	1,219 97	1,018 79	—	—
Dodangoda to Tebuwana	4	800 0	226 35	—	—
Tudugala to Nehinna	1¼	199 59	199 59	—	—
Gorakapola and Galetotupola roads ...	⅓	42 65	30 35	—	—
Henemulla to Madapata	1½	182 22	180 18	—	—
Indilanda to Anguruwatota	—	800 0	—	—	667 30
Tebuwana to Anguruwatota	4	983 35	—	460 28	279 27
Etanamada road	½	100 0	98 75	—	—
Panadure Railway goods shed road ...	—	265 38	—	264 63	—
Value of iron rails purchased	—	866 20	—	866 20	—
Total ...	140¾	28,744 52	18,417 30	2,624 40	3,269 48

A sum of Rs. 317·68 was carried forward from 1899 for the construction of a bridle path from Tebuwana to Anguruwatota along the left bank of the Kalu-ganga. This money supplemented by additional votes amounting to Rs. 665·67 was spent by superintendents of Narthupana and Putupaula estates on behalf of the Committee in opening the path from Tebuwana as far as Narthupana factory. It is just wide enough for hackery traffic. It is proposed during the current year to extend the path to Anguruwatota, and to strengthen the bridges on the portion already open. On the other side of the Kalu-ganga, the improvement of the road connecting the Yala road at Indilanda estate with Anguruwatota was continued. On the section between Indilanda and Neuchatel estates a bridge of 20 ft. span was constructed at a cost of Rs. 793·10, to which Mr. Mee of the latter estate contributed Rs. 250.

Rails were obtained at a cost of Rs. 220·98 for five small bridges on the same section, and when these have been constructed with the assistance of the villagers, the road as far as Neuchatel estate can be improved by communal labour, the Committee spending money on bridges required between Neuchatel estate and Anguruwatota. A ferry boat for Gonabendiduwa ferry was constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,432·18 for the Committee by Messrs. Walker, Sons & Co., Limited. The construction of the new Matugama resthouse was taken in hand by Mr. H. L. Daniel, Superintendent of Minor Roads, Colombo. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupation by the end of July. Steps were taken during the year to acquire a small strip of land behind the Panadure resthouse for the extension of the premises. The acquisition inquiry is still unfinished. Government having decided not to proceed with the proposed extension of the Badureliya-Kukulegama road, the section from Badureliya to Atweltota is to be handed over to the Committee after the Public Works Department have repaired the bridges. It has recently been arranged that the section from Horawala to Moragala resthouse, of the road from Horawala to Pelawatta, is to be converted into a principal road. This change is very desirable, as this portion of the road has to carry plumbago from the chief mining centre of the district.

The necessity for a bridge at Galpata over the Kepu-ela has long been urged. Government has during the year offered to contribute Rs. 10,000 towards the bridge, which is estimated to cost Rs. 23,340. The Committee have accepted the offer, provided that their own contribution may be made in six annual instalments. The Government has been asked to take charge of the work.

I succeeded Mr. Vigors as Chairman of the Committee on 6th August, and Mr. W. B. Gregson, District Engineer, gave way on 19th October to Mr. C. F. Emerson.

In December Mr. R. W. Harrison, Mr. Domingo de Silva, and Mr. E. S. Thomasz were re-appointed as unofficial members for the ensuing three years.

H. O. FOX,
Chairman.

Kalutara, May 11, 1901.

REPORT ON THE MINOR ROADS IN THE COLOMBO DISTRICT FOR 1900.

I ANNEX statement showing expenditure incurred on each of the minor roads in the district during the year, divided as follows, viz.:—

	Rs. c.
On metalled roads	43,866 27
On gravelled roads	8,604 17
Making a total of	52,470 44

and an average expenditure of Rs. 271·19 per mile on the former and Rs. 115·88 on the latter, as against Rs. 292·97 and Rs. 85·60, respectively, for the previous year.

2. The only matter of importance that I need particularly mention in this report is in the matter of the expenditure in maintenance, which I am pleased to be able to state was for the first time entirely carried out on the contract system, partially introduced in 1899 and extended to all the roads during the year.

3. The contractors were chiefly overseers and a few headmen, to each of them were allotted short sections of 4 to 5 miles, on which they had to effect all upkeep repairs provided for in the estimates, also to spread and consolidate the metal and gravel previously deposited and taken over from other contractors.

4. The disbursements during the year were made on vouchers to individuals presenting them at the Kachcheri, making Rs. 51,220·44 paid in this way, and a small sum of Rs. 1,250 expended on pay and check-rolls. The former system is in itself much more satisfactory, as doing away with labourers at daily rates of pay, the correctness of which is always open to doubt, besides the difficulty in securing a fair day's work from men at so much per diem.

5. In the repair and upkeep of platforms of timber bridges, too, the contract system was adopted, the material in each case being obtained in the first instance, the necessary labour of artificers and coolies being then estimated for, and the work given out on this basis.

6. I find this contract system is also preferred by the overseers, as it does away with the suspicious inquisition they are subjected to in the examination and inspection of check-rolls, whilst it enables them to work more freely and independently of control, going on with the work or relinquishing

it at their will. In their own interests they exact a full day's labour from those they employ, and more frequently allotting tasks or giving them sub-contracts.

7. I am pleased to be able to add that the condition of these roads is now as satisfactory as it was in any previous year, and not a few of them much improved.

8. In some few instances I have experienced some difficulty in securing all the metal provided for in the estimates, thus a larger sum of unexpended balances remain on three or four roads, which, together with small savings effected on others under the contract system, accounts for the larger sum left unexpended in 1900, to be brought forward for 1901, than in any past year. The whole of this amount, I recommend, should be put back in laying metal on some of our roads with the heaviest traffic, not merely in track metalling, but laying it down uninterruptedly in short sections of 4 to 10 lines, with at least 4 cubes to the line, spread 8 ft. to 9 ft. wide.

9. I find that unless this is done no road can be kept in good order throughout its entire length, for while carts will keep to the track on the level, they cannot do so on gradients, either when ascending or descending a hill, but travel zig-zag according to the steepness of the portion of the road to be got over, and when going down to check the impetus with which the cart descends, thus avoiding metal tracks. The result is that during the wet weather the hills get so cut up that traffic is often interrupted, and no improvement can be effected so long as the rain continues. These hills have been cut down and considerably reduced on upkeep annually, and the surface material is now chiefly clay, and requires some foundation. I trust, therefore, that the whole of the unexpended balances brought forward will be appropriated towards metalling uninterruptedly short sections as now suggested.

10. Under the head of "Special Votes," there has been an expenditure of Rs. 5,762·13 in the renewal and permanent repair of bridges. Of this, Rs. 2,974·47 was expended in replacing a timber bridge of 72 ft. erected in 1888 with an iron structure on rail piles and rolled iron girders, finished with 3 in. timber platform, over the Galagedara-oya on the road from Mipe to Padukka and Millewa; and Rs. 1,133·40 in the construction of a 20 ft. span bridge, also on rolled iron girders and masonry abutments, on the road from Hirripitiya to Horagalla. The balance in the improvement of smaller bridges on roads Siduwa to Kottugoda and Bope to Damboore. This expenditure, too, was incurred on the work being done by contract, and parties receiving payment at the Kachcheri on presentation of vouchers with agreements attached.

11. There still remains a sum of Rs. 9,302·76 under this head unexpended at the end of the year to be brought forward in 1901; this is on such special estimates as were sanctioned in the latter half of the year, too late to be availed of within the year.

12. A circuit bungalow was during the year built at Kiriwattuduwa (on the road from Hirripitiya to Horagolla) at a cost of Rs. 400, the erection of which I had for three years previously been asking for. The completion of this will now help other officers to travel on a road (a portion of which is in the Kalutara District), that no official, except myself, has yet been over its entire length of 10 miles, necessitating a journey of twenty from the nearest resthouse to any other.

13. Resthouses have had a sum of Rs. 1,020·71 expended on them, and have been maintained in good order. The temporary resthouse at Veyangoda has been replaced by a new building, specially erected by Mr. De Soysa for the purpose, which has been secured on a lease of five years, and is now used as such. That at Henaratgoda, a similar building of mud and wattle, covered with cadjans, will, I trust before long, be replaced by a permanent new building.

14. I have been frequently called upon to inspect and send in reports and estimates on Gansabhawa and village roads, and much of my time has been reluctantly given for the purpose. A 64 ft. iron pile bridge with rolled iron girders is being erected over the Attanagalla-oya on a village road from Warapalana to Tihariya at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,264, and is now nearing completion. It is worthy of note that Rs. 1,500 of this was subscribed for by the people who applied for its erection, an equal amount being voted from Gansabhawa funds, and the balance contributed by the District Road Committee.

15. It is only due to myself to point out that this bridge and that over the Galagedara-oya of 72 ft. already referred to were put together in a little blacksmith's shed I have erected, and in which the work is done under my immediate supervision in the construction of all iron bridges erected on minor roads, and it has been so for the last fifteen years or more.

16. My services have also been requisitioned in building the house for the occupation of the Superintendent of the Camp of Observation at Ragama at a cost of Rs. 4,000, which, I am pleased to be able to add, was completed within four months from start to finish.

17. I have also by request taken in hand the erection of a new resthouse at Matugama in the Kalutara District (46 miles travelling by rail and road), now well forward towards completion, which I trust to be able to hand over by April or May next, thus supplying a want that has been felt since 1896, and which could not have been supplied (I say it with no little satisfaction) till taken over by me.

18. I consider the time has arrived for some of our principal resthouses to be made self-supporting, and, as in the Southern Province, they could be leased with advantage to the Provincial Road Committee and the public. If a profit and loss account of receipts and expenditure on resthouses were made, it would decidedly show a large debit balance.

To begin with, I would suggest the lease of three of our principal resthouses, viz., that at Avisawella, Kalutara, and Negombo, for a term of three to five years, beginning from 1st July or 1st January next. I estimate that it would realize at least Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 per annum (possibly more) by the sale of these leases.

It would of course be necessary to regulate the tariff or prices to be charged, and those at present levied should be the maximum rates, but left optional to the lessee to reduce the charge should he think fit to do so.

I recommend this suggestion for the consideration of the Committee.

HENRY L. DANIEL.
Superintendent of Minor Roads.

Colombo, February 20, 1901.

Statement of Expenditure incurred on the Minor Roads in the Colombo District during the Year 1900.

Roads.	Length in Miles on Metalled Roads.	Expenditure on Metalled Roads.	Length in Miles on Gravelled Roads.	Expenditure on Gravelled Roads.
Hewagam Korale.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Battaramulla to Kottawa	4	1,483 12	—	—
Kotte to Talangama and Bope	18	6,801 37	—	—
Kohilawatta to Welikada and Talangama ...	5	871 50	—	—
Talangama to Kaduwela	—	—	3	273 0
Bope to Dambore	—	—	3¼	366 18
Arangala to Kottawa	—	—	4	303 75
Aturugiriya to Kottawa	3	1,000 12	—	—
Panagoda to Henpita	4	1,013 25	—	—
Four-feet road, Dambore to Labugama ...	—	—	1	69 30
Mipe to Padukka and Millewa	—	—	3½	532 87
Walgama to Diyagama	—	—	3	278 25
Talawatugoda to Hokandara	—	—	2	143 10
Talangama to Kalapaluwawa	—	—	2	336 0
Bridle path from Tunmodara to Puwakpitiya ...	—	—	5	199 50
Salpiti Korale.		11,169 36		2,513 95
Welikada to Nawala and Rattanapitiya ...	6	1,995 0	—	—
General Cemetery to Bambalapitiya	2	598 50	—	—
Welikada to Yakbedda	—	—	1	92 40
Polgasowita to Kottawa	—	—	4	231 0
Boralesgamuwa to Pannipitiya	—	—	2	233 62
Galkissa to Mirihana	3	738 67	—	—
Mampe to Galle road	—	—	3	362 25
Mirihana to Kottawa	6½	1,485 67	—	—
Moratuwa to Lunawa	—	—	1	207 37
Mampe to Kottawa	—	—	4	470 13
Mampe to Diggala	—	—	4	233 88
Kohuwala to Kesbewa and Kahatuduwa ...	12	2,464 35	—	—
Uyana to Henemulla ferries	—	—	1	43 31
Attidiya to Ratmalana	2½	703 50	—	—
Etul Kotte to Talawatugoda	—	—	2½	246 75
Digarolla to Panadure	4	1,186 50	—	—
Kesbewa to Gonabendiduwa	—	—	2½	310 80
Madiwala to Embuldeniya	—	—	1½	95 55
Hiripitiya to Horagalla	10	2,311 0	—	—
Boralesgamuwa to Nikape	2	484 57	—	—
Jawatta road	—	—	1	178 50
Madapata to Moraenda	—	—	1½	103 95
Narahenpita to Nugegoda	1	562 80	—	—
Siyane Korale West.		12,530 64		2,809 51
Wattala through Hunupitiya to Mahara ...	4¾	2,005 50	—	—
Kelaniya to Dalugama	—	—	3	382 72
Hunupitiya to Ragama	—	—	2½	280 87
Biyagama to Henaratgoda	9¾	2,450 17	—	—
Gampaha to Alutgama and Radawana ...	10¾	2,336 25	—	—
Pattalagedara to Tihariya	2	918 75	—	—
Biyanwila to Galahitiyawa	—	—	4	573 82
Pattalagedara to Kal-eliya	4½	1,320 90	—	—
Talawatuhenpita to Udupilla	7½	1,243 20	—	—
Siyane Korale East.		10,274 77		1,237 41
Weke to Weliweriya	7½	1,506 75	—	—
Urapola to Weke and Hanwella	15	3,052 82	—	—
Pugoda to Kosgama	3	507 65	—	—
Udupilla to Dompe and Giridara	—	—	7	1,575 0
Alutkuru Korale South.		5,067 22		1,575 0
Ekala to Henaratgoda	6¾	1,994 21	—	—
Hunupitiya to Hendala	2¼	821 62	—	—
Tudella to Pamunugama	3	1,510 95	—	—
Siduwa to Kotugoda	—	—	2	468 30
Ja-ela canal road	—	—	—	—
Ragama to Kandana	2	497 50	—	—
		4,824 28		468 30
Total ...	161¾	43,866 27	74½	8,604 17
		52,470 44		

Colombo, February 20, 1901.

HENRY L. DANIEL,
Superintendent of Minor Roads.

29(1)01

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

THE working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances continues to be satisfactory. The comparative statements for the last two years are given below :—

	1899.		Percentage on B.	1900.		Percentage on B.
KANDY DISTRICT.						
1. Population by last Census (A) ...	—	288,535	—	—	288,535	—
2. Number in lists (B)	—	44,753	—	—	47,334	—
3. Effectives in this district :—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·50	41,379		92·47	43,050		90·95
(b) Paid Rs. 3	828		1·85	484		1·02
(c) Laboured 6 days	9		·02	9		·02
(d) Laboured 12 days	2		—	—		—
		42,218	94·34		43,543	91·99
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted	1,559		3·48	1,263		2·67
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	338		·76	1,962		4·14
(c) Committed to jail	11		·02	9		·02
(d) Fined	3		·01	5		·01
(e) Double entries, &c.	266		·59	165		·35
(f) Dead	52		·12	128		·27
		2,229	4·98		3,532	7·46
5. Non-effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left the village ...	292		·65	240		·51
(b) Otherwise, not arrested ...	14		·03	19		·04
		306	·68		259	·55
MATALE DISTRICT.						
1. Population by last Census (A) ...	—	76,515	—	—	76,515	—
2. Number in lists (B)	—	14,739	—	—	14,728	—
3. Effectives in this district :— ...						
(a) Paid Re. 1·50	13,173		89·38	13,412		91·06
(b) Paid Rs. 3	83		·56	78		·53
(c) Laboured 6 days	65		·44	38		·26
(d) Laboured 12 days	—		—	—		—
		13,321	90·38		13,528	91·85
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted	647		4·39	478		3·25
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	511		3·47	550		3·73
(c) Committed to jail	2		·01	1		—
(d) Fined	8		·05	1		—
(e) Double entries, &c.	54		·37	27		·18
(f) Dead	112		·76	62		·42
		1,334	9·05		1,119	7·58
5. Non-effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left the village ...	84		·57	81		·55
(b) Otherwise, not arrested ...	—		—	—		—
		84	·57		81	·55
NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT.						
1. Population by last Census (A) ...	—	109,620	—	—	109,620	—
2. Number in lists (B)	—	13,903	—	—	14,074	—
3. Effectives in this district :—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·50	12,551		90·28	12,768		90·72
(b) Paid Rs. 3	198		1·42	137		·97
(c) Laboured 6 days	40		·29	23		·17
(d) Laboured 12 days	3		·02	3		·02
		12,792	92·01		12,931	91·98
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted	166		1·20	206		1·47
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	274		1·97	304		2·16
(c) Committed to jail	2		·02	—		—
(d) Fined	11		·08	1		·01
(e) Double entries, &c.	333		2·39	361		2·57
(f) Dead	9		·06	25		·16
		795	5·72		897	6·37
5. Non-effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left the village ...	316		2·27	246		1·75
(b) Otherwise, not arrested ...	—		—	—		—
		316	2·27		246	1·75

In the Kandy District there was a decrease of 2·35 in the percentage of effectives, owing to the large number of persons paid and laboured elsewhere ; in the Matale District an increase of 1·47 per cent ; and in the Nuwara Eliya District a slight decrease, owing to the larger number of persons exempted and paid and laboured elsewhere.

There were 10 persons imprisoned and 7 fined Rs. 10 each, against 15 imprisoned and 22 fined in 1899. Of the 10 imprisoned in 1900, 5 paid the fine of Rs. 10 each after imprisonment.

KANDY DISTRICT.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1900.

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1900 ...	1,261	0	Apportioned to principal roads* ...	20,947	75
Receipts	66,839	54	Apportioned for resthouses ...	5,210	25
Government grant: Nugatenna-Bintenna road	5,000	0	Expended on minor roads ...	20,679	82
Toll grants	1,130	0	Establishments, &c.	8,249	3
Government contribution in aid of minor works	500	0	Commission to division officers, &c. ...	7,821	9
			Travelling allowance to superintendents of minor roads	1,170	97
			Stationery, forms, tools, &c. ...	1,288	6
			Miscellaneous	197	63
				65,564	60
			Balance	9,165	94
	74,730	54		74,730	54

The balance of Rs. 9,165·94 carried forward to 1901 includes the balance vote of Rs. 8,855·65 from Legislative Council for extension of the road from Nugatenna to Bintenna at Alutnuwara, and during the year steps were taken to secure survey of trace of this road before further expenditure was incurred.

Work done in 1900.

In addition to the ordinary maintenance of roads, the following votes were sanctioned for improvements, viz. :—

Angunawala to Daulagala road : Rs. 99·82 for renewal of wooden platform of bridge.

Nanu-oya to Daulagala road : Rs. 1,000 for improvement of the road for wheeled traffic and Rs. 207·90 for construction of four cover drains.

Embilmegama to Alagalla : Rs. 1,936 for re-metalling 1st and 2nd miles of the road.

Galagedara to Henabowa road : Rs. 42·73 for construction of a cover drain.

Katugastota to Haloluwa road : Rs. 138·76 for construction of three cover drains.

Katugastota to Bokkawela road : Rs. 24·47 for repairs to Galella-oya bridge.

Hadeniya to Alawatugoda road : Rs. 24·25 for renewal of a cover drain.

Walala to Pitiyagedara road : Rs. 46·75 for blasting and removing rocks and opening side drains.

Teldeniya main road to Panwila : Rs. 186 for blasting and removing obstructing rocks and opening side drains.

Nugatenna to Bintenna : Rs. 1,001 for building side protecting walls and other improvements.

Ampitiya to Uduwela road : Rs. 30·90 for rebuilding four pillars and tarring Dalukgolla bridge.

Gampola to Dolosbage road : Rs. 64·51 for blasting and removing obstructing rocks and constructing cover drain.

Gampola to Paranapattiya road : Rs. 716·21 for constructing two cover drains and re-metalling 50 lines in parts of the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th miles.

Kadugannawa to Paranapattiya road : Rs. 292·16 for certain repairs to damages caused by the monsoon and Rs. 20·86 for certain repairs to landslips.

Madugoda to Kanahanpitiya : Rs. 100 for blasting rocks.

Attabage to Dunukeulla road : Rs. 47·70 for reconstructing an old cover drain.

Naranpanawa ferry boat : Rs. 281 for the construction of a new boat.

Weragantota ferry boat : Rs. 187 for the construction of two new canoes for the boat.

Kimbulgantota ferry boat : Rs. 175 for the construction of a new boat.

The sum of Rs. 177·50 was voted for the construction of sign posts for the roads in Pata Dumbara, Uda Dumbara, and Pata Hewaheta ; Rs. 36·56 for planting sign posts on minor roads ; and Rs. 200 for certain repairs to the Hunnange bridge on the Napana-Walala road.

The following is a list of planters' roads, towards the maintenance of which the sum of Rs. 2,409 was voted, the estates interested also contributing :—

			Rs.	c.
Horagalla to Blackstone road ...	...	...	100	0
Coolbawn to Strathellie road ...	...	...	100	0
Allagalla to Kadugannawa road	...	...	129	67
Oodewelle to Kitulamulla road	...	...	200	0
Waitalawa to Urugala road ...	...	...	30	0
Vernacular school to Anguruwella	...	...	50	0
Ferndale-Nitre Cave road ...	...	...	150	0
Kandal-oya to Rambukpitiya road	...	...	100	0
Tunisgala gap to Moragahamulla bridge	...	...	100	0
Cottaganga to Tunisgala road	...	...	100	0
Nugatenna gap to Kobonella ...	...	...	50	0
Arambekada to Bokkawela ...	...	...	19	33
Vernacular school to Wattagalla factory	...	...	50	0
Kobonella to Nitre Cave ...	...	...	30	0
Ancoombra to Alawatugoda ...	...	...	500	0
Udispattu to Rangalla ...	...	...	100	0
Ambetenna to Bokkawela ...	...	...	500	0
The road called "The Flash"	...	...	100	0
		Total ...	2,409	0

A sum of Rs. 250 was voted for repairs to Osborne bridge, Rs. 100 for the upkeep of Pilgrims' road, and Rs. 100 for the repairs of the Bogawantalawa-Horton Plains road.

The following sums were granted for the under-mentioned inter-districts or travellers' roads in the districts of Ambagamuwa, Dikoya, Maskeliya, Pussellawa, and Hewaheta, the apportionments in almost all cases having been made as recommended by the Planters' Associations concerned :—

	Rs.	c.
Kebelgama-Agraoya road	150	0
Watawala-Agrawatta road	40	0
Binoya-Chalmers road	25	0
Abergeldie-Westhall road (Binoya section)	50	0
Do. (Templestowe section)	75	0
Abergeldie-Shannon road	15	0
Claverton-Nyanza road	15	0
Poolbank-Dimbula road	25	0
Osborne-Glengariffe road	40	0
Kotiyagalla-Balangoda road	120	0
New Valley-Gorthie road	75	0
Queenwood gap road	10	0
Norwood-Bathford Valley road	30	0
Annfield gap road	25	0
Horton Plains road	50	0
Osborne bridge road	50	0
Letherty-Marlborough road	25	0
Norwood-Stockholm road	30	0
Jacob's Ladder road	100	0
Warleigh-Maskeliya road	50	0
Warleigh bridge-Church road	30	0
Fordyce gap road	100	0
Osborne-Hatton road	75	0
Kew-Tientsin road	50	0
Tarf road	25	0
Luccombe road	100	0
Glentilt road	30	0
Nyanza road	15	0
Stockholm road	70	0
Kew road	25	0
Glenugie road	50	0
Pussellawa-Nilambe road	200	0
Pussellawa-Deltota road	150	0
Pussellawa-Nawalapitiya road	50	0
Bukanda-Gampola road	100	0
Deltota hospital to Le Vallon gap road	50	0
Patiagama to Great Valley road	50	0
Amblamana to Gallantenna road	50	0
Deltota to Patiagama road	50	0
Vedehette to Le Vallon road	60	0
Loolecondera to Stellenberg gap road	50	0
Galaha to Kitoolamulla road	50	0
Kirimetiya to Bowlana road	100	0
Total ...	2,530	0

The Junior Superintendent of Minor Roads, Mr. A. M. Perera, was dismissed this year, and Mr. G. D'Motte of the Public Works Department appointed in his place.

Revenue and Expenditure on Account of Resthouses in the Province.

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1900 ...	1,227	31	Maintenance, repairs, and improvements	8,970	72
Voted in Supply Bill ...	8,638	75	Equipment	3,178	51
Resthouse collections ...	5,446	56	Salaries	4,013	21
Miscellaneous receipts ...	867	42		16,162	44
			Balance ...	17	60
	16,180	4		16,180	4

Ambalams :—A sum of Rs. 450 was granted for upkeep of ambalams and bungalows in the Matale District, Rs. 120 for paving the floor of the Teldeniya ambalam with dressed stones, Rs. 210 for building a kitchen for the Teldeniya ambalam, and Rs. 250 for furniture for the Headmen's Lodge, Nuwara Eliya.

Resthouses.—The following sums were voted :—

Dambulla resthouse : Rs. 430 for certain repairs.

Kadawala Circuit Bungalow : Rs. 37 for repairs to stables.

Kadugannawa Circuit Bungalow: Rs. 2,086·38 for certain repairs and construction of bathroom and earth closet.

Madugoda resthouse : Rs. 114·90 for certain repairs.

Ragalla resthouse : Rs. 400 for improving the approach road to the resthouse and Rs. 64 for whitewashing and repairing the resthouse.

Ramboda resthouse : Rs. 87 for certain repairs.

Sigiriya resthouse : Rs. 32·50 for relaying floor of bathroom and colourwashing the main building.

Talawakele resthouse : Rs. 1,403 for alterations to the bathroom accommodation and construction of covered way and Rs. 24·75 for certain repairs.

Teldeniya resthouse : Rs. 645 for certain repairs and construction of drainage.

Wattegama post office : Rs. 306 for certain repairs.

A sum of Rs. 1,383·57 was voted for badged crockery for resthouses to be obtained from the Army and Navy Stores, London.

The Committee decided on the 12th July, 1900, to discontinue the resthouse at Laxapana in Maskeliya from the 30th June, 1901, the expenditure on this resthouse for rent, salaries, and equipment having cost Rs. 7,577·09 to end of June, 1900, and the receipts from travellers during the same period to Rs. 1,702·41.

H. WACE,
Chairman.

Kandy, August 9, 1901.

MATALE DISTRICT.

A SUMMARY of the revenue and expenditure for the year 1900 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Commutation realized in money and labour ...	20,382 0	To amount paid and labour expended on principal roads and resthouses ...	9,552 75
Miscellaneous receipts	62 43	Amount spent on minor works ...	7,530 89
Unexpended balance of 1899 ...	5,676 59	Grant to Mr. J. Westland (Rattota-Gammaduwa road)	300 0
		Salaries of establishment and commission to division officers	3,386 68
		Miscellaneous expenses	186 95
		Balance	5,163 75
	26,121 2		26,121 2

The following is a comparative statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during 1899 and 1900 :—

	1899.		Percentage on B.	1900.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	72,317	—	—	72,317	—
2. Number in lists (B)	—	14,739	—	—	14,728	—
3. Effective in the district :—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·50	13,173		89·38	13,412		91·06
(b) Paid Rs. 3	83		·56	78		·53
(c) Laboured 6 days	65		·44	38		·26
(d) Laboured 12 days	—		—	—		—
		13,321	90·38		13,528	91·85
4. Not effective in the district, but discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted	647		4·39	478		3·25
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	511		3·54	550		3·73
(c) Committed to jail	2		·01	1		—
(d) Fined	8		·05	1		—
(e) Double entries	54		·37	27		·18
(f) Dead	112		·76	62		·42
		1,334	9·05		1,119	7·88
5. Non-effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left the village ...	84		·57	81		·55
(b) Otherwise, not arrested	—		—	—		—
		84	·57		81	·55

Beyond the usual upkeep of the roads, &c., two culverts were built on the Kaikawela-Kohongahawela road and a wire bridge was erected over the Amban-ganga at Gonamala-ela.

A bridge was completed on the Maningomuwa road and another bridge on the Paldeniya-Koholanwela road.

E. B. ALEXANDER,
Chairman.

NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT.

A COMPARATIVE statement of the working of the Ordinances for the years 1899–1900 is annexed :—

	1899.		Percentage on B.	1900.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	109,620	—	—	109,620	—
2. Number in lists (B)	—	13,903	—	—	14,074	—
3. Effective in the district :—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·50	12,551		90·28	12,768		90·72
(b) Paid Rs. 3	198		1·42	137		·97
(c) Laboured 6 days	40		·29	23		·17
(d) Laboured 12 days	3		·02	3		·02
4. Not effective in the district, but discharged liability :—		12,792	92·01		12,931	91·98
(a) Exempted	166		1·20	206		1·47
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	274		1·97	304		2·16
(c) Committed to jail	2		·02	—		—
(d) Fined	11		·08	1		·01
(e) Double entries, &c.	333		2·39	361		2·57
(f) Dead	9		·06	25		·16
5. Non-effective :—		795	5·72		897	6·37
(a) Reported to have left the village ...	316		2·27	246		1·75
(b) Otherwise, not arrested	—		—	—		—
...		316	2·27		246	1·75

The figures are highly satisfactory. The single rate payments for 1900 exceeded those of any previous year. The percentage of those who failed to discharge their liability, *i.e.*, those returned as "left the district," is the lowest on record, being only 1·75 on the total number liable. While the penalties imposed were reduced to a minimum. There were no committals to jail, and one man only underwent the fine penalty.

The amount spent on minor roads was Rs. 7,109·96, distributed as follows :—

Name of Road.	Mileage.	Rs.	c.
Waduwawala bridge ...	— ...	75	24
Rambukpota bridge ...	— ...	64	63
Nildandahena-Suriagahapatana road...	— ...	116	40
Lamasuriagama ferry boat ...	— ...	13	75
Camnethan road ...	3 ...	308	40
Kurunduoya outlet road ...	¼ ...	20	0
Kandapola-Gonapattiya road ...	6 ...	47	0
Camnethan-Rookwood road ...	6 ...	1,000	0
Rupaha bridge ...	— ...	15	0
Westward Ho-Dunsinane road ...	8½ ...	500	0
Nildandahena-Udamadura road ...	5 ...	57	50
Depagoda-Hapugastalawa road ...	3 ...	67	50
Ambanella-Udamadura road ...	5 ...	57	50
Dunsinane-Labukelle road ...	2 ...	20	0
Kodigaha-Camnethan road ...	3 ...	125	0
Munwatta-Rikillagaskada road ...	4½ ...	65	0
Kurunduoya-Lower Badulla road ...	6 ...	67	50
Hanguranketa-Unantenna road ...	3 ...	37	50
Udamadura-Teripaha road ...	5 ...	45	0
Nildandahena-Madulla road ...	3½ ...	57	19
Lamasuriagama-Lower Badulla road	3½ ...	50	0
Padiapelella-Leanwela road ...	6 ...	85	0
Muduuapitiya-Illagolla road ...	6 ...	90	0
Ekiriya-Udagama road ...	4 ...	54	50
Hanguranketa-Lower Badulla road ...	3½ ...	42	70
Maturata-Mandaran Nuwara road ...	6 ...	42	50
Agras-Horton Plains road ...	8½ ...	100	0
High Forest-Kandapola road ...	4 ...	100	0
Pinehill-Beramane road ...	6 ...	82	50
Depagoda-Heiboda road ...	1½ ...	47	50
Ramboda-Pusulpitiya road ...	7 ...	77	50
Medakumbura-Pussellawa road ...	13 ...	107	50
Ramboda-Wilkada road ...	6 ...	57	50
Pallewela-Lamasuriyagama road ...	3 ...	37	50
Ragalla-Kandapola road ...	4 ...	18	80
Choisy-Ramboda road ...	5 ...	75	0
Ragalla-Amherst gap road ...	4 ...	100	0
Pussellawa-Nawalapitiya road ...	12 ...	100	0
Sheen-Pundaluoya road ...	3 ...	50	0
Wewahena-Pallurakele road ...	1½ ...	17	0
Concordia-Kandapola road ...	2½ ...	100	0
Kandapola-Brookside road ...	5 ...	50	0
Nildandahena-Ragalla road ...	8 ...	100	0
Kurunduoya-Mahamura road ...	5 ...	70	0
Nildandahena-Kurunduoya road ...	4½ ...	120	0
Mahakudugala-Glendevon road ...	10 ...	150	0
Udamadura-Nildandahena road ...	6 ...	27	50
Ragala-Concordia road ...	2½ ...	50	0
Rupaha-Suriagahapatana road ...	5 ...	100	0
Dunsinane road bridge ...	— ...	250	0
Delmar-St. Margaret's road ...	3 ...	50	0
Manacola-Wilkada road ...	6 ...	60	0
Makuruppa-Illagolla road ...	5 ...	56	85
Wewahena-Pinehill road ...	6 ...	80	0
Concordia bridge ...	— ...	300	0
Dambagastalawa-Inverness road ...	2½ ...	150	0
Waltrim-Mahakelle road ...	2⅝ ...	75	0
Mahakelle-Dambagastalawa road ...	2⅝ ...	75	0
Ritnageria-Palmerston road ...	1¾ ...	50	0
Talawakele-Eildon Hall road ...	3 ...	70	0
Dimbula-Stony Cliff road ...	4 ...	260	0
Waltrim bridge-Fordyce gap ...	4½ ...	50	0
Talawakele-Nanuoya road ...	11 ...	150	0
Tillicoultry-Agras road ...	3¼ ...	180	0
Tangakele-Abbotsford road ...	3 ...	50	0
Queenwood gap ...	2⅞ ...	30	0
Craigie Lea-Troup road ...	½ ...	40	0
Lamaliere short cut ...	½ ...	20	0
Mount Vernon-Dimbula road ...	1¼ ...	30	0
Kotagalakele gap ...	1½ ...	45	0
St. George district bridge ...	— ...	25	0
Rahatungoda-Denike road ...	½ ...	35	0
Rahatungoda-Gonavy road ...	4 ...	115	0
		7,109	96

The minor road system is confined to bridle roads, not a single mile of cart road being kept up by the Committee.

The largest work undertaken was the improvement of the new bridle path from the Ramboda Pass to Rookwood estate (12 miles distant), a useful road, for which the district is largely indebted to Mr. Neil Campbell of Frotoft estate.

The bridle path from the same pass to Pundalu-oya *via* Dunsinane estate was also greatly improved at a cost of Rs. 1,000, contributed half by the estates and half by the District Committee. By means of these roads the districts of Hewaheta and Pundalu-oya are brought into direct communication with Nuwara Eliya.

A new bridge was built on the Ragalla bridle road at Concordia estate at a cost of about Rs. 600, half of which was contributed by the Committee.

Two-thirds of the population of the district consists of estate coolies, who pay no road tax, and hence the limited funds at the disposal of the Committee.

E. M. DE C. SHORT,
Chairman.

Nuwara Eliya, April 23, 1901.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

THE statement given below shows in comparison the results of the operation of the Ordinances during the years 1899 and 1900 in the Jaffna District :—

JAFFNA DISTRICT.	1899.		Percentage on B.	1900.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	27,629	—	—	27,629	—
2. Number in list (B)	—	71,594	—	—	70,392	—
3. Effectives in the district :—						
(a) Paid Re. 1	56,150		78·43	57,790		82·09
(b) Paid Rs. 2	811		1·13	1,071		1·52
(c) Laboured 6 days	555		·77	590		·84
		57,516	80·32		59,451	84·46
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted	1,300		1·82	1,432		2·03
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	2,097		2·92	1,980		2·81
(c) Committed to jail	5		—	10		—
(d) Fined	3		—	70		·09
(e) Double entries	269		·37	250		·35
(f) Dead	425		·59	430		·61
		4,099	5·72		4,172	5·93
5. Not effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left the village ...	2,860		3·99	2,957		4·20
(b) Otherwise, not arrested ...	7,119		9·94	3,807		5·04
		9,979	13·93		6,764	9·62

The Collection of Commutation and calling out of Labour.—The collection of commutation and calling out of labour were carried on as usual.

The annexed is the statement showing the amount collected under the Thoroughfares Ordinances and the amount expended during the year 1900 :—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure under the Thoroughfares Ordinances for 1900.

	Balance on December 31, 1899.	Collected in 1900.	Total.	Expended in 1900.	Balance on December 31, 1900.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Jaffna ...	15,516 20	65,620 17	81,136 37	65,261 82	15,874 55
Mannar ...	661 6	8,076 89	8,737 95	8,727 55	10 40
Mullaittivu	1,181 72	5,783 76	6,965 48	5,686 1	1,279 47
Total ...	17,358 98	79,480 82	96,839 80	79,675 38	17,164 42

The Apportionment of One-third Labour and Money.—The one-third of labour and money available for minor works was devoted to the upkeep and improvements of the existing minor roads in the Jaffna District.

A sum of Rs. 1,524·86 was spent in constructing new roads, and a further sum of Rs. 262·70 was spent in planting trees by the roadsides.

Annexed is a statement showing the expenditure by the Provincial and District Road Committees for 1900 :—

Statement showing the Amounts expended in detail during the Year 1900.

Service.	Treasury Money.	Road Ordinance Money.	Total.
JAFFNA.			
Principal Roads.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Achuvaly to Tondamannar ...	173 76	175 0	348 76
Roads within the gravets of Jaffna	2,291 70	5,126 17	7,417 87
Jaffna to Karaitivu ...	1,448 9	1,500 0	2,948 9
Jaffna to Kankesanturai ...	1,938 91	1,570 0	3,508 91
Jaffna to Point Pedro ...	576 65	3,533 33	4,109 98
Jaffna to Kaithadi ...	640 55	1,308 33	1,948 88
Manipai to Kaithadi ...	562 4	833 33	1,395 37
Jaffna to Punnalai ...	720 55	1,300 0	2,020 55
Pannaitturai to Kayts ...	387 97	400 0	787 97
Point Pedro to Punnalai ...	1,088 7	1,833 33	2,921 40
Tellipalai to Pandateruppu ...	259 62	500 0	759 62
Vallai to Valluveddituraí ...	171 27	250 0	421 27
Valukkiyar to Velanai ...	164 98	153 33	318 31
Kaithadi to Kokkavil ...	15,046 68	4,918 83	19,965 51
Point Pedro to Kodikamam ...	787 53	883 33	1,670 86
Puttur to Kodikamam ...	602 92	666 66	1,269 58
Coast road to Colombo ...	2,251 96	600 0	2,851·96
Total ...	29,113 25	25,551 64	54,664 89
Buildings.			
Urgent and immediate repairs to resthouses in the Province ...	—	3,240 59	3,240 59
For building a dining-room for Kankesanturai resthouse ...	—	552 18	552 18
Total ...	—	3,792 77	3,792 77

Vote No.	Service.	Treasury Money. Rs. c.	Ordinance Road Money. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
	JAFFNA.			
	Minor Roads.			
7, 11	Kondavil-Irupalai road repair ...	—	423 5	423 5
8, 15	Roads in the town of Jaffna repair	—	628 26	628 26
9, 16	Arialai road repair	—	346 74	346 74
10, 12, 22	Urumpirai road repair	—	726 30	726 30
13	Passaiur cross roads repair	—	49 51	49 51
14	Navanturai cross roads repair ...	—	41 9	41 9
24, 30	Chunnagam-Puttur road repair	—	301 35	301 35
19, 21, 29	Changanai-Vallai road repair ...	—	606 10	606 10
27, 34	Acheloo road repair	—	39 89	39 89
28, 37	Chunnagam-Kantherodai road repair	—	286 63	286 63
31, 35	Maviddapuram-Kirimalai road repair	—	12 21	12 21
38	Thavady-Suthumalai road repair	—	128 9	128 9
39	Tellippalai-Kadduvan road repair	—	101 17	101 17
40	Kankesanturai cross road repair	—	19 18	19 18
41	Chandilippay-Senthankulam road repair	—	306 94	306 94
48	Sangarapillai road repair	—	75 94	75 94
49, 65	Lawton's road repair	—	42 17	42 17
50, 57	Chandilippai-Pandateruppu road repair	—	243 18	243 18
55	Arali-Mathagal road repair	—	293 40	293 40
59	Moolai road repair	—	49 93	49 93
61	Chullipuram road repair	—	19 69	19 69
63	Anaikkoddai-Vaddukkoddai road repair	—	224 59	224 59
67	Road round Sankarattai tank repair	—	7 44	7 44
68, 85	20th mile, Point Pedro, to Vallipuram temple road repair	—	209 27	209 27
71, 76	Roads in the town of Point Pedro repair	—	85 17	85 17
72, 77	Road from Point Pedro Customs to Court-house repair	—	74 24	74 24
73, 78	Tumpalai road repair	—	149 11	149 11
74, 83	Alvai-Tunnalai road repair	—	459 46	459 46
75, 86	Malisanthai-Udupiddy road repair	—	226 5	226 5
69, 98	Road from Vallipuram temple to Marutonkeni repair	—	1,524 86	1,524 86
79	19th mile, Point Pedro, to Seashore road repair	—	149 72	149 72
80	Drainage channel road repair ...	—	49 28	49 28
81	Point Pedro market to Seashore road repair ...	—	39 94	39 94
82	Point Pedro East Coast road repair	—	201 61	201 61
84	Road between Point Pedro across Kaddaively road to Point Pedro road and Kodikamam road repair	—	19 83	19 83
87	Point Pedro 2nd Cross road repair	—	29 56	29 56
88	Point Pedro 3rd Cross road repair	—	29 75	29 75
88	Point Pedro 4th Cross road repair	—	29 79	29 79
90	Road from 20th mile, Point Pedro, to Alvai repair	—	48 89	48 89
95, 102	Misalai-Varany road repair	—	231 28	231 28
96, 104	Kodikamam-Kachchai road repair	—	214 47	214 47
97, 106	Chavakachcheri-Kachchai road repair	—	1 50	1 50
99, 103	Chavakachchéri-Vempiray road repair	—	281 63	281 63
105	Navatkuly-Tanankilappu road repair	—	177 57	177 57
116, 120	Pallai road repair	—	160 79	160 79
117	Road from the causeway to Elephant Pass rest-house repair	—	141 0	141 0
118	Itavil road repair	—	65 30	65 30
119, 121	Roads in Pachchilaippali repair	—	179 66	179 66
125, 130	Road from Karukaitivu to Kavaikulam repair...	—	230 88	230 88
129	Chettiakurichi to Gnaminadam road repair ...	—	100 0	100 0
133	Road from Mandaikilar Maniakulam and Tunnukkai through Chelliavil repair	—	200 0	200 0
134, 141	Velanai Bungalow Kayts road repair	—	322 30	322 30
135, 144	Suruvil Kayts road repair	—	50 71	50 71
137	Road from Karampan to Olluvil repair	—	94 14	94 14
138, 142	Road from Velanai to Pungudutivuturai repair	—	32 21	32 21
148, 151	Karativu west road repair	—	112 57	112 57
149, 152	Valanthalai-Thankodai road repair	—	73 17	73 17
150	Karativu south road repair	—	23 3	23 3
154, 156	Velanai ferry-Church road repair	—	142 22	142 22
174, 184	Mavali south road repair	—	17 9	17 9
177, 187	Ithyady road repair	—	70 0	70 0
178, 181	Boat channel, Vallaikeni	—	122 44	122 44
180	Deepening channel and building two obelisks ...	—	9 75	9 75
183	Mavali-Periyathurai road repair	—	205 33	205 33
185	Vankala south road repair	—	10 0	10 0
193, 194	Roads in Tunnukkai repair	—	313 93	313 93
	Tunnukkai road	1,768 50	—	1,768 50
	Cost of tools ...	—	1,450 66	1,450 66
	Labour performed on minor roads	—	590 0	590 0
	Planting trees on roadsides	—	262 70	262 70
	Total ...	1,768 50	14,185 71	15,954 21
	MANNAR.			
	Principal Roads.			
	Yakkewai to Pesalai	11,496 51	2,753 54	14,250 5
	Coast road to Colombo	—	925 0	925 0
	Unexpended balance of votes of 1899	—	11 49	11 49
	Total ...	11,496 51	3,690 3	15,186 54

Service.	Treasury Money. Rs. c.	Road Ordinance Money. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
MANNAR.			
Minor Roads.			
Town roads ...	—	849 60	849 60
South Bar road	—	20 0	20 0
Talvupadu road	—	200 0	200 0
Erukkalampiddy bridge	—	414 12	414 12
Karisal road	—	110 45	110 45
Madu road	—	210 0	210 0
Kalladi to Mantai resthouse	—	10 0	10 0
Pallamadu road	—	74 87	74 87
Vellankulam to Tekilamavillu...	—	29 87	29 87
Vidaltaltivu to Manatkulam *viâ* Vilankuli	—	74 75	74 75
Iranai Iluppaikkulam to Pali-ar	149 75	—	149 75
Palampiddy to Iranai Iluppaikkulam	—	149 75	149 75
Mankulam to Mallavi	—	100 0	100 0
Arippu ford	—	24 0	24 0
Vankalai village road	—	100 0	100 0
Chilavatturai to Kangiar	—	60 0	60 0
Manalkulam to Arippu	—	180 0	180 0
Vankalai to Periyapilachchipotkeni	—	275 0	275 0
Chilavatturai to Periyapilachchipotkeni	300 0	—	300 0
Jungle clearing	—	38 75	38 75
	449 75	2,921 16	3,370 91
MULLAITTIVU.			
Principal Roads.			
Kokkavil to Galcandamadu	20,736 6	782 50	21,518 56
Central road to Mullaittivû New Trace	3,748 21	949 79	4,698 0
	24,484 27	1,732 29	26,216 56
MULLAITTIVU.			
Minor Roads.			
Mullaittivu to Kokkulai	—	39 0	39 0
Andankulam to Vadduvanveli...	—	6 0	6 0
Tanniyûttu to Kumulamunai ...	—	75 0	75 0
Puttukkudi-iruppu to Iraddaivaikal	—	—	—
Puttukkudi-iruppu to Mannakandal	—	20 0	20 0
Puttukkudi-iruppu to Mattalan	—	—	—
Kumulamunai to Nedunkeni	—	57 0	57 0
Mullaittivu town roads	—	120 0	120 0
Oddisuddan to Mannakandal	—	68 0	68 0
Oddisuddan to Nedunkeni	—	71 0	71 0
Oddisuddan to Kalikkadu	—	15 0	15 0
Tanduvan to Periyakulam	—	13 50	13 50
Nedunkeni to Kulankulam	—	90 0	90 0
Samalankulam to Nainamadu ...	—	89 0	89 0
Kanakarayankulam to Peraru ...	—	5 0	5 0
Pooverasankulam to Iranai Iluppaikulam	—	25 0	25 0
Pooverasankulam to Vengalacheddikulam	—	71 0	71 0
Olukkulam to Kappachchi	—	15 0	15 0
Omantai to Samalankulam	—	33 0	33 0
Nelukkulam to Mankulam	—	239 0	239 0
Vavuniya circular roads	—	405 0	405 0
Makilankulam to Iranai Iluppaikulam	241 22	—	241 22
Irampaikulam to Palaimoddai ...	—	70 0	70 0
Mundumurippu to Palaimoddai	—	50 0	50 0
Iratperiyakulam to Madukanda	158 78	24 0	182 78
Velikkulam to Mamadu	—	138 20	138 20
Piramanalankulam to Mamadu	—	27 50	27 50
Labour performed on minor roads	—	18 75	18 75
	400 0	1,784 95	2,184 95

Abstract of Money spent by the Public Works Department on Principal Roads.

		Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Jaffna	Treasury money	29,113 25	
	Road Ordinance money	25,551 64	
			54,664 89
Mannar	Treasury money	11,496 51	
	Road Ordinance money	3,690 3	
			15,186 54
Mullaittivu	Treasury money	24,484 27	
	Road Ordinance money	1,732 29	
			26,216 56
	Total ...		96,067 99

Abstract of Money spent by the Provincial and District Road Committees on Minor Roads and Buildings.

		Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Jaffna ...	Treasury money	1,768 50	
	Road Ordinance money	14,185 71	
			15,954 21
Mannar ...	Treasury money	449 75	
	Road Ordinance money	2,921 16	
			3,370 91
Mullaittivu ...	Treasury money	400 0	
	Road Ordinance money	1,784 95	
			2,184 95
Urgent and immediate repairs to resthouses in the Province (from Road Ordinance funds)		—	3,792 77
Repairs to markets (from Markets Fund)		—	827 73
		Total ...	26,130 57

Abstract of Total Money spent.

By Public Works Department	96,067 99
By Provincial Road Committee	26,130 57
Total ...	122,198 56

Resthouses. — A sum of Rs. 3,792·77 was spent on the repairs and improvements of the resthouses and madams in the Province.

Government Grant.—The Government grant of Rs. 600 allowed for 1900 was apportioned to Mannar and Mullaittivu as follows :—Mannar, Rs. 300 ; Mullaittivu, Rs. 300.

Provision was made in the Supply Bill of 1900 for Rs. 3,000 in favour of the Provincial Road Committee, Northern Province, for opening a road from Parantanvilakku to Tunnukkai. Of this, a sum of Rs. 1,768·50 was expended in opening and clearing 7 miles and 7 furlongs and levelling 4 miles and 5 furlongs of road. The remainder of the work was not done owing to the difficulty experienced in getting labour.

Owing to the rise in price of provisions and of labour it becomes increasingly difficult for this Committee to upkeep the roads properly on the existing one-third labour commutation. The Committee has to refuse to open roads, which are very necessary, for want of funds. It is becoming a serious question whether the existing rate of one rupee poll tax should not be increased, as the existing rate does not suffice for proper upkeep of roads, much more the opening and upkeep of new roads.

R. W. IEVERS,
Chairman.

MANNAR DISTRICT.

THE working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances continues satisfactory, as the following statement will show :—

	1899.		Percentage on B.	1900.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	25,094	—	—	25,396	—
2. Number in lists (B)	—	6,245	—	—	6,232	—
3. Effective in the district :—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·25	6,046		96·82	6,053		97·13
(b) Paid Rs. 2·50	5		·08	2		·03
(c) Laboured 6 days... ...	—		—	—		—
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	—		—	—		—
		6,051	96·90		6,055	97·16
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted	26		·41	37		·59
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	76		1·22	59		·95
(c) Committed to jail ...	—		—	—		—
(d) Fined	2		·03	1		·02
(e) Worked 24 days in labour centres	—		—	—		—
(f) Double entries, &c. ...	33		·54	6		·10
(g) Dead	44		·70	47		·75
		181	2·90		150	2·41
5. Not effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left the village	13		·20	27		·43
(b) Otherwise, not arrested ...	—		—	—		—
		13	·20		27	·43
		6,245	100		6,232	100

The percentage of effectives is higher than last year's, and as usual Mannar has the highest percentage in Ceylon.

No one has performed labour instead of commuting since 1875 or earlier.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Mannar, for 1900.

REVENUE.

	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1899	—	661 6
Commutation realized	7,577 50	
Government contribution in aid of minor works	300 0	
Amount received on account of relief labour roads	150 0	
Miscellaneous	34 95	
Unexpended balance remitted by Director of Public Works for 1899 ...	2 95	
		8,065 40
Total ...		8,726 46

EXPENDITURE.

	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Establishment	440 0	
Commission to division officers ...	1,053 47	
Miscellaneous	173 14	
		1,666 61
Principal Roads.		
Yakkawai to Pesalai ...	2,753 54	
Coast road to Colombo ...	925 0	
		3,678 54
Minor Roads.		
Mannar town roads ...	849 60	
South Bar road	20 0	
Talvupadu road	200 0	
Erukkalampiddi bridge ...	414 12	
Karisal road	110 45	
Madu road	210 0	
Kalladi to Mantai resthouse ...	10 0	
Pallamadu road	74 87	
Vellankulam to Tekilamavillu ...	29 87	
Vidaltaltivu-Manalkulam *via* Vilankuli	74 75	
Iranai Iluppaikulam to Pali-ar ...	149 75	
Palampiddi to Iranai Iluppaikulam	149 75	
Mankulam to Mallavi ...	100 0	
Arippu ford	24 0	
Vankalai village road ...	100 0	
Chilavatturai to Kangi-ar ...	60 0	
Mankulam to Arippu ...	180 0	
Vankalai to Periyapillachchipotkeni	275 0	
Chilavatturai to Periyapillachchipotkeni	300 0	
Jungle clearing	38 75	
		3,370 91
		8,716 6
Balance on December 31, 1900 ...	—	10 40
Total ...		8,726 46

As usually noted, the amount at the disposal of the District Road Committee for minor roads is sufficient only for jungle clearing and filling up ruts and holes. The balance of Rs. 661·06 carried forward from December, 1899, has been reduced to a balance of Rs. 10·40 in December, 1900. For this the thorough repair of the Erukkalampiddi causeway at a cost of Rs. 414·12 and the raising of part of the Silavatturai-Periyapillachchipotkeni road at a cost of Rs. 300 are responsible.

The Mannar town streets have been maintained in good order, and an extra street constructed leading from the South Bar road into the Panankaddikoddu quarter at a cost of Rs. 100.

The Public Works Department reports the following work on the principal roads :—" Yakkavai to Pesalai : length worked on 52·2 miles, metalling road, gravelling road, cutting side drains, clearing jungle, repairing culverts, upkeep of bungalows, supervision, repairing flood damages, levelling surface of natural portions of roads, &c. Coast road : length worked on 77·4 miles, repairing flood damages, gravelling, levelling road surface, clearing jungle, upkeep of bungalows, repairing culverts, &c." There is as yet no road to Mannar along which a carriage can be driven, but it is hoped that the Mannar-Madawachchi road will be made a good first class road at an early date.

B. CONSTANTINE,
Chairman.

Mannar, March 8, 1901.

MULLAITTIVU DISTRICT.

THE following comparative statement shows the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in 1899 and 1900 :—

	1899.		Percentage on B.	1900.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	13,925	—	—	13,925	—
2. Number on lists (B)	—	4,240	—	—	4,171	—
3. Effectives in the district :—						
(*a*) Paid Re. 1·25	3,893		91·82	3,888		93·21
(*b*) Paid Rs. 2·50	51		1·20	22		·53
(*c*) Laboured 6 days ...	15		·35	15		·36
(*d*) Laboured 12 days ...	—		—	—		—
		3,959	93·37		3,925	94·10
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(*a*) Exempted	107		2·52	79		1·90
(*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	45		1·06	31		·74
(*c*) Committed to jail ...	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Fined	2		·05	5		·12
(*e*) Double entries	71		1·68	76		1·82
(*f*) Dead	29		·68	25		·60
		254	5·99		216	5·18
5. Non-effectives :—						
(*a*) Reported to have left the village	21		·50	20		·48
(*b*) Otherwise, not arrested ...	6		·14	10		·24
		27	·64		30	·72

The decrease of sixty-nine men on the number on the list (B) is accounted for by the fact that a large number of survey coolies employed on the topographical survey in 1899 had left the district before the road tax was recovered for 1900.

The percentage of men on the list is 30, comparing favourably with that of Colombo District, which is only 24.

The results shown by the foregoing table are very satisfactory. No man was committed to jail as a defaulter; and only thirty men, that is 0·72 per cent. of the total number on the list—were non-effective. Many of these have probably paid elsewhere, but their whereabouts could not be traced.

The revenue and expenditure of the Committee are shown in the following statement:—

Revenue in 1900.	Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1900	1,181 72
Collection in money	4,915 0
Collection in labour	18 75
Government grant in aid of minor works	300 0
Government grant for upkeep of relief work roads	550 0
Miscellaneous receipts	0 1
Total ...	6,965 48

Expenditure in 1900.	Rs. c.
Salary of Committee clerk	360 0
Additional pay of bungalow-keepers	79 68
Commission to division officers	357 92
Pay of boatmen	156 25
Allowance of District Road Committee storekeepers	60 0
Contribution to principal roads	1,732 29
Expenditure on minor roads	2,184 95
Commission to headmen for supervising work on minor roads ...	109 14
Miscellaneous charges	200 85
Watering ornamental trees	107 50
Value of tools and charges for transport of same	271 70
Unexpended balance of Government grants remitted to the Chairman, Provincial Road Committee, Northern Province	65 73
Balance carried forward	1,279 47
Total ...	6,965 48

The particulars of the expenditure on minor works are as follows:—

	Road Ordinance Funds. Rs. c.	Government Grant. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Jungle clearing on 187½ miles of minor roads ...	567 75	95 0	
Repairing culverts at Vavuniya	335 0	—	
	902 75	95 0	997 75
Sloping rivers, alavakkais, repairing, levelling, and cutting deviations:—			
Tanniyuttu to Kumulamunai	60 0	—	
Putukkudi-iruppu to Mannalkandal ...	20 0	—	
Mullaittivu town roads	120 0	—	
Oddusuddan to Mannalkandal	50 0	—	
Oddusuddan to Nedunkeni	50 0	—	
Kulankulam to Nedunkeni	60 0	—	
Nainamadu to Chamalankulam	65 0	—	
Puvarasankulam to Vengalacheddikulam ...	50 0	—	
Nelukkulam to Mankulam	200 0	—	
Makilankulam to Iranai Iluppaikulam ...	—	191 22	
Irampaikkulam to Palaimoddai	49 0	—	
Mundumurippu to Palaimoddai	35 0	—	
Iratperiyakulam to Madukanda	—	113 78	
Velikkulam to Mamadu	123 20	—	
	882 20	305 0	1,187 20
Total ...			2,184 95

Markets.

REVENUE.	Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1900... ...	529 47	Re-thatching and fencing	44 0
Collection on account of Mullaittivu market	150 0	Cementing floor of the Mullaittivu market ...	200 0
Collection on account of Tanniyuttu market	116 0	Balance carried forward... ...	551 47
Total ...	795 47	Total ...	795 47

The floor of the Mullaittivu market was cemented at a cost of Rs. 400, and the Tanniyuttu market was re-thatched and fenced at a cost of Rs. 44.

J. O'K. MURTY,
Chairman.

Mullaittivu, February 6, 1901.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

THE statement of receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee and of the District Road Committees, with the annual reports of the Chairmen of the District Road Committees, are annexed, together with a statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in the Southern Province for 1900.

Resthouses.—Considerable additions and improvements were carried out during the year in Matara, Tissa, Wirawila, Walasmulla, and Ambalantota. The new resthouse at Urubokka was completed in April, and the native resthouse at Tangalla was nearly completed at the end of the year. A vote of Rs. 1,709·70 was passed in July for a new kitchen and stables at Deniyaya, and as they were urgently required the amount was advanced by the District Road Committee, Matara, the funds of the Provincial Road Committee being already fully appropriated. A scale of fees for the native resthouses at Hambantota and Tangalla was approved by the Committee (*vide* annexure).

The Committee met four times during the year.

The term of the existing Committee expired at the end of 1900, and the following gentlemen were appointed to serve for the year 1901:—The Government Agent (Chairman); the Provincial Engineer, Public Works Department; Messrs. H. R. Dobree, F. H. de Vos, C. P. Hayley, E. R. Gooneratne, Mudaliyar, and Magdon Ismail.

GEORGE M. FOWLER,
Chairman.

Galle, March 26, 1901.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee, Southern Province, Galle, for the Year 1900.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1900	— ...	2,148 34
Resthouse collections	4,440 86	
Resthouse funds: contributions from District Committees	14,982 50	
Refund by the Government of tolls levied on minor roads ...	11,613 0	
Grant in aid of minor works	400 0	
Miscellaneous receipts	220 16	
Value of articles sold, &c.	82 34	
Contribution from District Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment	1,100 0	
Advance from District Road Committee, Matara, on account of additions, &c., to Deniyaya Resthouse	1,709 70	
		34,548 56
Total ...	—	36,696 90
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries of resthouse-keepers, &c.	4,853 0	
Equipment	1,829 2	
Amount expended for upkeep, repair, and improvement of resthouses	11,076 26	
Toll grants: amount remitted to District Committees ...	11,613 0	
Grant in aid of minor works paid to District Committee, Hambantota	400 0	
Supervision of resthouses	480 0	
New resthouse, Urubokka	1,332 48	
Native resthouse at Tangalla (on account)	1,630 0	
Miscellaneous charges	235 9	
Establishment	1,100 0	
		34,548 85
Balance on December 31, 1900 ...	—	2,148 5
Total	— ...	36,696 90

Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances, Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1884, in the Southern Province for 1900.

1.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns	111,690
2.	Discharged liability	99,431
3.	Accounted for otherwise as having discharged liability	10,284
4.	Unaccounted for on 31st December, 1900	1,975

Scale of Fees for the Native Resthouses at Hambantota and Tangalla.

Each person occupying any portion of the resthouse	Rs. c.	Each Bed, or Sofa used as a bed, without linen, for Twelve Hours or under.	For Stabling each Horse.		For each Bullock.	For each pair of Bullocks.	For each Vehicle.
			If brought within the Resthouse Premises.				
			For any length of time up to Twelve Hours.	Twelve and up to Twenty-four Hours.	Any time up to Twelve Hours.	Any time up to Twelve Hours.	Up to Twenty-four Hours.
For less than an hour ...	0 5						
For one hour and not over three hours ...	0 15						
For any period over three hours and not exceeding twenty-four hours ...	0 25	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Children under 12 years of age charged half price		0 15	0 10	0 15	0 5	0 10	0 10

GALLE DISTRICT.

A COMPARATIVE statement is annexed showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during 1899 and 1900 :—

	1899.		Percentage on B.	1900.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	187,040	—	—	187,040	—
2. Number on lists (B)	—	46,862	—	—	48,099	—
3. Effectives in the district :—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·50	41,397		88·34	43,448		90·33
(b) Paid Rs. 3	672		1·43	449		·93
(c) Laboured 6 days	32		·07	36		·07
(d) Laboured 12 days	—		—	1		·02
		42,101	89·84		43,934	91·35
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted	1,465		3·12	1,364		2·84
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	2,192		4·68	1,883		3·91
(c) Committed to jail	7		·01	18		·04
(d) Fined	21		·04	38		·08
(e) Double entries, &c.	321		·69	348		·72
(f) Dead	158		·34	179		·37
		4,164	8·88		3,830	7·96
5. Non-effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left the village ...	340		·72	324		·67
(b) Otherwise, not arrested ...	257		·55	11		·02
		597	1·27		335	·69

It shows continued improvement, the number unaccounted for at the end of the year being particularly satisfactory.

The statement of revenue and expenditure during 1900 is annexed, also a detailed statement of expenditure on the several minor roads and on special works :—

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1900 ...	—	7,984 23
Commutation realized in money ...	66,519 0	
Do. in labour ...	57 0	
Arrears of previous year recovered		66,576 0
in 1900	19 50	
Deposit account	687 0	
Miscellaneous receipts ...	57 0	
Toll grants	4,150 0	
		71,489 50
Total ...	—	79,473 73

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Amount paid on account of principal roads and resthouses in money ...	28,734 96	
Amount expended on Rs. c. minor roads in money ...30,927 17		
Amount expended in labour 57 0		
	30,984 17	
Salaries of establishment, commission to division officers, &c. ...	14,851 30	
Stationery and printed forms ...	631 74	
Cost of tools	590 79	
Deposits withdrawn ...	687 50	
Office contingencies and travelling allowance	547 31	
		77,027 77
Balance on December 31, 1900...	—	2,445 96
Total ...	—	79,473 73

List of Minor Roads in the Galle District.

No. of Estimate.	Name of Road.	Mileage.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c
	Section I.			
1.	Old street	¾	49 78	
2.	Circular road	3½	299 78	
3.	Bentota to Uragaha, 1st section	4	299 37	
				648 93
	Section II.			
4.	Bentota to Uragaha, 2nd section	4¾	230 0	
5.	Kosgoda to Elpitiya ...	11¾	1,099 60	
				1,329 60
	Section III.			
6.	Ambalangoda to Elpitiya ...	10½	1,798 65	
7.	Randomba cross road ...	¾	95 50	
8.	Elpitiya to Pitigala ...	10½	656 80	
9.	Karandeniya to Batapola ...	5¼	543 75	
				3,094 70
	Section IV.			
10.	Madampe to Gonapinuwala ...	8½	798 90	
11.	Halpatota to Batapola ...	6	449 0	
12.	Alutwala to Ampegama ...	1	60 0	
13.	Ambana road extension ...	8	295 0	
				1,602 90
	Section V.			
14.	Hirimbura to Baddegama ...	9¼	1,299 89	
15.	Sandarawela to Wanduramba	6¼	389 75	
16.	Ratgama to Dodangoda ...	4¾	435 55	
17.	Baddegama to Wakwella towpath	10	50 0	
18.	Wakwella to Dodangoda (foot road)	4	129 60	
				2,304 79

No. of Estimate.	Name of Road.	Mileage.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
	Section VI.			
19.	Uluwitike to Hapugala ...	2	118 0	
20.	Kitulampitiya to Batuwantudawa	1¾	70 0	
21.	Bope to Wataraka ...	1¼	97 0	
22.	Municipal limits to Wakwella	3½	497 95	
23.	Gintota to Wakwella ...	3½	397 96	
24.	Kitulampitiya to Hapugala ...	1¾	245 0	
				1,425 91
	Section VII.			
25.	Municipal limits to Kurunduwatta	3½	1,047 35	
26.	Morris' road to Bataduwa	2	148 15	
27.	Akmimana to Poddala ...	4½	348 80	
28.	Akmimana to Pinnaduwa	2	147 20	
				1,691 50
	Section VIII.			
29.	Udugama junction to Imaduwa	8¾	1,062 55	
30.	Imaduwa to Ahangama ...	7	925 80	
31.	Borale tank road ...	½	50 0	
				2,038 35
	Section IX.			
32.	Pilane to Habaraduwa ...	3¾	359 45	
33.	Unawatuna to Hinatigala	3½	297 85	
34.	Unawatuna to Talpe ...	1¾	94 50	
35.	Katukurunda to Angulugaha	3¾	350 0	
				1,101 80
	Section X.			
36.	Ganegoda to Wanduramba	5	947 50	
37.	Wanduramba to Udugama	12	793 70	
38.	Wanduramba to Nagoda ...	3½	150 0	
				1,891 20
	Section XI.			
39.	Udugama to Hinidüma (bridle road)	10	100 0	
40.	Hiniduma to Dehigaspe (cart road and bridle road)	18	480 40	
41.	Towpath Baddegama to Hiniduma towpath	30	639 10	
				1,223 50
	Ferries.			
42.	Madu-ganga Hiniduma Kannaliya Udugama Mapalagama Homedolla	—	...	250 0
43.	Bridges and culverts	—	...	1,988 28
44.	Opata extension	—	...	995 0
45.	Tools	—	...	590 79
			Total ...	22,177 25

	Mileage.
Cart roads ...	182½
Bridle roads ...	20
Towpath ...	40

Statement of Special Works.

No. of Estimate.	Name of Road.	Amount. Rs. c.
1.	Metalling wheeled tracks ...	1,495 25
2.	Amugoda bridge ...	995 85
3.	Renewing unsafe culverts in district	975 0
4.	Bridges, Hinidum pattu ...	990 20
5.	Yakkalamulla bridge ...	999 70
6.	Mawadawila bridge on Ratgama-Dodangoda road	981 10
7.	Platform bridges and culverts on Elpitiya to Pitigala road...	786 25
8.	Batapola bridge ...	593 31
9.	Puhulduwa bridge on Sandarawala-Wanduramba road (on account)	208 68
10.	Rukmalagoda bridge on Wanduramba to Udugama road (on account)	310 70
11.	For repair of twelve culverts...	468 0
12.	Metaramba bridge on Unawatura-Hinatigala road	593 67
	Total ...	9,397 71

The report of the Superintendent of Minor Roads is annexed.

The extension of the road through Hinidum pattu has made satisfactory progress.

GEORGE M. FOWLER,
Chairman.

Galle March 26, 1901.

REPORT ON THE MINOR ROADS IN GALLE DISTRICT FOR 1900.

No addition was made to the mileage, which stands as follows :—

182½ miles cart road.
20 miles bridle road.
40 miles clearing of river bank.
5 ferries.

The cost of superficial repairs is the same as in the previous year, amounting to about Rs. 80 per mile. The cart traffic has not been so heavy through the lesser output of plumbago throughout the district, but, on the other hand, the abnormal amount of rain that fell during the latter half of the year (over 30 per cent. on average) did enormous surface damage to every road, and in two instances (Elpitiya to Pitigalla and Kottowa to Imaduwa) small supplementary sums were voted to fill in the impassable gaps. What is now most needed on all important minor roads is the metalling of wheel tracks; the progress in this direction is at present slow.

Bridges and Culverts.—Under this head there has been, I am glad to report, good progress. Permanent masonry abutments have been built to the following bridges that only had dangerous earth approaches before, and at the same time the woodwork of each bridge was renewed:—Metaramba, Amugoda, Mawadawilla, Batapola, Indipolagoda, Dikhena, and Nagoda (this bridge had one abutment built only, for want of funds the other to be built during 1901). Yakkallamulla, the abutments of which were built during 1898 and 1899, has now had steel joists, each 37 feet long, put in position, and the bridge has since been flood-swept repeatedly and no damage was done. In former years the wooden platform went away bodily.

Forty-one single and three double wedge stone culverts were built in place of old, dangerous, broken down cross drains. There are of course still large numbers of new culverts wanted. Towards the close of the year it was found that the timber of the two large bridges, Puhulduwa and Rukmallegoda, was not safe; Rs. 600 and Rs. 750 were voted. The timber is now ready, and the bridges will be finished early in 1901.

Extension of the Opata Road—Progress during the year in bridges and culverts was as follows :—Three bridges (abutments and timber work) and forty-four culverts, leaving a balance of a few culverts and three more bridges. When these are built, there will be earthwork, rockwork, and road formation over 8 miles to make the road passable for carts to Opata.

Towpath.—This is really the clearing of the right bank of the Gin-ganga, and fixing up edandas over the streams running into the river. The bank is cleared once a year, and when erosion occurs the bank is cleared further back. The floods of last year have carried away great pieces of the bank, but there is nothing that the Committee can do to prevent this. The villagers, I must say, are very tolerant in allowing the bank to be cleared, as this no doubt helps to cause erosion. The whole length of the path has gardens. A large number of edandas were put in this year of na, but there are still dozens of gaps that are kept going with cocoanut wood edandas until they can be replaced with na.

The five ferries, where boats are put down at certain convenient places along the river and left in charge of a caretaker on Rs. 2·50 per mensem, have been greatly appreciated by the villagers.

Labour troubles have not ceased. Rates are high, and only "shuck" coolies turn out for 30-35 cents per day. Material has also gone up in value. A great drawback now in working minor roads is the great distance gravel has to be transported, there being no Crown lands available.

JNO. W. ERSKINE,
Superintendent of Minor Roads.

MATARA DISTRICT.

THE usual comparative percentage statement is annexed showing the working of the Road Ordinance for 1899 and 1900 :—

	1899.		Percentage on B.	1900.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	167,079	—	—	167,079	—
2. Number on lists (B)	—	40,782	—	—	41,455	—
3. Effectives in the district :—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·50	32,612		79·96	34,739		83·79
(b) Paid Rs. 3	741		1·81	653		1·57
(c) Laboured 6 days	653		1·60	363		·87
(d) Laboured 12 days	13		·03	14		·03
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—		34,019	83·41		35,769	86·28
(a) Exempted	2,510		6·15	2,277		5·49
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	1,966		4·82	1,803		4·34
(c) Committed to jail	11		·02	7		·01
(d) Fined	2		—	3		—
(e) Double entries, &c.	448		1·09	318		·76
(f) Dead	111		·27	143		·34
5. Non-effective :—		5,048	12·37		4,551	10·97
(a) Reported to have left the village ...	1,683		4·12	1,135		2·73
(b) Otherwise, not arrested ...	32		·07	—		—
		1,715	4·20		1,135	2·73

The number of effectives shows an increase of 1,750.

2. The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure of 1900 :—

RECEIPTS.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1900 ...	—	—	11,402 46
Commutation realized in money and labour ...	54,082 37	583 99	54,666 36
Arrears of previous years collected in 1900 ...	1,120 50		
Miscellaneous receipts ...	12 0		
Toll grant	7,463 0		
Government grant on account of culverts ...	1,000 0	—	9,595 50
		Total ...	75,664 32
EXPENDITURE.			
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads and resthouses ...	24,113 95	273 62	24,387 57
Amount expended on minor works ...	25,459 68	310 37	25,770 5
Salaries of establishment and commission to division officers, &c.	10,024 83		
Miscellaneous charges	2,136 80		
Advanced to Provincial Road Committee on account of Deniyaya resthouse ...	1,709 70	—	13,871 33
			64,028 95
		Balance on December 31, 1900 ...	11,635 37
		Total ...	75,664 32

3. The sum of Rs. 1,000 granted by Government was expended in constructing twenty culverts on the Mulatiyana-Urubokka road in Morowak korale.

4. Out of the balance shown as unexpended at the close of the year, a sum of Rs. 7,697·37 represents money due to division officers as commission and for works in progress.

5. The following statement shows the expenditure on minor roads during the year :—

Name of Road.	Length in Miles.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Four Gravets.			
Madiha road	3	199 86	
Gabadawidiya-Weliweriya	2¾	748 77	
Naimana road	5	514 18	1,462 81
Weligam Korale.			
Weligama-Telijjawila, including Polwatta road ...	11	2,685 87	
Telijjawila-Akuressa	5	524 93	
Matara-Telijjawila	8	1,199 78	
Borala road	6	199 21	
Henagama road	5	198 84	
Korahana road	7	449 76	
Kotawila road	5	275 62	
Kolaedanda road	2	49 70	
Culverts on Maliduwa road	—	255 0	5,838 71
Wellaboda Pattu.			
Meddewatta-Hunnadeniya	9	908 74	
Aparekka road	7	296 55	
Dondra streets	2	149 32	
Madawala road	2	100 49	
Pategama road	2	100 48	
Road to Gandara bay	½	78 95	1,634 53
Gangaboda Pattu.			
Tihagoda-Akuressa *viâ* Kamburupitiya ...	14½	2,494 63	
Kamburupitiya-Kirinda	7	499 4	
Kamburupitiya *viâ* Ellewela to Hakmana ...	10	398 60	
Kadduwa road	9	1,128 44	4,520 71
Kandaboda Pattu.			
Hakmana-Walasmulla	7½	990 36	
Kamburupitiya-Makandura	6	1,298 77	
Makandura-Mulatiyana	5	997 98	
Mulatiyana-Denagama	8	699 60	3,986 71
Morawak Korale.			
Kotapola-Urubokka	12	1,792 62	
Old Morawak korale road	12	881 26	
Mulatiyana-Urubokka	18	2,647 82	
Beralapanatara-Deniyaya	6	199 51	
Ensalwatta road	2½	50 0	
Anningkanda-Wiharahena	4	50 0	5,621 21
Construction of premanent culverts ...	—	965 0	
Upkeep of bridges	—	1,712 37	
Milestones	—	28 0	2,705 37
		Total ...	25,770 5

District Road Committee's Office,
Matara, March 1, 1901.

W. E. DAVIDSON,
Chairman.

29(r)01

HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT.

THE following comparative statement shows the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in the Hambantota District in 1900 as compared with 1899 :—

	1899.		Percentage on B.	1900.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	89,091	—	—	89,091	—
2. Number on lists (B)	—	21,616	—	—	22,136	—
3. Effectives in the district :—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·50	17,752		82·12	18,601		84·01
(b) Paid Rs. 3	192		·88	190		·85
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	1,261		5·83	906		4·09
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	48		·22	31		·14
		19,253	89·06		19,728	89·12
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted	1,123		5·14	1,075		4·85
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	624		2·88	682		3·08
(c) Committed to jail ...	14		·06	16		·07
(d) Fined	8		·03	14		·06
(e) Double entries	126		·58	33		·14
(f) Dead	214		·99	83		·37
5. Non-effective :—		2,109	9·75		1,903	8·59
(a) Reported to have left the village	130		·59	—		—
(b) Otherwise, not arrested ...	124		·58	505		2·28
		254	1·17		505	2·28

The minor roads in the district are all either gravel or natural surface, and the continuous rain experienced during the last six months of the year rendered their maintenance for traffic somewhat difficult. Mr. Brunton, however, by constant attention, succeeded in preventing any stoppage.

All the old bridges require renewal, and more culverts also are wanted. Funds will not permit of their all being taken in hand at once, but the two large bridges at Kahawatta and Buweligoda were rebuilt and additional culverts provided.

A new native resthouse was built at Tangalla, and is a good piece of work. All the resthouses, except Tangalla, Ranna, and Hambantota, had substantial additions and improvements carried out on them.

The following is the report of Mr. Brunton, the Superintendent of Minor Roads :—

I regret to have to report that towards the close of the year the roads in the district have got into rather bad condition, owing to the abnormal wet weather experienced since June last, rain having commenced on the 5th of that month and continued more or less till the end of the year. During that time the roads had not once the chance of drying, and with unusually heavy timber and other traffic over them have cut up in places, more especially on steep gradients, and in the vicinity of bazaars, where carts are in the habit of stopping. In these places the struggle in starting again with a heavy load has resulted in deep ruts and holes, but the roads generally have stood the severe strain remarkably well, and traffic has never in any instance been stopped. I will be able to put the roads in order again as soon as the fine weather sets in.

Bridges and Culverts.—The Kahawatta bridge (at 1½ milepost), Beliatta-Katuwana road, 70 ft. span on piles with masonry abutments, has been entirely rebuilt this year on the upkeep vote of Rs. 2,000.

Nine new masonry culverts have been built, and the existing masonry ones kept in order during the year. About twenty more masonry culverts are required to replace temporary ones, principally between Kirama and Katuwana.

A special vote of Rs. 1,135·24 was sanctioned in August for rebuilding the Buweligoda bridge near the 12th milepost on Beliatta-Katuwana road. It is a pile bridge of 60 ft. span with masonry abutments. The work was completed in November.

I have submitted an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,764·33 for rebuilding the Veliamuna bridge near the 10th milepost on the same road, and would recommend its being taken up as soon as funds are available, as it is in a very shaky state, and only propped up temporarily. I have also submitted estimates for rebuilding four other bridges (averaging 30 ft. span each) on this road, and would recommend their being taken in hand as soon as possible (since sanctioned in 1901).

Resthouses.—Considerable additions and improvements have been made to the Walasmulla resthouse at a cost of Rs. 1,283. A new stable has been built of sun-dried brick, roofed with tiles on sawn timber.

A new roof has been put on the kitchen of tiles on sawn timber, and the verandahs paved with brick edged with cut stone.

A new bathroom and earth closet have been built of sun-dried brick, roofed with tiles on sawn timber, and the floors paved with brick pointed in cement. The bungalow verandah and passage to the bathroom have also been paved with brick edged with cut stone.

All of the resthouses in the district have been kept in thorough repair, and the compounds of each have been properly fenced and fitted with elegant sawn timber gates, hung to masonry pillars, with the exception of those at Weerawila and Tissamaharama, which were delayed owing to wet weather, and difficulty in getting masons to go there. They will, however, be taken in hand as soon as men can be procured.

Native Resthouse, Tangalla.—A native resthouse has been built, but owing to some minor details not being completed, it has not yet been taken over from the contractor. The cost is Rs. 2,738.

In addition to the resthouses mentioned by the Superintendent of Minor Roads, the following resthouses also underwent extensive alterations and improvements :—

(1) Ambalantota : two new bathrooms and alterations to bedroom, Rs. 860.
(2) Weerawila : large new half-walled room in front, alterations to bedrooms, two new bathrooms, and repairs to stables and outhouses, Rs. 1,150.
(3) Tissa : the very large single bedroom has been done away with, and two rooms of ample size substituted, with bathrooms attached to each, Rs. 950.

I annex a comparative statement of revenue and expenditure of the Committee for last five years, with a detailed statement of receipts and expenditure and work done on minor roads in 1900 :—

Statement showing Revenue and Expenditure from 1896 to 1900.

Year.	Revenue. Rs. c.	Expenditure. Rs. c.
1896	26,592 82	24,813 57
1897	26,892 66	24,836 1
1898	27,551 42	27,259 40
1899	29,884 93	31,876 93
1900	30,422 91	31,085 54

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Committee of Hambantota for the Year 1900.

	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
RECEIPTS.			
Balance on January 1, 1900	—	—	2,766 17
Commutation realized in money and labour	28,510 50	1,452 0	29,962 50
Miscellaneous receipts	60 41	—	60 41
Government contribution in aid of minor roads	400 0	—	400 0
			33,189 8
EXPENDITURE.			
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads and resthouses	6,440 63	18 0	6,458 63
Amount expended on minor works	17,090 4	1,434 0	18,524 4
Miscellaneous charges	1,116 72	—	1,116 72
Salaries of establishment, commission to division officers, &c.	4,986 15	—	4,986 15
			31,085 54
Balance on December 31, 1900			2,103 54
			33,189 8

List of Minor Roads and the Sums expended on their Upkeep.

Name of Road.	Length in Miles.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
West Giruwa Pattu.			
Tangalla streets	2	633 92	
Beliatta-Katuwana	19	2,391 26	
Beliatta-Getamanna	5½	676 65	
Tangalla-Wiraketiya	11	1,905 70	
Ranna-Wiraketiya	10	1,275 98	
Walasmulla-Wiraketiya	4½	598 97	
Dammulla-Wiraketiya	6½	777 81	
Talahaganwaduwa-Miella	2	454 99	
Marakoliya-Walganeliya	3	311 73	
			9,027 1
East Giruwa Pattu.			
Hatagala-Katuwana	23	1,731 52	
Ambalantota-Nonagama	3	249 92	
			1,981 44
Magam Pattu.			
Ambalantota-Wanduruppe	1½	118 31	
Ambalantota-Koggala	8	409 45	
Sittrakala-Koggala	8	372 60	
Hambantota streets	1½	1,149 99	
Lewaya road	1¾	269 82	
Maha Lewaya-Migahajandura	19	399 0	
			2,719 17
		Total	13,727 62

Hambantota, March 15, 1901.

B. HORSBURGH,
Chairman.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

BATTICALOA DISTRICT.

THE comparative statements of collections of the two Districts of Batticaloa and Trincomalee are given in the two reports attached.

In the Batticaloa District there was a slight increase in collections at single rate, though the percentage on number of taxpayers was less. This was, however, more than made up in the collections at double rate. The percentage on the total of single and double rate payments and performance of labour is the highest yet obtained in the district. Punishment of defaulters by fines and imprisonment is less.

Comparative Statement of the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in the Batticaloa District for 1899 and 1900.

	1899.		Percentage on B.	1900.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	122,573	—	—	122,573	—
2. Number on lists (B)	—	28,669	—	—	29,428	—
3. Effective in the district :—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·50	23,944		83·54	24,094		81·87
(b) Paid Rs. 3	1,251		4·36	2,072		7·04
(c) Laboured 6 days	159		·55	172		·58
(d) Laboured 12 days	—		—	—		—
		25,354	88·43		26,338	89·49
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liabilities :—						
(a) Exempted	1,088		3·79	965		3·27
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	627		2·19	630		2·14
(c) Committed to jail	35		·12	5		·1
(d) Fined Rs. 10	39		·13	14		·4
(e) Worked 24 days in labour centres ...	—		—	—		—
(f) Double entries	366		1·27	224		96
(g) Dead ...	320		1·16	279		94
		2,475	8·63		2,117	7·19
5. Non-effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left the district ...	840		3·27	973		3·30
(b) Otherwise not accounted for ...	—		—	—		—
		840	3·27		973	3·30

Annexed is a statement of revenue and expenditure for the year :—

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1900	—	5,812 64
Commutation realized in money ...	42,355 50	
Do. in labour ...	282 0	
		42,637 50
Resthouse collections ...	—	1,664 73
Miscellaneous receipts ...	—	1,947 16
Government contribution on account of resthouse-keepers' salaries	—	900 0
Government grant in aid of minor works	—	1,500 0
		54,462 3

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Amount expended on account of principal roads, resthouses, and canals :—		
In money	16,578 0	
In labour	139 50	
		16,717 50
Amount expended on minor works :—		
In money	12,942 66	
In labour	142 50	
		13,085 16
Repair of resthouses, &c. ...	—	3,766 95
Salaries of establishment, commission to division officers, &c. ...	—	7,036 63
Pay of resthouse-keepers ...	—	2,865 80
Miscellaneous	—	3,844 42
By amount remitted to the Director of Public Works for building a new resthouse at Sengaladdi ...	—	6,800 0
		54,116 46
Balance	—	345 57
		54,462 3

A statement is also given of the minor roads, with the mileage and vote sanctioned for each. They were maintained in fair order, though larger votes for the more important ones would have kept them in a better state of efficiency.

Four new tracks were opened during the year :—

(1) Kaluvanchikudyiruppu towards the sea : 1 mile, newly constructed and gravelled as a cart road. Half the cost borne by the proprietor of Loxton and Palm lands cocoanut estates, as it benefited his properties as much as the villages.

(2) Komari to Thimita : jungle cut and opened as a natural surface cart track.

(3) Punanai to boundary of North-Central Province: 4 miles jungle cleared and made into a natural surface cart track.

(4) Akkaraipattu to Kongaspitiya boundary of Province of Uva, 15 miles : partially converted into a natural surface cart track, the rest into a tavalan track.

List of Minor Roads, Batticaloa District.

No.	Name of Roads.	Miles.	Amount. Rs.	c.	No.	Name of Roads.	Miles.	Amount. Rs.	c.
1.	Valaichenai-Kalkuda ...	2¾	995	25	20.	Nadane-Devilanne ...	10	100	0
2.	Eravur-Punnakuda ...	3½	505	51	21.	Mandur-Navalaar ...	26	242	0
3.	Uranie-Valaieravu ...	2	170	60	22.	Kalmunai to sea ...	½	50	0
4.	Veechikalmunai-St. Ann's ...	½	163	24	23.	Saindamaruthu to sea ...	½	199	93
5.	Chetukuda-Valaeravu ...	1	102	0	24.	Karativu village and Temple road	1½	305	85
6.	Chetukuda-Tuminiltativu ...	1	97	50	25.	Nindur road ...	1	463	95
7.	Vavunativu-Ichchantivu ...	1¼	32	0	26.	Oluvil to sea ...	1	374	8
8.	Vavunativu-Tumpalamcholai	12½	516	31	27.	Palamunai-Mullikulam ...	3	99	86
9.	Vavunativu-Karadipuval ...	2¼	48	0	28.	Attalaichenai to sea ...	¼	98	64
10.	Vavunativu-Karadiyanaar ...	8	81	96	29.	Mandur-Samanturai ...	11	395	7
11.	Vavunativu-Mandur ...	14½	666	48	30.	Samanturai-Veeramunai ...	1	528	29
12.	Kattankuddi village road ...	½	934	1	31.	Samanturai-Amparai ...	14	160	1
13.	Kurinchamunai-Unnichchai...	10½	120	0	32.	Samanturai-Nelluchenai ...	3	108	63
14.	Manmunai-Mavadimunmari...	8	718	2	33.	Akkaraipattu to Province of Uva	27	336	27
15.	Cheddipalayam to Puluganawa	10½	242	79	34.	Punanai to North-Central Province	5	100	0
16.	Kaluvangikuddy sea ...	1	728	75	35.	Bintenna village road ...	12	217	0
17.	Padiruppu-Nadane ...	4	238	52	36.	Komari-Thimita ...	1	100	0
18.	Paddiruppu-Ondachchimadam	5	403	20					
19.	Eruvil-Kurumanvelli ...	½	30	0		Total ...	206¾	10,673	72

Annexed is a report of the Superintendent of Minor Roads :—

New Roads.—Four new and important roads were added in 1900, namely, (1) Kaluvangikuddi to sea, (2) Komari to Thimita, (3) Punanai to the boundary of the North-Central Province, and (4) Akkaraipattu to Kongaspitiya in the Province of Uva.

The first branches off from the 16th mile on the South Coast road and terminates at the sea; it had been a sandy road, one mile long, which was gravelled with a 6-inch clay-bottom, and a wooden bridge of 10 feet in length constructed on it. A row of one-foot cement concrete pipes was also laid as an outlet of a small water-course on the same road. The second was a footpath, which was made to deviate, cleared off the jungle, and the surface levelled to admit of cart traffic. It branches off from the 56th mile on the South Coast road to the south of the resthouse at Komari and, leading *viâ* Thimita, terminates at the sea. The third was a new tracing opened to a distance of 5 miles from Punanai to the boundary of the North-Central Province. And the fourth was a bridle path opened to a distance of 9 miles from Akkaraipattu to Kongaspitiya, a village in the Province of Uva.

The last two roads, leading to the neighbouring Provinces, are intended to be of natural surface with the approaches to the waterways evenly sloped to facilitate cart traffic. Although these two roads were taken in hand so late in the year as September, yet a fair portion of the work was done during the short time available before the rainy season set in. The unexpended balances were accordingly voted for this year. These roads are expected to be completed in 1901, when the expensive transport of salt, rice, dried fish, &c., by tavalams will be superseded by the comparatively cheap cart traffic.

Construction and Upkeep.—The other roads have received fair attention, both in regard to construction and upkeep.

Of the 206¾ miles of roads on which work has been done, 20¼ miles come under the head of Construction, and the remaining 186½ miles under that of Upkeep.

The construction includes laying clay, coral stones, and gravel over the sandy surface of roads, besides clearing jungle and levelling the roads to an easy gradient.

On the sandy road leading from Kalkuda to Valaichenai coral stone was used as a foundation for the road and found to answer the purpose well. It firmly adheres to the gravel laid over it, and with a coat of gravel annually the roads will be quite good for the average cart traffic on them.

Bridges and Culverts.—It will be observed that when compared with last year more money has been spent this year on gravelling the roads, both with and without clay-bottom, than on constructing bridges and culverts.

On the Vavunativu-Mandur road two bridges, 40 and 65 feet long respectively, were fitted newly with timber platforms and wooden piles. The brick masonry abutments and wing-walls of these bridges were repaired.

Within a mile from Akkaraipattu on the former Irrakkamam, now Kongaspitiya, road, the platforms of the two wooden bridges at Pattiadipuddi had been renewed to the lengths of 49 and 54 feet respectively.

Two one-foot cement concrete pipe culverts were built on the Samanturai and Kaluvangikudi roads as small flood outlets.

Four footbridges or edandas were erected over the waterways on the Kalkuda-Valaichenai road, and eleven of a similar type were constructed on the Varunativu-Tumpalamcholai road over the rapid streams that inundate the fertile paddy fields of Manmunai north.

None of the minor roads have been taken over by Government yet. The expenditure on maintenance of the small road between Valaichenai and Kalkuda is increasing annually in consequence of the heavier cart traffic on it. It will have to be given up as a cart road, as the Committee is not justified in devoting such a large proportion of its revenue to its upkeep at the cost of other roads. The other roads of which the Provincial Road Committee should be relieved have been given in the report of last year.

Resthouses.—There are fourteen resthouses in the Batticaloa and six in the Trincomalee Districts. They were all maintained in as good order as funds would allow, though great difficulty is experienced in engaging good keepers for the outlying resthouses. Two new resthouses have been erected, one at Sengaladi in the Batticaloa and the other at Kanthalai in the Trincomalee District, the cost of both being met by Government, with a contribution of Rs. 2,000 from the Committee for the former. New resthouses are urgently needed at Kalmunai, Akkaraipattu, and Pottuvil, in place of the present uncomfortable and cramped buildings.

C. A. MURRAY,
Chairman.

TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT.

THE annexed statement shows the working of the Ordinance in 1899 and 1900 :—

Particulars.	1899.		Percentage on B.	1900.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	14,811	—	—	14,811	—
2. Number on lists (B)	—	3,998	—	—	4,153	—
3. Effective in the district :—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·50	3,506		87·70	3,670		88·36
(b) Paid Rs. 3	12		·50	7		·16
(c) Laboured 6 days	192		4·80	167		4·02
(d) Laboured 12 days	—		—	—		—
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—		3,710	93·00		3,844	92·54
(a) Exempted	79		1·98	85		2·04
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	62		1·55	56		1·34
(c) Committed to jail	2		·05	—		—
(d) Fined	3		·07	—		—
(e) Worked 12 days in labour centres ...	—		—	—		—
(f) Double entries, &c.	31		·77	47		1·13
(g) Dead	45		1·10	55		1·32
5. Non-effective :—		222	5·52		243	5·83
(a) Reported to have left the district ...	66		1·72	66		1·58
(b) Otherwise, not arrested ...	—		—	—		—
		66	1·72		66	1·58

It will be observed that there was an increase of 134 in the number of those who laboured or commuted in the district, while 243 were not effective, against 222 last year, and the same number, viz., 66, are reported to have left the district. No defaulters were fined or sent to jail.

A total sum of Rs. 5,526 was collected as commutation, and 1,002 days' labour, valued at Rs. 250·50, were performed on the roads.

Of this amount, Rs. 2,038·50 was remitted to the Director of Public Works for expenditure on principal roads, Rs. 541·50 to the Chairman, Provincial Road Committee, for resthouses, and Rs. 1,468·52 in money and Rs. 103·50 in labour were devoted to minor roads, together with a Government grant of Rs. 500, making a total of Rs. 2,072·02 in all.

The following table shows the expenditure on the minor roads :—

Name.	Length in Miles.	Expenditure. Labour.	Commutation.	Government Grant.	Total.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Koddiyar Pattu.					
Mallegaitivu road	1	21 0	225 0	67 0	313 0
Sampur road	5	69 0	100 0	46 0	215 0
Kaddukulam Pattu.					
Amarivayal road	5	—	25 0	22 0	47 0
Hot Wells road	½	—	25 0	10 0	35 0
Sampaltivu road	3½	—	32 0	12 0	44 0
Sinhalese section road from the 17th milepost to Tiriyai ...	21	—	442 27	36 0	478 27
Tamblegam Pattu.					
Tamblegam road	2	13 50	309 25	75 0	397 75
Kanthalai minor road	½	—	70 0	12 0	82 0
Ferrymen's salary	—	—	240 0	—	240 0
Allowance to Superintendent, Minor Roads ...	—	—	—	220 0	220 0
Total ...	38½	103 50	1,468 52	500 0	2,072 2

In addition to these roads, the long natural section of the Coast road from Nilaveli to Pulmoddai and the section of the old South Coast road from Mutur to Toppur are now in charge of the Road Committee, having been handed over to the Committee at the end of 1899.

These sections are mere tracks passing through salt swamps and jungle, with numerous streams to be forded or crossed by ferries. There was not a single bridge or culvert when the roads were handed over, and all the ferry boats and one horse float at Kallairavu were rotten and unserviceable.

The only practical way of improving these roads is to deviate them so as to carry the trace over high ground, and to make improvements on the worst portions as far as the funds (only Rs. 15 per mile) will permit.

Accordingly, on the southern section a stone culvert was built at a particularly dangerous place where the road was annually cut through by water flowing across, and another water-course has been served with a paved Irish drain, which enables carts to be taken over in the wettest weather.

On the North Coast section a most successful deviation has been made, taking the road over high ground to the mouth of the Salappai-aru, where a horse float has been placed. This trace is shorter than the old one, and avoids nearly 3 miles of swampy ground with fine distinct fords.

As His Excellency the Governor, after passing over this track (the North Coast road), has promised an annual grant for its improvement, I hope shortly to gravel such portions as are on high ground and to deviate those portions which now pass through the worst swamps.

In its present condition the road is often impassable for carts for weeks together.

I annex statements of expenditure and receipts on account of resthouses. The receipts do not even pay for salaries, still less the cost of upkeep and furnishing :—

Revenue and Expenditure on account of each Resthouse in the Trincomalee District for 1900.

Name.	Collections. Rs. c.	Expenditure. Rs. c.
Kantalai Resthouse ...	274 19	280 0
Tamblegam Resthouse ...	132 79	264 0
Nilaveli Resthouse ...	163 21	224 0
Mutur Resthouse ...	59 50	160 0
Kuchchaveli Resthouse...	14 0	65 0
	643 69	993 0

Resthouse Account of the Chairman, District Road Committee, on account of the Provincial Road Committee, Eastern Province, for 1900.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1900 ...	224 84	Salaries of resthouse-keepers ...	993 0
Resthouse collections ...	643 69	Furnishing resthouses ...	400 58
Government grant in aid of resthouse-keepers' salaries ...	500 0		1,393 58
Miscellaneous receipts ...	166 15	Balance ...	141 10
Total ...	1,534 68	Total ...	1,534 68

C. M. LUSHINGTON,
Chairman.

Trincomalee, April 30, 1901.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

THE annexed statement shows the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in the Kurunegala District, compared with the figures of the previous year. Similar returns rendered by the Chairmen of the District Committees of Puttalam and Chilaw are included in the reports from those districts. No difficulty has been experienced in collecting the tax, and the small number of men who have elected to work or have been imprisoned in default is indicative of the ease with which the payment of the tax is met by the people generally. This is due in a measure to the fact that the poll tax now levied no longer represents the equivalent money value of six days' labour at the present high rates of wages. The amount payable in commutation of labour should be Rs. 2·40 at least.

Of a working population of 56,025 in the Kurunegala District, only twenty-eight men performed labour, while three men were fined and two imprisoned, and at the close of the year only seven men of the large number borne on the division officers' rolls remained unaccounted for.

The returns from the Puttalam and Chilaw Districts are almost as satisfactory.

A comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance during the years 1899 and 1900 is annexed :—

KURUNEGALA DISTRICT.	1899.		Percentage on B.	1900.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A) ...	—	227,530	—	—	227,530	—
2. Number on lists (B) ...	—	60,691	—	—	60,406	—
3. Effectives in the district :—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·50 ...	52,901		87·16	55,454		91·80
(b) Paid Rs. 3 ...	796		1·31	543		·89
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	75		·12	28		·04
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	—		—	—		—
		53,772	88·59		56,025	92·74
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted ...	4,138		6·81	2,541		4·20
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	1,829		3·01	1,396		2·31
(c) Committed to jail ...	23		·03	2		—
(d) Fined ...	14		·02	3		—
(e) Double entries ...	55		·09	81		·13
(f) Dead ...	347		·57	351		·58
		6,406	10·53		4,374	7·22
5. Non-effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left the district ...	176		·28	—		—
(b) Otherwise, not arrested ...	337		·55	7		·01
		513	·83		7	·01

Expenditure on Minor Roads.—A sum of Rs. 27,692·05 was expended on the upkeep of minor roads. The roads are thirty-three in number, and are 383 miles in length, classified as follows :—

Metalled cart roads ...	7 miles
Gravelled cart roads ...	62¾ "
Natural cart roads ...	308¼ "
Bridle roads ...	5 "

The expenditure averaged Rs. 72 per mile, but varied with the character of the road. Many of the more important lines of communication are in a deplorable state of disrepair, the funds of the Committee being totally inadequate to maintain them in a condition to bear the heavy traffic thrown upon them by the extension of cocoanut cultivation, the increased production of grain from irrigated

lands, and by the expansion of the mining industry. The Government was asked to declare some of the roads principal thoroughfares, but the prohibitive estimates framed by the Public Works Department effectually prevented the adoption of this suggestion. The only alternative is the establishment of tolls on those roads which carry the heaviest traffic, and I trust this method of raising funds will be shortly sanctioned, for it is a matter of urgency that an annually increasing traffic should be provided for. In the adjoining District of Chilaw nearly half the expenditure on minor roads is met from toll grants, while in the Kurunegala District only one toll on the Dodangaslanda road leading to the plumbago mines has been sanctioned, which yield Rs. 2,000 per annum. The toll grants in the Chilaw District on the contrary aggregate Rs. 10,745. A larger sum might be raised in the Kurunegala District by the same means, as there is no local opposition to the levy of tolls, and only the sanction of Government is required to remove the disabilities under which the Committee now labours.

Resthouses.—The resthouses throughout the Province have been maintained in good order, and are fairly well equipped. The buidings at Gokarella and Marawila have been considerably improved, and the one at Makandura, which was in a ruinous condition, has been rebuilt. The opening of the Northern Railway necessitates a re-arrangement of accommodation for travellers on the Kurunegala-Anuradhapura road, and it has been decided to abandon the sheds at Malagamuwa, Neketgedara, and Ma Eliya, and to substitute two good bungalows at Hiripitiya (the 13th mile), where the first feeder road from Wariyapola effects a junction with the Anuradhapura road, and a second at Polpitigama (about the 26th mile), where the second feeder road joins the Anuradhapura coming from Nikaweratiya *viâ* Maho and Yapahuwa.

In the Puttalam District it may be necessary to have two similar bungalows built at Karuwalagaswewa and at the Kala-oya river on the Puttalam-Anuradhapura road, the Public Works bungalows at these places having been abandoned by the officer in charge of the road. They have served the requirements of travellers for many years, and why the maintenance of the buildings should have been left to the caprice of a subordinate officer is not very apparent and requires explanation.

The Chilaw resthouse is much complained of, and is in need of several alterations and additions, which I hope to see carried out during 1901.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The usual statements of revenue and expenditure under the various heads are annexed. They include the sums contributed towards the maintenance of the principal roads. I wish I could speak well of their condition, but in the matter of road maintenance generally the North-Western Province is far behind the rest of the Island. The officers in charge complain of the insufficiency of the estimates for upkeep, and there seems little doubt that the bad state of the roads is attributable to this cause :—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee, North-Western Province, for the Year 1900.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1900	—	14,679 41
Resthouse funds : contribution from District Road Committees	16,416 42	
Toll grants on minor roads	11,500 0	
Contribution from District Road Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment and sundry receipts	367 0	
Government grant in aid of minor works	650 0	
Resthouse collections	3,857 97	
		32,791 39
Total ...		47,470 80
EXPENDITURE.		
Amount expended for upkeep, repair, and improvement of resthouses	15,449 16	
Toll grants remitted to District Road Committees ...	11,500 0	
Government grant in aid of minor works remitted to District Road Committees	650 0	
Pay of resthouse and bungalow-keepers	4,523 2	
Pay of Provincial Road Committee establishment ...	342 0	
Miscellaneous	82 53	
		32,546 71
By Balance ...	—	14,924 9
Total ...		47,470 80

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Kurunegala, for the Year 1900.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1900	—	9,426 18
Commutation realized in money and labour	84,943 50	
Unexpended balance on account of principal roads ...	1,588 71	
Miscellaneous	1,456 18	
Government grant in aid of minor works	400 0	
Toll grants on minor roads	2,000 0	
		90,388 39
Total ...		99,814 57
EXPENDITURE.		
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads	28,023 0	
Amount expended on minor works	27,692 5	
Resthouse funds paid to Provincial Road Committee ...	9,341 0	
Salaries of establishment, commission to division officers, &c. ...	20,598 10	
Miscellaneous	1,993 83	
		87,647 98
By Balance ...	—	12,166 59
Total ...		99,814 57

Expenditure in Money and Labour on Principal Roads in the Kurunegala District during 1900.

Name of Road.	Men.	Labour Value. Rs. c.	In Money. Rs. c.
Kurunegala to Nikaweratiya	6	9 0	4,776·25
Kurunegala to Beligamuwa	1	1 50	2,456 25
Kurunegala to Giriulla	1	1 50	2,429 50
Narammala to Dummalasuriya	—	—	2,259 75
Kurunegala to Galagedara	—	—	3,938 75
Padeniya to Kala-oya	—	—	2,423 75
Polgahawela to Kurunegala	6	9 0	3,518 50
Dankotuwa to Giriulla	10	15 0	2,191 0
Maharagama to Polgahawela	4	6 0	2,358 75
Wariyapola to Compaspara	—	—	1,628 50
	28	42 0	27,981 0

Expenditure on Minor Roads in the Kurunegala District during 1900.

Name of Road.	Amount. Rs. c.
Eastern Division.	
Galgomuwa to Nikawewa	527 51
Ambanpola to Ehetuwewa	253 31
Atawaralla to Madagalla	541 60
Muttettugala to Siyambalangomuwa	3,010 95
Ibbagomuwa to Galatanwewa	706 55
Wilakatupota to Rangama	135 75
Tittawella to Gonagama	323 88
Wellowa to Peddawa	200 0
Peddawa to Kanawa	100 0
Talgodapitiya to Yatawatta	2,241 15
Mallopitiya to Liniawehera	1,094 83
Barandara to Mawatagama	845 22
Ridigama to Gonegoda	367 65
Gonegoda to Weuda	622 78
Mawatagama to Rambukkana	1,064 50
Dambokka to Rambukkana-oya	368 46
Nabirittawewa to Kubukgete	213 92
	12,618 6
Western Division.	
Rajangane to Demala hatpattu	522 41
Galgomuwa to Siyambalawa	396 56
Ambale to Mahagalkawala	782 28
Nikaweratiya to Ambanpola	1,087 68
Nikaweratiya to Balalla	1,192 21
Koswatta to Nabadewewa	674 34
Kadawalagedara to Witikula	357 32
Kuliyapitiya to Hettipola	3,111 10
Ududaddawa to Nattandiya	732 54
Katupota to Mahakeliya	660 60
Munamaldeniya to Katupota	372 1
Kadahapola to Rambawewa	990 47
Pannala to Kuliyapitiya	1,696 63
Kahawatta to Bemmullegedara	684 40
Potuhera to Wadakada	670 61
Malpitiya to Piduruwella	162 62
Miwewa to Wilakatupota	382 18
Trace from Hulugala to Attawarella	17 34
	14,493 30
Cost of tools	580 69
	27,692 5

Kurunegala, February, 1901.

F. C. FISHER,
Chairman.

PUTTALAM DISTRICT.

THE annexed comparative statement shows the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in 1900 :—

	1899.		Percentage on B.	1900.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	21,616	—	—	21,616	—
2. Number on lists (B)	—	6,588	—	—	6,524	—
3. Effective in this district :—						
(a) Paid Rs. 1·50	5,731		86·99	5,954		91·26
(b) Paid Rs. 3	76		1·15	67		1·03
(c) Laboured 6 days	146		2·21	12		·18
(d) Laboured 12 days	5		·07	7		·11
		5,958	90·42		6,040	92·58
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted	252		3·82	141		2·16
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere	127		1·93	173		2·65
(c) Committed to jail	—		—	1		·02
(d) Fined	—		—	12		·18
(e) Worked 24 days in labour centres	—		—	—		—
(f) Double entries	26		·04	23		·35
(g) Dead	50		·76	46		·70
		455	6·91		396	6·06
5. Non-effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left the district	175		2·65	28	—	·42
(b) Otherwise, not arrested	—		—	60	—	·92
		175	2·65		88	1·34

2. The total number of men in list shows a slight decrease, but the amount collected was a little higher than in the year preceding.

3. The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure of the District Road Committee for 1900 :—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Puttalam, of the North-Western Province, for the Year 1900.

RECEIPTS.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1900 ...	—	—	4,176 14
Commutation realized in money and labour ...	9,141 0	39 0	9,180 0
Resthouse collections ...	350 39	—	350 39
Miscellaneous receipts ...	3,090 79	—	3,090 79
Government contribution in aid of minor works	250 0	—	250 0
Landowners' contribution in aid of minor works	275 0	—	275 0
			17,322 32
EXPENDITURE.			
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads and resthouses ...	3,278 85	—	3,278 85
Amount expended on minor works ...	3,614 49	39 0	3,653 49
Repairs to resthouses, &c. ...	739 13	—	739 13
Salaries of establishment, commission to division officers, &c. ...	2,213 8	—	2,213 8
Pay of resthouse-keepers ...	1,319 49	—	1,319 49
Miscellaneous charges ...	1,255 3	—	1,255 3
Balance on December 31, 1900 ...	—	—	4,863 25
			17,322 32

4. The following statement shows the amount remitted to the Public Works Department on account of principal roads during the year 1900 :—

Statement of Amounts remitted to the Public Works Department on account of Principal Roads in the Puttalam District during the Year 1900.

Names of Roads.	In Labour. Rs. c.	In Money. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Akkaraipattu road ...	—	784 46	
Puttalam-Nikaweratiya road ...	—	754 69	
Puttalam-Kalaoya road ...	—	399 96	
Puttalam-Battuluoya road ...	—	593 45	
Puttalam-Madurugama road ...	—	147 92	
			2,680 48

District Road Committee's Office,
Puttalam, February 22, 1901.

H. W. BRODHURST,
Chairman.

CHILAW DISTRICT.

THE following statement shows the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in this district in 1899 and 1900 :—

	1899.		Percentage on B.	1900.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A) ...	—	64,500	—	—	65,495	—
2. Number on lists (B) ...	—	17,883	—	—	18,155	—
3. Effectives in this district :—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·50 ...	15,797		88·33	16,355		90·1
(b) Paid Rs. 3 ...	285		1·59	317		1·74
(c) Laboured 6 days	27		·15	3		—
(d) Laboured 12 days	—		—	—		—
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :—		16,109	90·07		16,675	91·84
(a) Exempted ...	326			279		1·50
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere	625		1·82	721		3·97
(c) Committed to jail	—		3·49	10		·05
(d) Fined ...	55		—	10		·05
(e) Double and erroneous entries	125		·30	97		·53
(f) Dead ...	77		·69	65		·35
		1,208	·43		1,182	6·51
5. Not effective :—			6·76			
(a) Reported to have left the village ...	101			298		1·64
(b) Otherwise, not arrested ...	467		·56			
		568	2·61		298	1·64
			3·17			

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Chilaw, North-Western Province, for the Year 1900.

RECEIPTS.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1900 ...	6,393 30	—	6,393 30
Commutation realized in money and labour	25,519 50	4 50	25,524 0
Resthouse collections ...	725 86	—	725 68
Miscellaneous receipts ...	4,346 26	—	4,346 26
Toll grants ...	9,500 0	—	9,500 0
			46,489 42

EXPENDITURE.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads	7,734 43	4 50	7,738 93
Amount expended on minor works ...	12,685 67	—	12,685 67
Repairs to resthouses, &c.	880 82	—	880 82
Salaries of establishment, commission to division officers	6,579 21	—	6,579 21
Pay of resthouse-keepers	936 0	—	936 0
Miscellaneous charges	4,650 80	—	4,650 80
Resthouse collections remitted to Provincial Road Committee	725 86	—	725 86
Expenditure from toll grants	10,745 55	—	10,745 55
Remitted to Provincial Road Committee unexpended balance of resthouse apportionment of 1899	195 74	—	195 74
			45,138 58
Balance on December 31, 1900 ...			1,350 84
			46,489 42

Statement of Amounts remitted to Public Works Department on account of Principal Roads in Chilaw District during the Year 1900.

Names of Roads.	In Labour. Rs. c.	In Money. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
1. Toppu to Battulu-oya ...	—	5,504 0	5,504 0
2. Nattandiya to Marawila ...	—	1,000 0	1,000 0
3. Madampe to Dummalasuriya ...	4 50	1,516 50	1,521 0
4. Chilaw to Wariyapola ...	—	295 0	295 0
		Total ...	8,320 0

Expenditure on Minor Roads during 1900.

No.	Name of Road.	Amount Spent. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.	Nature of Work done.
	Pitigal Korale North.			
1.	Tambagalla road ...	1,416 96		120 cubes of gravel consolidated, two bridges and one culvert completed, jungle cleared, side drains opened.
2.	Bangadeniya-Karukkupone	45 0		For work done in 1899.
3.	Pulichchakulama road ...	1,393 0		Madaloda bridge completed.
4.	Mandalana-Kiriyankalliya ...	120 0		Jungle cleared.
5.	Karukkuliya road ...	96 31		Side drains opened, one bridge repaired.
6.	Bangadeniya-Mandalana ...	270 0		One bridge completed, one culvert repaired.
7.	Pinkattiya road ...	10 80		Minor repairs.
8.	Udappuwa road ...	650 0		One bridge and two culverts completed.
			4,002 7	
	Pitigal Korale Central.			
9.	Kekulawadiya-Dunkannawa	1,175 84		100 cubes of gravel consolidated, one bridge completed, 100 cubes of gravel piled.
10.	Marawila-Sea street ...	209 82		Side drains opened, 25 cubes of gravel spread.
11.	Medagoda-Dunkannawa ...	7 95		Minor works.
12.	Karukkuwa-Madampe ...	4 47		Do.
13.	Madampe Bazaar street ...	154 12		20 cubes of gravel consolidated, side drains opened.
14.	Sirigampola-Katuneriya ...	68 93		One bridge repaired.
15.	Kachchirawa road ...	139 49		Minor works.
16.	Mudukatuwa-Mawila ...	29 92		Do.
17.	Muttibendiwila-Compaspara	14 36		Do.
18.	Walahapitiya-Muttibendiwila	26 83		Do.
19.	Wirahena-Mawila ...	49 14		Do.
20.	Galmuruwa-Udalawela ...	16 81		Do.
21.	Hattiniya-Talwila ...	90 50		Do.
22.	Uraliyagara-Compaspara ...	2,112 92		Three bridges completed, blasting completed, 210 cubes of gravel consolidated, side drains opened.
			4,101 10	
	Pitigal Korale South.			
23.	Bolawatta-Lunuwila ...	1,213 14		Three culverts constructed, 520 cubes of gravel consolidated, side drains opened.
24.	Mawatagama-Koshena ...	550 22		120 cubes of gravel spread, one culvert built, side drains opened.
25.	Waikkal-Nanjundankarai ...	220 18		40 cubes of gravel consolidated, side drains opened.
26.	Koshena-Lihiriyagama ...	200 0		75 cubes of gravel piled.
27.	Sirigampola-Pitakotuwa ...	15 77		Minor works.
28.	Bolawatta-Dankotuwa ...	1,763 20		65 cubes of gravel consolidated drains opened, retaining wall and side drains built.
29.	Waikkal-Tambarawila ...	81 1		15 cubes of gravel consolidated, drains opened.
30.	Nainamadama-Kolinjadiya...	170 1		One culvert completed and side drains opened.
31.	Bolawatta-Ginoya ...	233 79		45 cubes of gravel consolidated, side drains opened.
			4,447 32	
32.	Signboards ...	12 25		Work completed.
33.	Shade trees ...	107 93		Planted shade trees.
34.	Repairs to D. R. C. boat ...	15 0		Repaired.
			135 18	
			12,685 67	

No.	Toll Grant Roads.	Amount Spent. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.	Nature of Work done.
1.	Madampe-Dankotuwa ...	7,371 41	...	210 cubes of metal and 270 cubes of gravel consolidated, jungle cleared, side drains opened wherever necessary, bridges repaired, washed away places filled in, and piles driven.
2.	Vennappuwa-Kirimetiyana...	2,530 59	...	169 cubes of gravel consolidated, a new ferry boat purchased, side drains opened wherever necessary, jungle cleared, cocoanut trees cut and removed from the road.
3.	Haldandûwana-Dummaladeniya	839 55	...	110 cubes of gravel consolidated, jungle cleared, side drains opened, bridges repaired.
4.	Mawatagama bridge ...	4 0	...	Minor repairs.
			10,745 55	

The year has been remarkable for the decrease in the number of non-effectives. The Ordinances worked very smoothly, and no cases of hardship were brought to my notice.

During the year the District Road Committee made several changes in its policy. The chief one was to abandon for the present a considerable number of unimportant roads and to concentrate its funds and the energies of its Superintendent on the improvement of the principal lines of communication. The object of the Committee will henceforth be to gradually improve these important thoroughfares and to provide for their proper upkeep. Any balance then remaining will be devoted to new works on the less important roads. There is nothing new in this system, but its strict observance will prevent the deterioration of the principal lines of communication and enable the Committee to exercise better control over its expenditure. When all its funds are absorbed by maintenance, the limits of the Committee's expenditure on works of improvement will have been reached.

In selecting the roads on which money is to be expended at present, every endeavour has been made to include all the most important ones and exclude all those—and they are a large number—that are luxuries by reason of their being alternative routes, short cuts, or roads without much traffic.

Another important change was that in the attitude of many of the landowners interested in several of the minor roads, who have now come forward and contributed towards their improvement, thus enabling the Committee to do much more work than could have been otherwise undertaken.

Acting on these lines it was found possible to put a considerable number of the roads in a very fair state of repair.

Considerable progress was made on the Ureliagara-Pyrandawa road, a road that will prove of very great importance in the future. Arrangements have been made for gravelling it throughout in 1901, and for opening up the Pyrandawa-Vilattawa section of the Compaspara. Large sums were also spent on rebuilding culverts on the Tambagalla road, on constructing a bridge at Pulichchakulam over the Madal-odai, and in erecting retaining walls on the Waikal-Dankotuwa road at a spot where the roadway, owing to the scouring of deep drains, was in a dangerous condition.

The total amount of gravel spread on the minor roads was 1,455 cubes, a quantity greatly in excess of former years, whilst the quality was much improved by the careful selection of the pits and by the purchase and use of screens.

In 1898 the quantity of gravel supplied was 280 cubes, in 1899 385 cubes, in 1901 provision has been made for 1,520 cubes.

A large number of cocoanut trees standing on the roadways or in the side drains were felled, the roads were widened where possible, and better entrances were provided.

The Nattandiya-Dunkanhawa road is fast rising in importance, and a considerable amount was spent on its improvement. An attempt was made to get the proprietors interested in it to subscribe towards its upkeep, but without success, and the Committee have now recommended the establishment of a toll.

The Bangadeniya-Mandalana road remains in its wretched condition. The lowest estimate for its improvement amounts to Rs. 13,500, an amount quite beyond the present resources of the Committee. A sum of Rs. 1,500 was, however, voted for this work, on condition that the estates interested gave a like amount, but this moiety was not forthcoming. This road is certainly one that should be taken up by Government, as it is beyond the means of the Committee. It is sure to become an important feeder to the canal.

Considerable additions were made to the plant of the Committee, but further expenditure will be required, as the supply of tools and appliances is still quite inadequate. As regards the toll grant roads, the canal road from Madampe to Dankotuwa was maintained, and the wheel tracks on a section of 4 miles were metalled. At date the road is in very fair order.

Expenditure on the Vennappuwa-Kirimetiyana road was crippled by the purchase of a new ferry boat. The old one was taken to Chilaw and repaired and has resumed its station, the new one being removed to Bandirippuwa on the Haldanduwana-Dummaladeniya road.

The Haldanduwana-Dummaladeniya road was maintained in fair order, but the amount available for its upkeep is very small.

The equipment of the resthouses was added to during the year and the compounds improved. A new bedroom was built at Marawila, the hideous cadjan verandahs removed, and the garden in front laid out ornamentally.

The Chilaw resthouse is a very poor building, and a large sum ought to be spent on remodelling or rebuilding it.

Haldanduwana resthouse might advantageously be sold and a new one built at Dankotuwa. The stables and godowns in almost all the resthouses are in bad repair, the sum spent in the Chilaw District for many years having been inadequate.

The most satisfactory point with regard to the year's work was that all the money voted, with the exception of the sum allowed for Karukkupona road, on which no work was done on account of the impossibility of transporting gravel owing to the rain, was spent to purpose within the year. For this the Superintendent of the Minor Roads deserves much credit.

District Road Committee's Office,
Chilaw, January 22, 1901.

J. G. FRASER,
Chairman.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

THE total revenue for the year was Rs. 31,618·88, made up as follows:—In cash, Rs. 30,622·50; in labour, Rs. 67·50; miscellaneous receipts, Rs. 928·88.

The single and double rate commutation recoveries exceeded those of 1899, the largest till then recorded, by just over Rs. 1,000.

The number of men remaining unaccounted for at the end of the year out of the 21,760 on the division officers' lists was 13. These were all temporary residents who had come to the Province either in search of work or to see their relations.

The expenditure on account of establishment, commission to division officers, petty expenses, and purchase of tools was Rs. 7,772·05.

The amount expended on principal roads and resthouses was—

	Rs.
Anuradhapura-Siyambalagamuwa road	2,353
Kala-oya-Galgodahena road	2,400
Road from Galkulam through Anuradhapura to Rambewa	978
Horawapotana-Vavuniya road	1,615
Mirisgoni-oya-Galcondamadu road	1,625
Migaswewa-Kituluttu road	1,800
Upkeep of resthouses	1,175
Total ...	11,946

During the year two new roads were constructed in Anuradhapura, one to connect the Tissawewa bund wtth the Kurunegala road near the Vesagiri caves, the other to connect the Sacred road with Bassuwakulam bund, and the conversion of the "Green Path" leading from the Sacred road near the hospital to the Outer Circular at the "Kuttampokuna" into a gravelled road was commenced. These roads will not only be of service to traffic, but will afford pleasant variety to the driving roads in and about the town, which both residents and visitors are likely to appreciate. Wire ropes were fixed across the Kala-oya and Gonawalpola-oya to minimize the danger of crossing these streams during floods.

Votes were taken for building permanent culverts at the entrance to Kahatagasdigiliya resthouse and for permanent drains round the building, and also for providing boarded ceilings for that resthouse and for Alut-oya. These works will be completed in 1901.

The following sums were spent on the upkeep and improvements of the existing minor roads, &c.:—

Particulars.	Rs.	c.
Upkeep of Town minor roads	1,190	0
Upkeep of Anuradhapura-Arippu road	496	85
Upkeep of Alankulama-Turuwilla road	137	35
Upkeep of Andarawewa-Ottappuwa road	130	0
Upkeep of Talawa-Eppawela road	549	90
Upkeep of Eppawela-Timbiriwewa road	362	0
Upkeep of Eppawela-Ihalagamuwa road	827	6
Upkeep of Southern minor road	270	0
Upkeep of Maradankadawela-Kunchikulam road	115	0
Upkeep of Tonigalla road	60	0
Upkeep of Madatugama-Andiyagalla road	150	0
Upkeep of Eastern minor road	620	0
Upkeep of Galenbindunuwewa-Sipukulam road	220	0
Upkeep of Alutoya-Horowapotana road	480	0
Upkeep of Alutoya-Minneriya road	103	87
Upkeep of Madawachchiya-Horowapotana road	360	0
Improvement of Tonigala road	594	0
Upkeep of Madawachchiya-Kebitigollewa road	320	0
Upkeep of Allakattu road	13	66
Upkeep of Maradankadawela-Habarana road	116	50
Constructing road from Tissawewa bund to the Kurunegala road ...	620	0
Repairing bridge on "Kuttampokuna" road	14	0
Upkeep of the Provincial Road Committee Head Clerk's quarters ...	57	59
Upkeep of the Superintendent of Minor Road's quarters	80	0
Fixing wire rope across the Kala-oya	30	64
Constructing a road from Sacred road to Bassuwakulam bund ...	398	0
Improving Green Path	975	11
Building a culvert on Tissawewa road	98	42
Certain alteration to Madawachchiya resthouse stable	17	76
Improvements to Kahatagasdigiliya resthouse	261	0
Deviation at 19th mile of the Alutoya-Horowapotana road ...	72	0
Fixing mileposts on the Anuradhapura-Arippu road	46	72
Deviation at 16th mile of the Alutoya-Horowapotana road ...	24	0
Fixing wire rope across the Gonawalpola-oya	20	56
Fixing ceiling for Alut-oya resthouse	60	34
Fixing ceiling for Kahatagasdigiliya resthouse	60	34
Total ...	9,952	67

A statement showing the comparative working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in 1899 and 1900 is annexed :—

	1899.		Percentage on B.	1900.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	74,606	—	—	74,606	—
2. Number on lists (B)	—	21,760	—	—	22,253	—
3. Effective in the district :—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·50	18,990		87·27	19,879		89·33
(b) Paid Rs. 3	332		1·52	268		1·20
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	138		·63	45		·20
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	—		—	—		—
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted	922		4·23	582		2·61
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	717		3·29	485		2·17
(c) Committed to jail ...	19		·08	3		·01
(d) Fined	17		·07	16		·07
(e) Worked 24 days at labour centres	—		—	—		—
(f) Double entries, &c. ...	9		·04	139		·62
(g) Dead	150		·68	162		·72
5. Non-effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left the village	455		2·09	661		2·97
(b) Otherwise, not arrested ...	11		·05	13		·05

Return of Local Revenue raised and appropriated under the authority of the Provincial Road Committee in the North-Central Province and not accounted for in the General Revenue of the Colony for the Year 1900.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1900 ...	—	3,196 5
Collected for the year 1900 under the provisions of the Road Ordinance of 1861, Amended Ordinance of 1884, viz. :—		
Commutation realized in money ...	30,622 50	
Do. in labour ...	67 50	
Miscellaneous receipts ...	928 88	
		31,618 88
Resthouses.		
Balance on January 1, 1900 ...	1,111 10	
Collection in 1900 ...	2,791 28	
		3,902 38
Markets and Galas.		
Balance on January 1, 1900 ...	569 53	
Collection in 1900 ...	2,058 24	
		2,627 77
		41,345 8

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Payments made on account of principal roads and resthouses from the commutation money during the year 1900, under the provisions of the Road Ordinance of 1861, Amended Ordinance of 1884 ...	11,946 0	
Minor roads, &c. ...	9,952 67	
Miscellaneous payments ...	742 87	
		22,641 5
General Charges.		
Pay of the establishment, including pay of Superintendent of Minor Roads	3,540 25	
Percentage to division officers ...	3,257 69	
Petty expenses ...	323 3	
Purchase of tools ...	651 8	
		7,772 5
Resthouses.		
Payments made in 1900 ...	—	3,687 15
Markets and Galas.		
Payments made in 1900 ...	—	2,365 18
Balances of 1900.		
Balance on Road Ordinance Fund ...	4,401 34	
Do. Resthouse Fund ...	215 23	
Do. Market Fund ...	262 59	
		4,879 16
		41,345 8

Anuradhapura, February 4, 1901.

L. W. BOOTH,
Chairman.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

THE collection of the road tax during the past two years is shown in the following comparative table:—

	1899.		Percentage on B.	1900. District Road Committee, Lower Uva.		Percentage on B.	District Road Committee, Upper Uva.		Percentage on B.	Total, 1900.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A) ...	—	159,201	—	—	69,213	—	—	89988	—	—	159,201	—
2. Number on lists (B) ...	—	33,045	—	—	13,984	—	—	18,901	—	—	32,885	—
3. Effective in the district :—												
(a) Paid Re. 1·50 ...	27,538		83·33	11,535		82·48	16,000		84·65	27,535		83·73
(b) Paid Rs. 3 ...	491		1·48	208		1·48	205		1·09	413		1·25
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	425		1·28	215		1·54	120		·63	335		1·02
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	—		—	—		—	—		—			—
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—	—	28,454	86·09	—	11,958	85·05	—	16,325	86·37	—	28,283	86·00
(a) Exempted ...	1,710		5·08	961		6·87	763		4·03	1,724		5·24
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere	2,086		6·31	773		5·53	1,230		6·51	2,003		6·09
(c) Committed to jail ...	21		·06	8		·06	22		·11	30		·09
(d) Fined	1		·03	1		·007	4		·02	5		·02
(e) Double entries ...	47		·14	10		·07	23		·12	33		·01
(f) Dead	152		·46	76		·54	59		·31	135		·41
5. Non-effective :—	—	4,017	12·08	—	1,829	13·07	—	2,101	—	—	3,930	11·95
(a) Reported to have left the district ...	574		1·01	197		1·41	475		2·51	672		2·04
(b) Otherwise, not effective ...	—	574	—	—	197	—	—	475	—	—	672	—
			1·01			1·41			2·51			2·04
		33,045			13,984			18,901			32,885	

The funds administered by the Provincial Road Committee and the District Road Committees, Lower and Upper Uva, are separately shown in the following statements :—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee, Uva, for the Year 1900.

RECEIPTS.	Rs. c.	PAYMENTS.	Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1900	1,552 54	Resthouse funds : amount expended for upkeep, repairs, resthouses, &c. ...	3,734 79
Resthouse funds : contribution from District Road Committees	6,861 5	Provincial Road Committee establishment...	2,803 92
Provincial Road Committee establishment, District Road Committees ...	2,803 92	Pay of resthouse-keepers and bungalow-keepers	4,843 79
Office contingencies, District Road Committees	1,270 89	Office contingencies	1,453 64
Resthouse collections	3,267 14	Furnishing resthouses	1,684 27
Miscellaneous	212 57	Tools purchased for District Road Committees	700 0
Government grant in aid for minor works...	700 0	Advances	220 20
			15,440 61
			1,227 50
	16,668 11		16,668 11

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of District Road Committee, Lower Uva, for 1900.

RECEIPTS.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.	PAYMENTS.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Commutation realized	17,926 0	322 50	18,248 50	Commission paid to division officers ...	2,057 19	—	2,057 19
				Contribution to Provincial Road Committee establishment ...	1,133 25	—	1,133 25
				Contribution towards resthouse funds ...	2,127 50	—	2,127 50
				Contribution to Provincial Road Committee for office contingencies ...	535 52	—	535 52
				Contribution to principal roads	1,902 0	—	1,902 0
				Salary paid to the Superintendent of minor roads	3,030 0	—	3,030 0
				Cost of upkeep of minor Roads, &c. ...	4,470 42	322 50	4,792 92
				Advances	1,949 0	—	1,949 0
					17,204 88		17,527 38
				Balance ...	721 12		721 12
	17,926 0	322 50	18,248 50		17,926 0		18,248 50

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of District Road Committee, Upper Uva, for 1900.

RECEIPTS.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Commutation realized	24,615 60	180 0	24,795 50
	24,615 50	180 0	24,795 50

PAYMENTS.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Commission paid to division officers ...	2,612 92	—	2,612 92
Contribution to Provincial Road Committee establishment	1,670 67	—	1,670 67
Contribution towards resthouse funds ...	4,733 55	—	4,733 55
Contribution to Provincial Road Committee for office contingencies ...	735 37	—	735 37
Contribution to principal roads	8,156 0	180 0	8,336 0
Cost of upkeep of minor roads, &c. ...	5,765 59	—	5,765 59
Advances	828 0	—	828 0
	24,502 10		24,682 10
Balance ...	113 40		113 40
	24,715 50		24,895 50

The following are the details of the contribution to principal roads :—

Details of the Amount paid and Labour furnished for Principal Roads.

Name of Road.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Badulla-Taldena ...	461 0	39 0	500 0
Badulla-Batticaloa ...	3,500 0	—	3,500 0
Badulla-Halpe ...	3,500 0	—	3,500 0
Dikwella-Madulla ...	476 0	24 0	500 0
Dikwella-Haggala ...	1,288 0	—	1,288 0
Lower Badulla ...	133 0	117 0	250 0
Wellawaya-Tanamalwila ...	700 0	—	700 0
Total ...	10,058 0	180 0	10,238 0

On resthouses an expenditure of Rs. 10,263·85 was incurred, as shown in the following statement. It will be seen that the receipts in halting fees did not cover half the cost of maintenance :—

The receipts and expenditure on the resthouses, travelling-bungalows, and ambalams were as follows :—

	Receipts. Rs. c.	Expenditure. Salary. Rs. c.	Equipment. Rs. c.	Repairs. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
First Class Resthouses.					
Badulla ...	953 50	343 50	254 10	560 97	1,158 57
Passara ...	232 77	237 50	30 26	152 43	420 19
Haputale ...	629 91	304 43	33 18	227 70	565 31
Lunugala ...	236 50	196 50	40 23	95 86	332 59
Naulla ...	232 5	225 50	60 54	112 20	398 24
Bibile ...	149 90	192 50	54 74	208 99	456 23
Ella ...	114 87	251 5	23 34	431 92	706 31
Haldummulla ...	144 70	247 60	49 34	143 20	440 14
Wellawaya ...	115 80	208 50	—	90 0	298 50
Ekiriyankumbura ...	41 15	206 50	113 23	98 28	418 1
Koslanda ...	56 72	219 0	24 84	187 70	431 54
Welimada ...	131 60	230 50	73 84	266 4	570 38
Second Class Resthouses.					
Taldena ...	49 90	197 0	13 31	140 0	350 31
Telulla ...	36 20	208 0	—	98 0	306 0
Tanamalwila ...	24 70	190 50	—	67 0	257 50
Namunukula ...	23 50	175 42	755 83	148 90	1,080 15
Nakala ...	36 55	194 88	73 18	325 20	593 26
Kumbukkan ...	13 7	192 0	—	35 0	227 0
Medagama ...	15 85	125 41	28 39	95 20	249 0
Alutnuwara ...	25·45	166 0	10 75	85 0	261 75
Dambagalla ...	2 45	78 50	38 17	102 20	218 87
Bungalows.					
Meda-oya ...	—	19 50	7 0	63 0	89 50
Kandauda Panguwa ...	—	35 0	—	—	35 0
Hambegamuwa ...	—	61 0	—	—	61 0
Kataragama ...	—	25 0	—	—	25 0
Nilgala ...	—	47 0	—	—	47 0
Uma-oya ...	—	95 50	—	—	95 50
Bandarawela ...	—	60 0	—	—	60 0
Pattipola-aar ...	—	50 0	—	—	50 0
Namal-oya ...	—	60 0	—	—	60 0
	3,267 14	4,843 79	1,684 27	3,734 79	10,262 85

The Public Works bungalow on the Namunukula-Passara road, which was in part taken over for use as a resthouse, was furnished at a cost of Rs. 755·83, and is now open to the public for use as a second class resthouse.

The Provincial Road Committee consisted of the Government Agent as Chairman, Mr. C. A. Lovegrove, Provincial Engineer, and Messrs. J. H. B. Cockburn, A. C. Davies, G. E. Osborne, J. Rettie, and J. J. Robinson.

Six meetings of this Committee were held.

District Committees.

The Committee for Upper Uva consisted of the District Engineer, Mr. A. R. Tocke, and Messrs. J. Rettie, W. S. Taylor, and C. Taldena, in addition to the Chairman.

That for Lower Uva consisted of Messrs. J. J. Robinson, R. E. Blazè, and C. Taldena, in addition to the Chairman.

The following were the grants for the upkeep of minor roads in Upper Uva :—

List of Minor Roads, Upper Uva.

Name of Road.	Mileage.	Amount voted. Rs. c.	Amount spent. Rs. c.
Udukinda.			
Haputale to Wilson's Bungalow ...	18	300 0	299 54
Wilson's Bungalow to Kindigoda (Gampaha)	20	300 0	249 0
Bandarawela to Amherst Gap *via* Welimada	19	450 0	350 0
Welimada to Boralanda ...	12	120 0	120 0
Fort MacDonald to Gorandihela ...	10	155 0	88 30
Bandarawela to Koslanda ...	13	350 0	350 0
Bandarawela to Dehiwinna ...	10	200 0	125 0
Kotakina to Madulla	3½	75 0	60 50
Kotagoda *via* Alagolla to Provincial boundary	4	40 0	—
Moratota to Katugaha	5	100 0	100 0
Yatikinda.			
Lunugala to Madulsima *via* Shawlands ...	5	186 0	186 0
Madulsima to Yapama	9	50 0	50 0
Lunugala to Tavalampelessa ...	10	60 0	60 0
Tavalampelessa to cart road *via* Forest Hill	3	—	—
Demodara to Passara toll bar *via* Mausagala	13½	500 0	500 0
Welikemulla to Wewelhena rice store ...	10	300 0	300 0
Badulla to Ella cart road *via* Spring Valley and Hindugala	14	700 0	519 75
Badulla to Ketawala	4½	344 0	343 84
Badulla to Madulsima *via* Angoda and connecting link to bo-tree on Passara road ...	20	200 0	100 0
Kinakele to Gongaltenna ambalam ...	9	113 60	113 60
Kandegedara to Narangala ...	2	40 0	40 0
Mausagala junction to Hindugala ...	6	50 0	—
Kotagoda ambalam to Oetumbe gap ...	3	75 0	50 0
Wewekele to Passara	5	75 0	75 0
Tavalampelessa to Roeberry ...	4	105 0	105 0
Naulla to Ella	3½	200 0	78 1
Wiyaluwa.			
Meditale to Kinakele	5	125 0	125 0
Welihinde to Maliyadda *via* Pussellawa	10	175 0	175 0
Connecting road between new cart road at Wewebedda to Dunedin and the minor road to Roeberry ...	—	100 0	100 0
Wellawaya.			
Lemastota to Haputale	5	150 0	150 0
Punagala to Ampitikanda ...	5	120 0	120 0
Nikapota to Balaharuwa	10	50 0	50 0
Kalupahana Valley road	3	60 0	60 0
Lemastota to Miniyabedda ...	6	125 0	125 0
Gampaha to Alutwella	12	50 0	50 0
Hingurugama to Monument ...	2½	75 0	50 0
Totillagala to Haputale	5	100 0	100 0
Flood damages	—	75 0	75 0
Bridges Rs. 179·70, signposts, &c., Rs. 142·35	—	322 5	322 5
Total ...		6,615 65	5,765 59

The following were the grants for the minor roads in Lower Uva :—

List of Minor Roads, Lower Uva.

Name of Road.	Mileage.	Amount voted. Rs. c.	Amount spent. Rs. c.	Labour Furnished. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Wellassa.					
Medagama to Kumbukkan *via* Nakkala	20	200 0	93 0	19 50	112 50
Alupota to Namal-oya *via* Medagama	44	455 50	430 0	25 50	455 50
Bibile to Nilgala junction ...	18	180 0	180 0	—	180 0
Lunugala to Kinnarabowe *via* Cocowatta	10	300 0	229 0	6 0	235 0
Medagama to Kongahapitiya *via* Dambagalla	33	352 50	137 50	63 0	200 50
Dambagalla to Muppane road ...	4	105 0	—	105 0	105 0
Kotabowa to Badulluwella ...	6	75 0	75 0	—	75 0
Dambagalla to Badulluwella ...	22	120 0	—	13 50	13 50
Siyambala Anduwa to Nilgala ...	10	250 0	250 0	—	250 0
Roeberry to junction of Bibile road	7	210 0	210 0	—	210 0

Name of Road.	Mileage.	Amount voted.	Amount spent.	Labour Furnished.	Total.
Buttala.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Alupota to Kataragama and boundary *via* Buttala	45	500 0	320 0	—	320 0
Kataragama to Tanamalwila	22	100 0	100 0	—	100 0
Passara to Muppane *via* Nakkala	18	—	—	—	—
Hindakiula to Kaudawa	9	120 0	—	24 0	24 0
Kataragama to Elagalla	9	50 0	50 0	—	50 0
Muppane to Monaragala hill	6	150 0	150 0	—	150 0
Miyanakandura to Namunukula	—	50 0	50 0	—	50 0
Dewatura to Kosgolla	—	50 0	50 0	—	50 0
Bintenna.					
Taldena to Bubula and branches to Ridimaliadda	32	300 0	300 0	—	300 0
Migahakula to Alutnuwara	15	350 0	235 0	21 0	256 0
Alutnuwara to Wewatta	17	160 75	115 75	45 0	160 75
Wewatta to Ekiriyankumbura	12	—	—	—	—
Ekiriyankumbura to Ridimaliadda	11	—	—	—	—
Alutnuwara to Uraniya	15	80 0	80 0	—	80 0
Hepola to Bambaragahawela	10	—	—	—	—
Wellawaya.					
Passara to Ulvita	18	280 0	80 0	—	80 0
Haldummulla cart road to Hambegamuwa	27	300 0	300 0	—	300 0
Tanamalwila to Hambegamuwa	20	250 0	200 0	—	200 0
Telulla to Hambegamuwa	18	50 0	50 0	—	50 0
Ella to Wellawaya	18	500 0	200 0	—	200 0
Obbekota bridge Rs. 515·67, sign-posts Rs. 69·50	—	585 17	585 17	—	585 17
		6,123 92	4,470 42	322 50	4,792 92

As I only took charge of the Province in August a large number of the minor roads are unknown to me, and I am unable to say anything as regards them, but most of those over which I have travelled are in fair order.

Office of the Provincial Road Committee,
Badulla, February 4, 1901.

C. D. VIGORS,
Chairman.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

RATNAPURA DISTRICT.

THE statement of receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee of the Province of Sabaragamuwa for the year 1900 is annexed :—

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1900	—	3,809 79
Amount received from Road Committees on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads and resthouses	37,896 75	
Refund by Government of tolls levied on minor roads ...	6,057 0	
Resthouse collections	4,036 37	
Government grant in aid of minor works	650 0	
Contribution from District Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment	1,098 0	
Miscellaneous receipts	12,425 61	
		62,163 73
Total ...	—	65,973 52
PAYMENTS.		
Amount remitted to Director of Public Works on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads ...	31,158 75	
Amount expended on upkeep, repair, and improvements of resthouses	19,411 16	
Toll grant amounts remitted to District Committees ...	6,057 0	
Pay of resthouse-keepers	3,527 50	
Contribution in aid of minor works remitted to District Committees	650 0	
Salary of Provincial Road Committee establishment ...	1,098 0	
Miscellaneous charges	790 61	
		62,693 2
Balance on December 31, 1900 ...	—	3,280 50
Total ...	—	65,973 52

2. The Committee met eight times during the year for despatch of business, and in eleven instances papers were circulated among the members for consideration and approval. Much work has been thrown on the Committee by applications under the Branch Roads Ordinance, No. 14 of 1896 made by the estate proprietors.

3. The resthouses, bungalows, and ambalams in the Province were maintained in good repair and order as far as funds permitted.

The amounts expended on repairs and equipment of resthouses in the Ratnapura and Kegalla Districts aggregated Rs. 3,347·82 and Rs. 4,288·34 respectively.

4. A sum of Rs. 11,000 was voted by the Government for the erection of a new building at the Horton Plains. The work was given out on contract to Mr. Thomas Farr of North Cove estate, Bogawantalawa, and the work has been well carried out under his supervision and control.

5. The construction of new outhouses of the Pelmadulla resthouse having become very necessary, an estimate was sanctioned and the work was given out on contract for Rs. 3,250, and I expect the building to be ready for use by the end of May next year. The expenditure during the year for this work is only Rs. 775, and the balance of the contract amount has to be re-voted next year. The main building of this resthouse is in a very dilapidated condition, the funds at the disposal of the Committee do not admit of this necessary work being taken in hand without some assistance from Government. The contract given out also provides for effecting urgent repairs to the main building.

6. The receipts and payments by the District Road Committee, Ratnapura, are annexed :—

Statement of receipts and expenditure of the District Road Committee, Ratnapura, for the Year 1900.

RECEIPTS.		Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1900		—	2,037 57
Commutation realized in money ...	Rs. 35,622 50		
Commutation realized in labour ...	" 48 50		
		35,671 0	
Government contribution in aid of minor works		450 0	
Toll grant on minor roads		1,080 0	
Miscellaneous receipts		273 25	
			37,474 25
Total ...		—	39,511 82
PAYMENTS.			
Amount expended in money and labour on account of principal roads and resthouses			12,277 25
Amount expended on minor works including toll grants and Government contribution in money and labour			12,145 49
Salary of establishment and commission to division officers... ...			6,762 65
Miscellaneous charges			957 56
			32,142 95
Balance on December 31, 1900... ...			7,368 87
Total ...		—	39,511 82

The expenditure on minor roads was less than in the previous year. This is accounted for by the fact that the Committee decided to improve a minor road for cart traffic. I got the necessary plans and estimates prepared, but the work could not have been carried out during the year, and hence the amount was unexpended. The road is an important one, and will be commenced next year.

The annexed comparative statement shows the working of the Road Ordinance in this district during the last three years :—.

Comparative Statement of the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance during the Years 1898, 1899, and 1900.

	1898.		Percentage on B.	1899.		Percentage on B	1900.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A) ...	—	92,524	—	—	95,954	—	—	96,556	—
2. Number on lists (B) ...	—	25,557	—	—	26,233	—	—	26,755	—
3. Effectives in the district :—.									
(a) Paid Re. 1·50 and Re. 1 ...	23,054		90·20	23,848		90·90	24,638		92·08
(b) Paid Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 ...	203		·79	173		·65	137		·51
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	95		·37	71		·27	36		·13
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	2		—	1		—	1		—
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—		23,354	91·38		24,093	91·84		24,812	92·73
(a) Exemptions ...	953		3·72	906		3·45	784		2·93
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere	848		3·31	810		3·08	825		3·08
(c) Committed to jail ...	19		·07	17		·06	12		·04
(d) Fined	10		·03	12		·04	17		·06
(e) Double entries ...	12		·04	15		·05	13		·04
(f) Dead	88		·34	76		·28	63		·23
5. Non-effective :—		1,930	7·55		1,836	6·99		1,755	6·55
(a) Reported to have left the district ...	273		1·06	304		1·15	182		·68
(b) Otherwise, not arrested ...	—		—	—		—	—		—
		273	1·06		304	1·15		182	·68

The total number of men in the lists is 26,755, as against 26,233 in 1899 and 25,557 in 1898. This increase is explained by extra care in the preparation and checking of lists in the office. The number of men who discharged their liability is 24,812, as against 24,093 in 1899 and 23,354 in 1898. The total number of men who turned out to work on roads is 37, as against 72 in 1899 and 97 in 1898. Seventeen persons were fined Rs. 10 each, twelve were committed to jail in default of payment of fine, of which one was liberated on subsequent payment of fine.

There is a very large decrease in the number of persons reported to have left the district as compared with previous years.

The working of the Ordinance on the whole is very satisfactory.

8. The amounts collected in money and labour during the last ten years are shown in the annexed statement :—

Collection in Money and Labour for Ten Years.

Year.	Amount collected in Money. Rs. c.	Value of Labour exacted. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
1891	26,752 0	2,342 0	29,094 0
1892	28,023 50	1,682 0	29,705 50
1893	29,819 0	659 50	30,478 50
1894	29,706 50	941 50	30,648 0
1895	31,470 0	322 50	31,792 50
1896	31,787 50	245 0	32,032 50
1897	32,573 0	135 50	32,708 50
1898	33,609 0	134 0	33,743 0
1899	34,660 50	90 50	34,751 50
1900	35,622 50	48 50	35,671 0

9. The annexed statement shows the number of men liable, and how accounted for, for the last ten years :—

Statement showing the Number of Men liable, and how accounted for, for the last Ten Years.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Number of men on list	23,165	23,446	23,653	23,875	24,541	24,429	24,785	25,557	26,233	26,755
Paid single	18,159	19,040	20,262	20,168	21,430	21,730	22,399	23,054	23,848	24,638
Percentage	78·38	81·20	85·66	84·47	87·32	88·95	90·37	90·20	90·90	92·08
Paid double	282	278	296	310	274	228	179	203	173	137
Percentage	1·21	1·18	1·25	1·30	1·11	·91	·07	·79	·65	·51
Worked 6 days	1,612	1,165	427	660	226	187	96	95	71	36
Percentage	6·95	4·96	1·80	2·76	·09	·76	·03	·03	·27	·13
Worked 12 days	34	25	26	3	5	4	1	2	1	1
Percentage	·14	·10	·10	·01	·02	·01	—	—	—	—
Fined and committed	254	237	90	108	53	56	34	29	29	29
Percentage	1·09	1·01	·38	·45	·21	·22	·13	·11	·11	·10
Total deficiencies	2,824	2,701	2,552	2,626	2,553	2,228	2,076	2,174	2,111	1,914
Percentage	12·19	11·52	10·52	10·99	10·40	9·12	8·35	8·50	8·04	7·15

10. The roads in charge of the Committee absorbed the sum of Rs. 8,566·58 for purposes of upkeep, repair, and improvements.

11. It was decided by the Committee at the end of the year to hand over the upkeep and repair of minor roads in the district to the respective Ratemahatmayas of the korales from January, 1901, and this system will, I believe, work satisfactorily, skilled labour required on roads will, however, be carried out by the officer of the Committee.

12. The election of members of the District Road Committee as contemplated in the Ordinance never takes place, as no candidate or voter ever presents himself, with the result that the Provincial Road Committee have therefore to appoint the members.

The members appointed for the next three years are Messrs. J. de Zilva, D. J. Jayatileke, and G. M. Crabbe, who represent the Burgher, Native, and European communities respectively.

The report of the Chairman of the District Road Committee, Kegalla, is annexed.

Provincial Road Committee's Office,
Ratnapura, May 18, 1901.

EVAN M. BYRDE,
Chairman.

KEGALLA DISTRICT.

THE result of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in 1900 was satisfactory, as the subjoined table shows :—

	1898.		Percentage on B.	1899.		Percentage on B.	1900.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A) ...	—	150,490	—	—	150,490	—	—	150,490	—
2. Number on lists (B) ...	—	37,642	—	—	38,026	—	—	37,951	—
3. Effective in the district :—									
(a) Paid Re. 1·50 ...	34,372		91·13	34,584		90·94	34,942		92·07
(b) Paid Rs. 3 ...	239		·63	325		·85	231		·60
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	72		·19	45		·11	13		·03
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	6		·01	1		·002	—		—
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—		34,689	92·14		34,955	91·92		35,186	92·70
(a) Exempted ...	1,178		3·12	1,156		3·04	1,056		2·78
(b) Laboured and paid elsewhere	1,262		3·35	1,318		3·46	1,089		2·87
(c) Committed to jail ...	22		·05	20		·05	17		·04
(d) Fined ...	37		·09	45		·11	37		·09
(e) Double and erroneous entries ...	39		·01	27		·07	47		·13
(f) Dead ...	76		·02	90		·23	92		·25
5. Non-effective :—		2,614	6·91		2,656	6·96		2,338	6·16
(a) Reported to have left the district ...	339		·9	415		1·09	427		1·12
(b) Otherwise, not arrested ...	—		—	—		—	—		—
		339	·9		415	1·09		427	1·12

2. Thirteen men only turned out for labour, and the time will soon come when none at all will elect to work instead of commuting. The percentage of effectives was 92·70, as compared with 91·92 in 1899. Seventeen men were committed to jail for non-payment of the fine imposed on them as defaulters. The suggestion made in last year's report as to the release of such prisoners if their fines are subsequently paid has been realized in the Amending Ordinance, No. 10 of 1900.

3. The amount spent on each path and cart road in 1900 is given below :—

Statement showing the Amount spent on each Road and Bridle Path in the Kegalla District during 1900.

Name of Road.	Length as Cart Road.	Length as Bridle Path.	Toll Grant.	Private Contributions.	District Road Committee Funds including Labour.	Total.
			Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Karandupone-Rambukkana ...	5¾	—	644 54	—	604 60	
Rambukkana-Katupitiya ...	6	—	—	—	521 92	
Kansalagomuwa-Dunukèwatta ...	3¼	—	—	—	334 10	
Mawanella-Alpitiya	6	—	—	—	495 29	
Alupota-Hingula	2	1⅛	—	—	871 41	
Galagedara road	½	—	—	—	152 0	
Utuwankanda-Ussapitiya ...	4½	—	—	—	167 55	
Kegalla-Andiramada	—	4¼	—	—	125 92	
Ussapitiya-Hettimulla	—	6	—	—	83 37	
Werallapota-Dombemada ...	—	4	—	—	667 1	
Gordon's bridge, Talagolla-oya ...	—	—	—	—	197 38	
Hatgampola-Hettimulla	8½	—	—	22 8	965 69	
Ranwala road	½	—	—	—	47 75	
Aranayaka-Ahupinnela	—	2½	—	—	90 0	
Aranayaka-Kellie	—	8	—	—	48 96	
Kebelwatta-Morontota	—	1¼	—	—	6 25	
Mipitiya-Paragammana	—	3¼	—	—	44 58	
Golahela-Walagama	—	2¾	—	—	50 0	
Udambe-Pussella	—	2¾	—	—	51 40	
Undugoda-Bulatkohupitiya ...	—	—	—	—	50 0	
Circular and Cemetery	2½	—	—	—	165 87	
Pitihuma-Raddaloya	—	—	—	—	8 55	
North Circular	—	—	—	72 0	499 14	
Arandara-Ritigahaoya	10	—	3,226 45	—	1,026 35	
Warakapola-Ruanwella	14	—	600 0	—	2,465 51	
Nelundeniya-Alawwa	—	2¾	—	—	50 0	
Yattagoda-Yatattawala	2	5⅛	—	—	705 94	
Galigomuwa-Arandara	4	—	500 0	—	463 75	
Nelundeniya-Dedigama	—	—	—	—	949 75	
Habellawaka-Mahaoya	—	—	—	—	100 0	
Algoda-Panawala	6	—	—	—	1,000 0	
Kellie-Havilland	—	—	—	—	597 50	
Kiriwana-Deraniyagala	—	8	—	—	200 0	
Talduwa-Moralioya	—	6¾	—	—	1,175 82	
Nawata-Panawitiya	—	4	—	—	750 0	
Dehiowita-Mahaoya	2	—	—	—	267 50	
Rambukpitiya-Kandaloya ...	—	—	—	—	50 0	
Clunes road	—	—	—	—	100 0	
Polatagama-Halgolla	—	—	—	—	400 0	
Lavant road	—	—	—	—	50 0	
Bridge at We-oya estate	—	—	—	—	50 0	
Punugala-Amanawala track ...	—	—	—	—	100 0	
Halgolla-Bibili-oya	—	—	—	—	50 0	
Demalahiriya bridge	—	—	—	—	8 75	
Proposed causeway at Andiramada ...	—	—	—	—	200 0	
Amount spent on purchase of tools ...	—	—	—	—	375 3	
Government grant in aid of minor works	—	—	—	—	—	
Amount spent on purchase of tools ...	—	—	—	—	197 65	
			4,970 99	94 8	17,582 29	22,647 36

4. Of the most important thoroughfares, the Karandupone-Rambukkana and the Galigomuwa-Ritigahaoya roads and the first 4 miles of the Warakapola road are in very fair order. The southern portion of this last road and the last 3 miles of the Rambukkana-Katupitiya road are still in wretched condition.

5. The following new works and permanent improvements were completed in 1900 :—

	Total Cost. Rs. c.
(1) Iron bridge across the Ritigaha-oya at Dedugala	1,907 26
(2) Horse boat for Mapitigama ferry	280 0
(3) Gravelling 1¾ mile of the Alupota-Hingula road and construction of a causeway across the Kospelawatta-ela	871 41
(4) Cutting of one mile of cart road from Nelundeniya towards Dedigama ...	949 75
(5) Construction of a new bridge on the Yattogoda-Yatattawala road ...	459 35
(6) Gravelling and widening one mile of the Werekapota-Dombemada road	667 1
(7) Cutting of one mile of the new North Circular path through the forest to the north of Kegalla town : (*a*) Rs. 497·86 of this was contributed by the Village Committee ; (*b*) Rs. 571·14 by the Road Committee ...	1,069 0

Rs. 1,000 was contributed by the District Road Committee towards metalling the Algoda-Panawala road, a similar sum having been spent by the estates interested.

The Panawitiya-Kelani bridle path has been widened and improved. It has been suggested that this be converted into a cart road to serve as a feeder to the Kelani Valley Railway at Yatiyantota. It will be the most direct route from Lower Dolosbage to Yatiyantota. The conversion of this path into a road involves the construction of two causeways across the Ritigaha-oya and We-oya respectively, but this need not be very expensive. The work is beyond the capacity of the District Road Committee.

6. The programme for 1901 comprises the completion of the North Circular path, the widening of the Adiramada path, and the construction of a wire bridge at Kehelwatta.

7. The District Road Committee has asked for Government aid in constructing a causeway or low-level bridge across the Maha-oya at Andiramada on the Karandupone-Rambukkana road. The ford at this spot is difficult at all times, and dangerous when the river is in flood. The first estimate of Rs. 9,300 prepared for this work is said to be insufficient, and the District Road Committee has placed Rs. 200 at the disposal of the Public Works Department for the purpose of making a preliminary survey.

8. The resthouse account stands as below:—

Statement showing the Total Receipts and Expenditure on account of Resthouses in the Kegalla District during the Year 1900.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Amount apportioned for resthouses	3,659 75		Amount spent on equipment ...	2,287 46	
Resthouse collections ...	1,828 84		Do. repairs ...	1,549 21	
Amount remitted to Provincial Road Committee on account of lost and broken articles ...	206 54		Pay of resthouse-keepers ...	1,275 0	
Miscellaneous receipts ...	507 69		Unexpended balance remitted to Provincial Road Committee ...	0 40	
		6,202 82			5,112 7
			Balance* ...	—	1,090 75
Total ...		6,202 82	Total ...	—	6,202 82

* This is inclusive of a sum of Rs. 958·96 in the hands of the District Road Committee to meet claims of 1900.

Ten iron beds were purchased and the bedrooms of the resthouses were furnished with carpets. The Ruanwella resthouse has been provided with a wooden ceiling. Additional stable accommodation is being built at Kegalla.

9. A statement of revenue and expenditure is subjoined:—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Kegalla, for the Year 1900.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1899 ...	—	3,345 30	Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads and resthouses ...	25,619 50	
Commutation realized in money...	53,106 0		Amount expended on minor roads, including toll grant and Government contribution in money ...	22,627 86	
Do. in labour...	19 50		Do. in labour ...	19 50	
Resthouse collections ...	1,828 84		Repairs to resthouses ...	3,836 67	
Miscellaneous receipts ...	7,843 62		Resthouse collections remitted to Provincial Road Committee ...	1,828 84	
Government contribution in aid of minor works	200 0		Salaries of establishment and commission to division officers...	10,206 91	
Toll grant on minor roads ...	4,977 0		Pay of resthouse-keepers ...	1,275 0	
		67,974 96	Miscellaneous charges ...	3,294 37	
					68,708 65
			Balance ...	—	2,611 61
Total ...		71,320 26	Total ...	—	71,320 26

District Road Committee,
Kegalla, January 31, 1901.

BERTRAM HILL,
Chairman.

REPORTS

ON THE

WORKING OF THE LOCAL BOARDS IN 1900.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

KALUTARA.

A COMPARATIVE statement of revenue and expenditure for 1899 and 1900 is annexed:—

REVENUE.	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.
Balance of January 1 ...	19,421 27	3,438 69	Establishment ...	2,156 50	2,164 0
Taxes	5,909 55	5,897 1	Office Contingencies ...	238 12	179 78
Licenses	6,790 14	6,028 5	Revenue Services ...	611 41	1,684 99
Fines	66 25	171 25	Police Charges ...	771 0	3 89
Rents	779 0	806 75	Sanitary Charges ...	3,275 0	3,717 75
Slaughter-house ...	468 25	627 75	Plague Charges ...	1,799 78	400 98
Cemeteries ...	150 50	156 0	Public Works ...	20,268 58	6,730 4
Sundries	1,211 73	603 57	Lighting ...	1,408 87	1,722 19
			Contribution towards the cost of audit ...	143 20	140 85
			Miscellaneous ...	685 54	685 7
			Balance at end of year ...	3,438 69	299 53
Total ...	34,796 69	17,729 7	Total ...	34,796 69	17,729 7

Revenue.

The decrease under the head Taxes was entirely due to a falling off in commutation tax recoveries, the number of persons entered in the division officers' lists being 155 less than in preceding year. The recoveries of assessment tax were slightly larger than in 1899; those on account of dog tax increased from Rs. 107·50 to Rs. 177·25.

The revenue collected under the head Licenses would have shown a large increase if the opium rent for 1901, amounting to Rs. 4,800, had been brought to account in 1900, in the same way as the rent for 1900, amounting to Rs. 910, was credited in 1899. The recoveries on account of proctors' and notaries' licenses rose from Rs. 256·50 to Rs. 470·25; the other licenses showed small decreases.

Police Court fines account for the greater part of the increase under the head Fines.

The rent recovered for the use of the new Town Hall is the cause of the slightly larger revenue classified under Rents.

Slaughter-house recoveries show an increase of Rs. 159·50, due to a larger number of cattle having been slaughtered.

The falling off under the head Sundries is due to a large decrease in the amount of refunds by Government of half the cost of expenditure on the plague camp.

Expenditure.

The causes of the larger expenditure on Revenue Services are two: (1) New dies for tin labels used in issuing carriers' licenses had to be made; (2) commission for road tax collections was paid in 1900 for that year and for the preceding year.

The expenditure under Police Charges was confined to the cost of killing stray dogs. The greater part of the amount appearing under this head in 1899 was spent on the purchase of twelve street lamps.

An increase in the amount paid to the scavenging contractor explains the figures for Sanitary Charges.

The expenditure under Plague Charges in 1900 was for repairs to the plague camp, that of 1899 was for its construction.

The sum spent on Public Works was larger than in 1897 or 1898. The figures for 1899 were abnormal. It was explained in last year's report that they were due to the cost of building the Town Hall and of constructing and repairing drains.

Owing to the opium rent for 1900 having realized only Rs. 910 and to the expenditure on the completion of the Town Hall having amounted to Rs. 2,406·03 the sum spent on the upkeep of roads and buildings was less than half that of 1899, and the work of building more drains had to be abandoned in the year under review. A sum of Rs. 508·46 was paid for the acquisition of a site for a latrine near the old road.

Wire fences along the upper edge of the esplanade were erected and in front of the District Court and resthouse at a cost of Rs. 358·27.

The increase in expenditure under the head Lighting was due to the fact that the twelve new lamps purchased in 1899 were in use during the year.

The smallness of the balance at the end of the year shows that the Board could hardly have incurred further expenditure.

The large amount obtained for the opium rent of 1901 has enabled the Board to continue the construction of drains along some of the more important roads during the current year.

Town Hall.

The Town Hall, which had been erected at a total cost of Rs. 12,237·84, was formally opened by the Government Agent and Mrs. Ellis on 19th October. An address was presented by the Local Board on the occasion.

There was a successful concert in the evening in aid of the Kalutara Library. This institution has taken up its quarters in the Town Hall, to which the Local Board Office has also been removed.

Health.

The general health of the town was good.

Meetings.

Fourteen meetings of the Board were held during the year.

Thoroughfares Ordinances.

The following comparative statement shows the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in 1899 and 1900 :—

	1899.		Percentage on B.	1900.		Percentage on B.
Population (A)	—	11,300	—	—	11,431	—
Number on lists (B)	—	3,121	—	—	2,969	—
Effective in the district :—						
Paid at Re. 1·50	2,532		81·05	2,473		83·29
Paid at Rs. 3	26		·83	21		·71
Laboured 6 days	1		·03	—		—
Laboured 12 days	—		—	—		—
		2,559	81·91		2,494	84·00
Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—						
Exempted	111		3·56	103		3·47
Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	318		10·18	293		9·87
Committed to jail	1		·03	1		·03
Fined	—		—	4		·14
Double entries	46		1·47	28		·94
Dead	11		·35	13		·44
		487	15·59		442	14·89
Not effective :—						
Reported to have left the village ...	78		2·49	33		1·11
Otherwise not arrested ...	—		—	—		—
		78	2·49		33	1·11

The number of men on the division officers' lists was smaller in 1900 than in 1899 owing to an exodus to the plumbago mines of Pasdun korale, but the percentage of persons who have discharged their liability in the district is decidedly larger. Five defaulters had to be punished in 1900, as compared with one in 1899.

The percentage of men who failed to discharge their liability at all was only 1·11, as against 2·49 in 1899—a satisfactory decrease.

Local Board Office,
Kalutara, June 20, 1901.

H. O. FOX,
Chairman.

NEGOMBO.

A COMPARATIVE statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Board for 1899 and 1900 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1 ...	12,295 40	4,072 3
Taxes	10,432 50	10,432 0
Licenses	5,248 28	14,856 56
Fines	664 80	160 0
Sundries	3,326 19	1,279 78
Rents	821 83	756 74
Total ...	32,789 0	31,557 11

EXPENDITURE.	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs c.
Salaries	2,548 25	3,419 88
Office Contingencies ...	664 67	477 10
Revenue Services ...	1,194 59	1,126 84
Police Charges ...	61 25	62 50
Sanitary Charges ...	4,007 53	4,206 34
Interest and Sinking Fund...	1,066 66	186 67
Law Expenses ...	1 35	—
Plague Account ...	6,131 11	137 8
Public Works ...	10,306 58	12,116 99
Lighting	2,117 46	2,075 9
Audit Charges ...	238 42	253 33
Miscellaneous ...	379 10	269 2
Balance on December 31 ...	4,072 3	7,226 27
Total ...	32,789 0	31,557 11

From the total of Rs. 31,557·11 must be deducted last year's balance of Rs. 4,072·03 and Rs. 3,850 being the amount of opium licenses for 1900, which should have been sold in the previous year. Thus the actual revenue for 1900 amounted to Rs. 23,635·08. The nett revenue for 1898 amounted to Rs. 25,852 and for 1899 to Rs. 24,333 (credited this year with the opium licenses sold in

1900). These figures show a decrease for 1900, notwithstanding the substantial increase of Rs. 1,600 in opium license. The reason for this falling off is the transfer to the newly constituted Local Board of Minuwangoda of the cart licenses for Mabodala, Udugampola, and Minuwangoda palatas, which were previously paid to this Board. The other items do not call for special comment.

The heaviest item of expenditure was a sum of Rs. 3,296 expended on cement drains on either side of the road past the bathing wells at Tammitta. This work was urgently required to carry off water which stagnated by the road and in the neighbourhood. The results have, I believe, justified the outlay. No other works of any importance were carried out during the year.

The general health of the town was not satisfactory. Fever of a bad type prevailed, chiefly during the second quarter of the year, and many deaths occurred. This is, I think, attributable to the defective drainage of the town, a defect which it is impossible to remedy, as the whole town is very low-lying, and is in places even below sea level.

There was a cholera "scare" in December, which caused not only considerable alarm, but even an actual "stampede" from the town, the fishers' quarters towards Etukal being for some time almost deserted. There was, however, no real danger of an outbreak, the cases which occurred not being epidemic cholera, but merely choleraic diarrhœa. All precautions were taken to isolate the patients and persons living in the infected premises, and for this purpose the plague hospital and camp at Etukal were used for the first time. In all there were thirteen cases, of which eleven proved fatal.

The working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances has, I think, been satisfactory, when the number of the shifting population is considered. Out of a total of 5,935 on the division officers' returns, only 330 are unaccounted for, and 5,293 have paid commutation. The usual statement is annexed :—

		1899.	1900.
1.	One-fifth of inhabitants of town by last Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers ...	3,772	3,772
2.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns ...	5,991	5,935
3.	Percentage of 2 to 1	158·82	157·34
4.	Number of persons exempted from labour ...	165	154
5.	Percentage of 4 to 2	2·60	2·59
6.	Number of persons borne on division officers' list less exemptions—2 less 4	5,826	5,781
7.	Percentage of 6 to 1	154·69	153·26
8.	i. Paid commutation	5,294	5,293
	ii. Performed labour	22	17
	iii. Fines	2	9
	iv. Imprisoned	Nil	Nil
	v. Total of i., ii., iii., and iv., being number of persons who discharged their liability	5,315	5,319
9.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, being 8 (v.) to 6	91·28	92·01
10.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to one-fifth of inhabitants, being 8 (v.) to 1 ...	140·98	141·01
11.	Accounted for as dead, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries	153	132
12.	Unaccounted for on last day of year	355	330

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure under Loan Account.

1900.

RECEIPTS.	PAYMENTS.	Rs. c.
Nil.	Interest	186 67
	Amount originally borrowed for the construction of the Munakkara bridge ...	12,000 0
	Amount paid	2,666 64
	Balance still due ...	9,333 36

Local Board Office,
Negombo, June 25, 1901.

E. F. HOPKINS.
Chairman.

MINUWANGODA.

A COMPARATIVE statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Board for 1899 and 1900 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.
Taxes.		
Commutation ...	185 90	238 70
Sanitary rate ...	522 69	233 27
Licenses.		
Opium	95 0	500 0
Refund of stamp duty ...	249 37	1,039 30
Rents.		
Rent of meat market ...	175 50	191 76
Sundries.		
Amount realized by sale of three lamps ...	7 0	—
Contribution from Village Committee funds ...	448 2	149 34
Amount realized by sale of street sweepings ...	—	45 0
	1,683 48	2,397 37
Balance on January 1 ...	—	590 70
Total ...	1,683 48	2,988 7

EXPENDITURE.	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.
Establishment.		
Establishment ...	90 0	120 0
Office Contingencies ...	44 89	—
Sanitary Charges ...	328 50	706 50
Public Works ...	505 0	332 50
Police Charges ...	74 50	117 50
Audit Fees ...	19 51	33 17
Miscellaneous ...	30 38	248 23
	1,092 78	1,557 90
Balance on December 31 ...	590 70	1,430 17
Total ...	1,683 48	2,988 7

It will be seen from the above statement that there has been a large increase in the nett revenue of the Board for the year as compared with that of 1899.

Licenses.—The increase is due to the stamp fees payable for licensing of coaches, carts, hackeries, &c., within a portion of Dasiya pattu being allowed for the use of this Board. The opium license realized Rs. 500, that is, Rs. 405 more than last year.

Taxes.—The sanitary rate collection of 1899 was only Rs. 224·01, the balance being the amount collected during the previous year and credited to the Board during that year.

Sundries.—Contributions from the Village Committee Funds have since been stopped. The street sweepings and rubbish collected were sold and realized a sum of Rs. 45.

Public Works.—The following are the principal works undertaken and completed during the year :—

(1) Building a slaughter-house.
(2) Building two verandahs to the meat market.
(3) Filling the ground opposite the slaughter-house to flood level.
(4) Building drains round the latrine and slaughter-house.
(5) Getting an iron latrine for females made.

The latrine was received at the end of the year, and it will be fixed and opened for use at the beginning of the current year.

Sanitation.—The scavenging was carried out by the contractor throughout the year, the rate being the same as that of the last year. Great difficulty is experienced in inducing the people to put out their rubbish in suitable receptacles instead of throwing it into the streets.

Health.—Health of the town was on the whole very satisfactory. Most of the cadjan buildings have been pulled down and replaced by tiled ones.

General.—Eleven meetings of the Board were held during the year. The biennial election of the unofficial members of the Board for 1901 and 1902 took place on the 4th December and resulted in the re-election of the sitting members.

Wants.

(1) Building the well near the mosque.
(2) Building the bathing-place.
(3) Extend the market by building three rooms.
(4) Fencing the park with barbed wire.
(5) Building the cattle pound.
(6) Building drains.

Nos. (1), (2), (4), and (5) will be taken in hand during the early part of the current year and No. (3) later on. (6) Public Works Department has made an estimate for constructing masonry drains along the two main roads for the sum of Rs. 10,000, and the Board was called upon to bear half the cost ; as the Board is unable to afford this sum at present the matter is under consideration.

WALTER DIAS,
Chairman.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

MATALE.

THE following comparative statement exhibits the revenue and expenditure for 1899 and 1900 :—

REVENUE.	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.
Taxes.		
Commutation	1,872 0	1,837 50
Assessment	1,212 56	1,095 14
Assessment—arrears ...	350 14	106 44
Animals and vehicles ...	—	418 50
Dogs	63 48	98 57
Licenses.		
Opium	900 0	2,350 0
Refund of stamp duty ...	2,220 87	2,405 64
Fines.		
Police Magistrate... ...	191 75	168 50
Cattle trespass	63 0	46 0
Rents.		
Trees and lands	13 0	16 0
Town Hall	220 70	196 0
Sundries.		
Cattle pound	1,511 75	1,227 25
Esplanade	108 50	114 0
Miscellaneous	1,099 76	326 91
Cemetery fees	—	24 50
	9,827 51	10,430 95
Balance of previous year ...	2,504 54	3,861 40
Amount of loan from Government	—	4,000 0
	12,332 5	18,292 35

EXPENDITURE.	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.
Establishment	1,470 0	1,590 0
Office Contingencies ...	15 15	50 8
Revenue Services ...	384 22	453 28
Police Charges... ...	76 89	101 69
Sanitary Charges ...	1,629 89	1,815 71
Interest on Loan ...	—	11 39
Law Expenses	—	5 0
Public Works	3,715 50	11,124 78
Lighting Charges ...	810 48	1,036 32
Audit Charges	157 2	83 45
Miscellaneous	211 50	273 58
	8,470 65	16,545 28
Balance at end of year ...	3,861 40	1,747 7
	12,332 5	18,292 35

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure under Loans.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Amount borrowed from Government for the construction of the market ...	4,000 0	Amount expended in the construction of the market	4,000 0

Statement showing the Local Debt of the Board.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Amount borrowed	4,000 0	Amount payable	4,000 0

As my acquaintance with Matale began only on the 3rd December, 1900, the following report was written for me by Mr. Pereira, the Inspector and Secretary of the Local Board, under my directions :—

Public Health.—The health of the town was satisfactory. Some cases of chickenpox and measles occurred at intervals, and sore-eyes prevailed to some extent at one season.

It is a matter of thankfulness to record that, although the epidemic of cholera visited several places in the neighbourhood of the Local Board limits, it did not invade the town at all. This may be accepted in some degree as a proof that the attention paid to the conservancy of the town was not altogether unsuccessful.

The total number of births registered was 157 and deaths 121.

Water Supply.—The rainfall amounted to 81·54 inches, and compares favourably with that for the previous year.

The proposal to obtain an additional supply of water from the spring under the Wariyapola bridge was found to be impracticable, owing to a difficulty in raising the water to the required height for distribution.

The scheme to get a supply from the spring near the Godapola stream also had to be abandoned for the same reason.

A sum of over Rs. 250 was expended in the experimental work at the latter place, and though the scheme had to be abandoned, yet the outlay cannot be said to be a loss, for an excellent bathing-place has been provided now, which is exclusively used by women.

The large bathing-place at Harasgama, much used by the residents of the town, was found to be in great need of repair, and the work was taken in hand and thoroughly completed. Three spouts have been provided for men and two for women, the work costing Rs. 736·50.

Cemetery.—The upkeep and control of the cemetery, maintained in the past by Government, was given over to the Local Board this year. The fees realized amounted to Rs. 24·50, and the expenditure Rs. 270. The great disparity between receipts and expenditure involves a burden on the Board which it is ill-able to bear, and the expenditure for 1901 is likely to be heavier than that for 1900. This would not occur if the residents were compelled to bury their dead in the cemetery, whereas now they are free to make their own arrangements for burying outside the Local Board limits, with the result that only a very small proportion of those dying in the town are buried in the cemetery. Out of a total of 121 deaths in the town, only 15 burials took place in the cemetery.

Drainage.—As an initial movement for providing an improved drainage for Trincomalee street, the Public Works Department has been called upon by Government to prepare plans and estimates of the work, and the District Engineer, Mr. Pigott, has already taken the matter in hand.

Metal Quarry.—The Board has now a metal quarry of its own. A piece of land, 0A. 1R. 7P., was purchased in Hulangamuwa on the Wiltshire estate road for Rs. 100, and is calculated to last a long period. The metal is broken on contract.

Opium License.—The opium license for 1901 realized more than that for 1900, being Rs. 1,850, against Rs. 900.

Street Lighting.—The expenditure under Lighting Charges includes the cost of six iron lampposts which were got out from Bombay. The town roads are provided with eighteen lamps, and in the outskirts there are twelve.

Sanitation.—The increase under Sanitary Charges is due to the fact that the area given on contract to be scavenged has been extended. The contractor employs daily three carts, eight women sweepers, and one drain cooly, and is paid the sum of Rs. 150 per mensem. The work is satisfactorily carried out.

A new Horbury's patent latrine obtained from Bombay was erected in the Godapola road in place of the old one, which was a very primitive concern, and was pulled down to make way for its successor. There are now three public latrines in the town, and one man is employed in their conservancy on an allowance of Rs. 12·50 a month. Another latrine has been indented for, and will be put up near the Local Board market.

Local Board Market.—The market is now an accomplished fact. The date of its opening is fixed for 1st January, 1901. The whole building cost Rs. 5,300, Rs. 4,000 of which was obtained from Government on loan. The grounds around the market have been improved, and the building provided with the required drains at an extra cost of Rs. 600.

The District Engineer, Mr. Pigott, very kindly prepared the plans and supervised the construction of the building.

The market consists of four distinct blocks, one for meat with six stalls, another for mutton with four stalls, a third for fish with two stalls, and a fourth—the green market—with eighteen stalls. There are in addition open spaces provided about the grounds for day-to-day vendors.

The investment of this large outlay has already proved to be a profitable one. The market has been leased out for a sum of Rs. 1,100 for the year 1901. More accommodation is found to be necessary, and the Board contemplates purchasing a piece of the adjoining land and erecting an additional green market.

There was no change in the *personnel* of the Members of the Local Board, but as a set-off to this there were no less than four Chairmen during the year, Messrs. Fox, De Coucy Short, Cumberland, and the present Chairman.

E. B. ALEXANDER,
Chairman.

Matale, January 31, 1901.

GAMPOLA.

THE revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 6,954·47. There was a balance of Rs. 1,015·62 brought forward from 1899, making a total of Rs. 7,970·09.

2. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,107·84, and a sum of Rs. 862·25 remained in hand on 31st December, 1900.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Local Board, Gampola, during the Year 1900.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1899 ...	1,015 62	Establishment	979 0
Licenses	2,429 60	Office Contingencies	178 65
Fines	49 0	Revenue Charges	346 8
Rents	1,063 94	Police Charges	337 60
Taxes	3,043 76	Sanitary Charges	1,597 20
Government contribution in lieu of local rates	164 0	Public Works	3,429 75
Miscellaneous	204 17	Miscellaneous	239 56
		Balance	862 25
Total ...	7,970 9	Total ...	7,970 9

3. The sale of opium license for the year 1901 was held on 29th November, 1900, and realized Rs. 2,300, against Rs. 995·10 the previous year.

4. *Public Works.*—The roads, drains, and culverts in the town were kept in a fair state of repair.

5. *Health.*—The health of the town has been good throughout the year. There were no serious epidemics.

6. *Sanitation.*—The scavenging of the roads, streets, and drains was given on contract, and the town was kept fairly clean throughout the year. Three latrines on the dry-earth system were maintained during the year.

7. *Cemetery.*—The wall round the cemetery was completed. The cemetery will be used from 1st April, 1901.

8. *Lighting.*—Six street lamps were lighted from October. Six more will be ordered in 1901.

9. *Markets.*—A site for public markets has been selected. The plan prepared by the District Engineer, Pussellawa, for the beef, fish, and fruit markets has been approved by the Board, and application has been made to Government for a loan of Rs. 6,200 to carry out the work.

10. *Meetings.*—The Board held twelve meetings in 1900.

11. On the transfer of Dr. Leembruggen, the District Medical Officer, his successor Dr. F. Vathecan was appointed in his place.

The unofficial members selected for 1900–1901 consisted of Messrs. J. H. Sproule, junior (re-elected), A. E. Roberts, and James Pohath-Kehelpannala, Mudaliyar.

12. Statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance is annexed :—

	1900.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	2,940	—
2. Number on lists (B)	—	1,550	—
3. Effective within Local Board :—			
(a) Paid at Re. 1·50	1,091	—	70·38
(b) Paid at Rs. 3	17	—	1·09
(c) Laboured 6 days	—	—	—
(d) Laboured 12 days	—	—	—
		1,108	71·49
4. Not effective within Local Board, but have discharged their liability :—			
(a) Exempted	6	—	·38
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere	86	—	5·54
(c) Committed to jail	1	—	·06
(d) Fined	7	—	·45
(e) Worked for 24 days	—	—	—
(f) Double and erroneous entries	141	—	9·09
(g) Dead	5	—	·32
		246	15·88
5. Non-effective :—			
(a) Reported to have left the village	172	—	11·09
(b) Otherwise not arrested	24	—	1·54
		196	12·63

13. Mr. R. A. Quintus Gunasekara assumed duties as Secretary and Inspector in place of Mr. D. A. N. de Silva on 1st October, 1900.

H. WACE,
Chairman.

Gampola, August 16, 1901.

NAWALAPITIYA.

THE statement of revenue and expenditure and progress return under Road Ordinance No. 10 of 1861 are annexed. The Board held twelve meetings during the year.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Local Board, Nawalapitiya, during 1900.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1899 ...	—	1,023 94
Taxes :—		
Commutation ...	1,736 0	
Assessment	1,159 89	
Dogs	36 75	
Water-rate	1,437 42	
		4,370 6
Licenses :—		
Refund of stamp duties ...	1,099 86	
Arrears of 1899 ...	230 28	
Opium	754 90	
		2,085 4
Fines :—		
Police Magistrate ...	—	24 0
Rents :—		
Slaughter-house fees ...	1,678 0	
Market fees	220 0	
		1,898 0
Miscellaneous :—		
Sale of firewood ...	1 25	
In Secretary's hands ...	231 50	
Refund on account of interest and sinking fund on Water-works loan (overpaid) ...	8 46	
Amount expended on account of drains, refunded from Government loan ...	3,000 0	
Refund on account of market rails	5 0	
Amount advanced for Bowwagama water service from drain account to be refunded in 1901 ...	800 0	
		4.046 21
		13,447 25

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Establishment :—		
Secretary and inspector ...	660 0	
Peon	110 0	
Slaughter-house cooly ...	110 0	
Grant to Local Board clerk ...	90 0	
		970 0
Office Contingencies :—		
Printed forms and stationery	151 65	
Rent of Local Board Office ...	79 0	
		230 65
Revenue Services :—		
Commission to collectors and fees	332 90	
Cost of house numbers ...	166 11	
Cost of remittances ...	62 35	
		561 36
Police Charges :—		
Cost of seizing dogs ...	—	37 63
Sanitary Charges :—		
Scavenging	861 54	
Latrine conservancy ...	527 10	
Purchase of disinfectants ...	37 25	
Plague precautions ...	16 0	
		1,441 89
Interest and sinking fund on water-works loan	—	402 0
Public Works :—		
New roads	346 50	
Maintenance of roads ...	51 50	
Waterworks ...	622 0	
Tools and stores ...	31 20	
Concrete drains ...	1,001 97	
Market construction ...	2,993 31	
		5,046 48
Contribution towards cost of audit	—	74 24
Water service to Bowwagama ...	—	791 68
In Secretary's hands ...	—	272 0
		9,827 93
Balance on December 31, 1900 ...	—	3,619 32
		13,447 25

Progress Return of Collections under the Road Ordinances, Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1884, for the Half-years ended June 30 and December 31, 1900.

		June 30, 1900.		December 31, 1900.	
		Current Half-year.	Same Half-year in preceding Year.	Current Half-year.	Same Half-year in preceding Year.
1 ...	Number of inhabitants within Local Board limits by last Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers	550	550	550	550
2 ...	Number of names borne on division officers' returns ...	1,204	1,210	1,204	1,210
3 ...	Percentage of 2 to 1	218·90	220·00	218·90	220·00
4 ...	Number of persons exempted from labour in year ...	15	3	27	3
5 ...	Percentage of 4 to 2	1·24	·24	2·24	·24
6 ...	Number of names borne on division officers' returns less exemptions—2 less 4	1,189	1,207	1,177	1,207
7 ...	Percentage of 6 to 1	216·18	219·45	214·10	219·45
8	i. Paid commutation	1,109	1,084	1,109	1,088
	ii. Performed labour	—	—	5	
	iii. Fined	1	—	2	—
	iv. Imprisoned	—	—	1	—
	v. Total of i., ii., iii., and iv., being number of persons who discharged their liability	1,110	1,084	1,117	1,088
9 ...	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, being of 8 (v) to 6	93·35	89·80	94·74	90·14
10 ...	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to one-fifth of inhabitants, being of 8 (v) to 1... ...	201·81	197·09	203·09	197·81
11 ...	Accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries	34	49	34	49
12 ...	Accounted for as absent in India and elsewhere ...	20	57	20	57
13 ...	Unaccounted for on last day of half-year ...	25	17	6	13

2. *Market.*—A meat market consisting of four rooms and stalls and one fish market was constructed in 1900 and opened for use on the 1st November, 1900.

3. *Water Supply.*—A sum of Rs. 791·68 was expended in extending the water service to Bowwagama.

4. *Drainage.*—Concrete drains were constructed in Kotmale, Ambagamuwa, Dolosbage, and Gampola roads under the loan of Rs. 10,000 obtained from Government in June, 1900.

5. *Refuse Depôt.*—An acre of land at Nawalapitiya in Pasbage korale, Uda Bulatgama, was acquired for the purpose of tipping town refuse and burying night soil at a cost of Rs. 850.

6. *Latrine Service.*—A night soil cart for the purpose of removing night soil from the public latrines was purchased at a cost of Rs. 170.

7. *General Cemetery.*—The acquisition of the cemetery land from the Imbulpitiya estate was under negotiation during the year, and it is hoped that the cemetery will be available for use early in 1901.

8. Health of the town was satisfactory throughout the year. An infectious diseases hospital was constructed and opened for use at Imbulpitiya during the year.

H. WACE,
Chairman.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

MATARA.

A STATEMENT of revenue and expenditure for 1899 and 1900 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1 ...	5,187 53	3,003 43	Establishment ...	2,025 84	1,734 37
Taxes	5,180 76	6,399 80	Office Contingencies ...	163 32	268 91
Licenses	2,662 29	7,173 10	Revenue Services ...	407 74	747 20
Fines	464 20	316 64	Police Charges ...	37 50	53 50
Rents	3,238 32	3,239 71	Sanitary Charges ...	3,404 32	3,106 33
Sundries	1,962 87	2,104 4	Interest and Sinking Fund ...	—	—
			Law Expenses ...	—	1 75
			Public Works ...	8,092 77	6,564 8
			Lighting	1,342 65	2,254 13
			Audit Charges ...	145 0	144 50
			Sundries	73 40	153 46
				15,692 54	15,028 23
			Balance on December 31 ...	3,003 43	7,208 49
Total ...	18,695 97	22,236 72	Total ...	18,695 97	22,236 72

Meetings.—Ten meetings of the Board were held during the year. The biennial election of the unofficial members to serve on the Board for the years 1900 and 1901 was held early in the year, when Messrs. G. E. Keuneman and C. H. Ernst were re-elected and Mr. F. Jayatilake was elected in place of Mr. Buultjens.

Roads.—The roads were re-gravelled and kept in good order.

Sanitation.—The town was thoroughly scavenged.

Health.—The public health was satisfactory.

License.—The opium license for the year 1901 was sold in December and fetched Rs. 3,750.

A statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance is annexed :—

		1899.	1900.
1.	One-fifth number of inhabitants of Province or District by last Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers	2,183	2,183
2.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns ...	2,576	2,532
3.	Percentage of 2 to 1	118	115·98
4.	Number of persons exempted from labour in year ...	141	145
5.	Percentage of 4 to 2	5·47	5·72
6.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns less exemptions – 2 less 4	2,435	2,387
7.	Percentage of 6 to 1	111·54	109·34
8.	i. Paid commutation	1,853	1,963
	ii. Performed labour	318	186
	iii. Fined	—	—
	iv. Imprisoned	—	—
	v. Total of i., ii., iii., iv., being number of persons who discharged their liability	2,174	2,149
9.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, being of 8 (v.) to 6	89·28	90·03
10.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to one-fifth of inhabitants, being of 8 (v.) to 1	99·58	98·44
11.	Accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries	168	147
12.	Unaccounted for on last day of quarter	93	91

BERTRAM HILL,
Chairman.

Matara, August 19, 1901.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

BATTICALOA.

ANNEXED is a comparative statement of revenue and expenditure for the years 1899 and 1900. The decrease of Rs. 1,618·97 in the revenue of 1900 is accounted for in the following manner. The lake steam boat syndicate offered to pay Rs. 500 annually for the privilege of running a steam boat service on the Kalladi ferry. This was less by Rs. 1,000 than the sum realized by sale of the rent of the row boat service. The Board agreed to the sacrifice of the difference as the steam service promised to be more expeditious. The scheme, however, fell through eventually owing to the syndicate not finding it a financial success. The small differences under the other heads are casual.

Expenditure shows a slight increase of Rs. 370·60, owing chiefly to heavier charges under the head of Sanitation. The scavenging staff was doubled during prevalence of cholera. The increase under the head of Interest and Sinking Fund includes the cross entry of Rs. 2,538·07 refunded to the Board by Government for cost of site of police station.

A small balance of Rs. 208·78 remained at the end of the year.

Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the Years 1899 and 1900.

REVENUE.	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.
Taxes ...	5,310 70	5,376 12	Establishment ...	1,860 0	1,860 0
Licenses ...	4,012 60	4,224 24	Office Contingencies ...	313 14	174 82
Fines ...	561 25	117 9	Revenue Services ...	1,042 96	850 65
Rents ...	4,486 88	3,305 52	Sanitary Charges ...	2,699 20	3,316 48
Sundries ...	2,955 39	2,684 88	Interest and Sinking Fund on Loans ...	1,139 30	3,063 54
	17 326 82	15,707 85	Public Works ...	4,696 53	4,361 68
Balance on January 1 ...	766 69	1,482 52	Law Expenses ...	—	6 50
			Lighting ...	549 92	380 16
			Cost of audit ...	159 51	140 5
			Miscellaneous ...	4,150 43	2,827 71
				16,610 99	16,981 59
			Balance on December 31 ...	1,482 52	208 78
Total ...	18,093 51	17,190 37	Total	18,093 51	17,190 37

The annexed statement shows the debts of the Board. When I assumed charge in 1897 they amounted to Rs. 23,900, detailed as follows :—

	Rs.
Loan for constructing new market	20,000
Loan for establishing new cemetery	3,000
Cost of new street lamps	900
Total ...	23,900

It has now been reduced to Rs. 15,120 without in any way interfering with the efficiency of administration.

Statement of Debts.

Name of Body.	Debt.	To whom due.	Rate of Interest.	When incurred, and for what cause.	Provision for Payment of Interest and Sinking Fund, and Enactment by which it is made.	Amount of Original Debt.	Amount repaid.	Balance due on December 31, 1900.
	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Local Board of Health and Improvement, Batticaloa	14,800	The Government of Ceylon	3½ per cent.	September 8, 1891, and February 29, 1892, for constructing markets	General Revenue, under Ordinance No. 13 of 1898	20,000	5,200	14,800
Do	320	do.	4 per cent.	April 16, 1898, for establishing the new cemetery and for the general improvement and conservancy of the town	do.	3,000	2,680	320

The following statement shows in detail collections of road tax :—

Comparative Statement of Collections under the Road Ordinances, Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1884, for the Years 1899 and 1900.

		1899.	1900.
1.	One-fifth number of inhabitants of Province or District by last Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers	1,697·04	1,697·04
2.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns ...	2,374	2,445
3.	Percentage of 2 to 1	139·89	144·07
4.	Number of persons exempted from labour in year ...	58	70
5.	Percentage of 4 to 2	2·44	2·86
6.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns less exemptions—2 less 4	2,316	2,375
7.	Percentage of 6 to 1	136·47	139·95
8.	i. Paid commutation	1,969	2,110
	ii. Performed labour	105	42
	iii. Fined	14	—
	iv. Imprisoned	—	—
	v. Total of i, ii., iii., iv., being number of persons who discharged their liability	2,088	2,152
9.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, being of 8 (v.) to 6	90·15	90·61
10.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to one-fifth of inhabitants, being of 8 (v.) to 1 ...	123·04	126·81
11.	Accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries	228	·223
12.	Unaccounted for on last day of the year ...	—	—

Public Health.—The health of the town continued satisfactory till the end of September, when there was a sharp outbreak of cholera in the fishers' quarters introduced by travellers from Tamankaduwa in the North-Central Province, where the epidemic was then prevailing. Owing to prompt and energetic measures taken to prevent it from spreading the epidemic was stamped out in six weeks. There were 32 cases, of which 21 proved fatal.

Maintenance of Works.—The 15 miles of roads in charge of the Board were kept in fair order, the majority of them being re-gravelled, and drains made deeper and wider, and other improvements effected.

Scavenging and conservancy were well looked after, and it says much for the cleanliness of the town that the outbreak of cholera lasted such a short time and resulted in so few deaths.

The dog nuisance has considerably abated, 630 being slaughtered in the course of the year and the owners of 293 more made to pay tax. A raid was also made on rats in connection with plague precaution and 1,219 destroyed.

Improvements.—With the limited resources at the disposal of the Board not much can be expected, but the following were carried out with much benefit to the town :—Bazaar street and the road round the Customs were track metalled to stand increasing cart traffic. Two culverts and two bridges were newly built. The side drains of bazaar and main street were cemented, thus adding much to the neat appearance of the town. The old retaining wall along the Customs road was repaired and re-plastered.

The dhobies have been made to shift their washing and drying grounds from their houses and the public esplanade to a more isolated locality outside the town, where cisterns have been built and a drying ground cleared for their use. Formerly clothes were washed in their residing gardens in the most populous part of the town. The wells in these supplied water for both domestic and washing purposes, and the sanitary condition of the place was most unsatisfactory. The improvement effected by the change is most marked, for during the recent cholera not a single case occurred in the dhobies' quarters, whereas in previous outbreaks cholera and smallpox claimed their largest number of victims there.

Conservancy.—Two additional public latrines were erected in places where they were much required. Attempts have been made to introduce the dry-earth system in all private houses in place of the present cesspits. A number of householders have already signified their consent to join a scheme by which all private houses will be served by a gang of coolies under the control of the Board. Those refusing will be compelled under the new Local Board Ordinance to make similar arrangements at their own expense. The condition of things at present, especially in the more crowded parts of the town, calls for immediate remedy.

The year has again been allowed to pass without any endeavour to improve the water supply. As stated in my last year's report, a scheme has been formulated and is only awaiting examination by an engineer promised by Government.

C. A. MURRAY,
Chairman.

TRINCOMALEE.

THE revenue for the year is apparently less by over Rs. 2,000 than the revenue of 1899, but, as I explained last year, this was due solely to a refund in 1899 of the sum spent by the Local Board in establishing a general cemetery and a corresponding repayment of the Government loan.

The actual revenue amounted to Rs. 13,423·97, against Rs. 15,775·69 in 1899 and Rs. 13,184·15 in 1898.

A Statement of Revenue and Expenditure is annexed :—

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on 1st January, 1900 ...	—	2,599 66
Taxes	6,398 9	
Licenses	2,228 89	
Fines	522 45	
Rents	3,735 99	
Sundries	538 55	
		13,423 97
Total ...		16,023 63

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Establishment	2,448 0	
Office Contingencies ...	170 81	
Revenue Services ...	772 44	
Police Charges	7 75	
Sanitary Charges	4,331 23	
Interest and Sinking Fund on Loans	334 80	
Law Expenses	97 0	
Public Works	5,163 61	
Lighting	1,963 5	
Contribution towards cost of audit	130 85	
Miscellaneous	156 2	
		15,575 56
Balance on 31st December, 1900	—	448 7
Total ...		16,023 63

The principal items of expenditure are under the head Sanitary Charges and Public Works. A sum of Rs. 3,372 was paid for scavenging the town and Rs. 358 for conservancy of latrines. A further expenditure of Rs. 387·07 was incurred on account of plague precautions, of which no less than Rs. 347·14 was advanced for the destruction of rats, a regular crusade against these rodents resulting in the destruction of no less than 7,835 during the year.

A sum of Rs. 950 was expended in completing the wall on the roadside of the general cemetery. Rs. 1,272 were expended on roads, and Rs. 401 in cutting and cleaning side drains, and six new street lamps of an improved pattern were purchased and erected at a cost of Rs. 591·38.

I have not yet been able to secure a suitable site for a general market, and the Board is still burdened with the upkeep of a number of small and inconvenient markets.

Local Debt.—The annexed statement shows the indebtedness of the Board :—

Name of Body.	Debt. Rs.	To whom due.	Rate of Interest.	When incurred, and for what cause.	Provision for Repayment of Interest and Sinking Fund, and Enactment by which it is made.	Amount of Original Debt. Rs.	Amount repaid. Rs.	Balance due on December 31, 1900. Rs.
Local Board of Health & Improvement, Trincomalee	2,610	The Government of Ceylon	4 per cent.	April 13, 1894, to improve the town drainage and to open new roads in Moors' quarters	General Revenue, under Ordinance No. 13 of 1898	3,000	390	2,610
Do.	2,670	do.	do.	April 10, 1895, for improvement to fishers' quarters	do.	3,000	330	2,670
Total ...	5,280					6,000	720	5,280

The debt has been reduced by Rs. 720.

Thoroughfares Ordinance.—A statement is annexed in the usual form showing the return of collections under the Road Ordinances, Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1884 :—

		1899.	1900.
1.	One-fifth number of inhabitants of Province or District by last Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers	2,577	2,577
2.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns ...	3,231	3,158
3.	Percentage of 2 to 1	125·38	122·54
4.	Number of persons exempted from labour in year ...	36	49
5.	Percentage of 4 to 2	1·11	1·55
6.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns less exemptions—2 less 4	3,195	3,109
7.	Percentage of 6 to 1	126·98	120·64
8.	i. Paid commutation	2,869	2,763
	ii. Performed labour	13	5
	iii. Fined	1	—
	iv. Imprisoned	—	—
	v. Total of i., ii., iii., iv., being number of persons who discharged their liability	2,883	2,768
9.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, being of 8 (v.) to 6 ...	90·23	89·03
10.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to one-fifth of inhabitants, being of 8 (v.) to 1 ...	111·91	107·02
11.	Accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries	169	210
12.	Unaccounted for on last day of quarter... ...	143	131

There were fewer names borne on the division officers' rolls than in 1899 owing to the fluctuating nature of the town population, and the reduction of the population is shown in the late Census returns.

Only 2,768 persons discharged their liability in 1900 against 2,883 in 1899, but a larger number was accounted for as paid elsewhere, died, double entries, and so on, and only 131 remained unaccounted for at the end of the year.

Health of the Town.—There was a marked improvement in the health of the town. The number of deaths fell from 671 in 1899 to 389 in 1900. There were no epidemics of any kind and comparatively little fever. Every precaution was taken to prevent the introduction of plague from the neighbouring continent, and great attention was paid to cleanliness in the town.

C. M. LUSHINGTON.
Chairman.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

KURUNEGALA.

General.—The Administration Reports of the Local Boards of Puttalam and Chilaw are herewith forwarded. Both at Puttalam and Chilaw considerable activity has been shown by the Boards, and substantial improvements have been effected in those towns during the year. At Kurunegala progress has been slower. The question of the water supply has been partially examined, and now awaits the appointment of an officer to complete the investigations commenced by Mr. Smith.

The scheme of town drainage has reached the initial stage of survey, and it is hoped that during 1901 some practical work of construction will be commenced. The survey is being carried out under the direction of the Provincial Engineer, and as the natural features of the country in and about the town lend themselves to a general system of drainage, it is expected that a comparatively cheap scheme will be worked out.

The unhealthiness of the town renders it imperative that works of sanitation should precede all others, and as soon as the Board is in possession of estimates steps will be taken to provide funds for the laying of the necessary drains and sewers. Other projected improvements include the acquisition and drainage of paddy fields and swamp lands situated behind the old jail site. These are intended to serve as recreation grounds and also as sites for public markets. The erection of markets may have to be deferred for some time until funds are available, but in view of the growing value of property it was thought desirable to purchase the available land at once.

Sanitary Measures.—Steps have been taken during the year to remove a large number of dilapidated and insanitary buildings, but much yet remains to be done in this direction. The clearing of the lake has also continued, but very little impression was made upon the large mass of floating vegetation.

Roads.—Five miles of roadway have been thoroughly repaired, and only a small section between the lake and the Puttalam road remained ungravelled at the close of the year. 489 cubes of gravel were spread at a cost of Rs. 1,447·51, and 68 cubes of metal at a cost of Rs. 408. This represents a much larger quantity of gravel than has been laid down for several years.

Other Public Expenditure.—Other public expenditure included repairs and additions to the Town Hall, the building of cooly lines, and the purchase of scavenging carts. Scavenging arrangements are now on a satisfactory footing, and the Board is no longer dependent on the caprice of contractors for the supply of carts. The service in connection with the removal of night soil is also well performed, and is rendered self-supporting. The lighting of the town is not all that can be desired. A superior class of lamps is required to replace those now in use.

Health of the Town.—There has been the usual amount of sickness of the ordinary type, and a slight outbreak of smallpox also occurred in the middle of the year. This was confined to the most insanitary portion of the town, and all the persons attacked were Malays, one of whom introduced the disease from Colombo. Twelve cases were reported, but only one death occurred. In several instances it was discovered that meat and other articles of diet were being sold from infected houses, demonstrating the necessity of regulating the sale of meat, vegetables, and all other articles of food consumption in public markets under proper control.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure.—The statement contrasting the revenue and expenditure of the past two years is given below. The balance brought forward at the end of 1899 included a sum of Rs. 6,000 presented to the Board by Attygalla Mudaliyar for the erection of a town ambalam. This sum was on my recommendation subsequently transferred to the Provincial Road Committee for expenditure, and hence the apparently large outlay shown under the head of "Public Works." The increase in the revenue was mainly derived from a better sale of opium, cart, and other licenses. The increase in expenditure under the head of Sanitary Charges was due to the outbreak of smallpox already referred to. There was also a large increase of expenditure on Public Works, owing to a more liberal outlay upon roads and buildings :—

RECEIPTS.	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1	3,447 73	8,405 62
Taxes	5,506 49	5,777 20
Licenses	7,543 31	10,162 70
Fines	285 17	621 30
Rents	362 25	184 75
Sundries	10,773 49	6,020 3
Total	27,918 44	31,171 60

EXPENDITURE.	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.
Establishment	2,027 51	2,509 66
Office Contingencies	283 50	158 34
Revenue Service	707 88	956 50
Police Charges	114 63	227 61
Sanitary Charges	3,531 48	5,182 44
Interest and Sinking Fund on Loans	—	—
Law Expenses	270 5	113 35
Public Works	8,215 39	18,209 74
Lighting	1,852 14	1,497 17
Contribution towards the cost of audit	209 70	167 95
Miscellaneous	—	933 39
Plague precautions	2,296 54	209 10
Refunds	4 0	0 95
	19,512 82	30,166 20
Balance	8,405 62	1,005 40
Total	27,918 44	31,171 60

Working of the Road Ordinance.—The usual comparative statement showing the working of the Road Ordinance within the limits of the Local Board is annexed and gives satisfactory results :—

		Current Half-Year.	Same Half-Year of preceding Year.
1.	One-fifth number of inhabitants of Province or District by last Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers	871	871
2.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns	1,932	1,993
3.	Percentage of 2 to 1	221·81	228·81
4.	Number of persons exempted from labour in year	55	93
5.	Percentage of 4 to 2	2·84	4·66
6.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns less exemptions—2 less 4	1,877	1,900
7.	Percentage of 6 to 1	215·49	218·14
8.	i. Paid commutation	1,671	1,608
	ii. Performed labour	—	—
	iii. Fined	—	5
	iv. Imprisoned	—	3
	v. Total of i., ii., iii., iv., being number of persons who discharged their liability	1,671	1,616
9.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, being of 8 (v.) to 6	89·02	85·05
10.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to one-fifth of inhabitants, being of 8 (v.) to 1	191·84	185·53
11.	Accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries	149	225
12.	Unaccounted for on last day of year half-year ended December 31, 1900	57	59
13.	Number of persons committed during 1900 for default of previous years	Nil	Nil
14.	Number of persons committed during 1900 and subsequently discharged	Nil	Nil

Public Buildings.—Public buildings have made very little progress during the year. The new Land Registry is still in a very backward state. The new powder magazine has not yet been commenced, and the building of the new quarters for the District Judge seems to be indefinitely postponed. The retention of the prison in the most central part of the town is a serious impediment to all improvements, and it is hoped that the Government will have the generosity to remove it before long to a less prominent position. A better and more commodious approach to the station is urgently required, especially in view of the heavy increase of traffic which is likely to occur on the opening of the Northern Railway.

F. C. FISHER,
Chairman.

Kurunegala, March 6, 1901.

PUTTALAM.

A COMPARATIVE statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Board in 1899 and 1900 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.
Taxes	4,136 69	4,856 90
Licenses	4,443·66	4,326 12
Fines	114 25	166 50
Rents	2,167 52	1,953 51
Sundries	1,911 32	1,683 44
	12,773 44	12,986 47
Balance on January 1	4,137 70	2,121 16
Total	16,911 14	15,107 63

EXPENDITURE.	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.
Establishment	2,119 92	2,119 92
Office Contingencies	198 75	185 36
Revenue Services	646 8	804 50
Police Charges	24 90	4 50
Sanitary Charges	3,787 13	3,632 48
Interest and Sinking Fund Loans	354 37	349 47
Law Expenses	155 62	22 0
Public Works	3,991 71	2,656 44
Lighting	592 39	854 1
Contribution towards cost of Audit	107 33	104 69
Miscellaneous	2,811 78	290 74
	14,789 98	11,024 11
Balance on December 31	2,121 16	4,083 52
Total	16,911 14	15,107 63

The loan account stands as follows :—

	Rs.
To loan from General Revenue granted on August 5, 1892	7,000
Total	7,000

	Rs.
By amount spent on improvements to Water-works in 1892–93	5,000
By amount spent on the erection of the infectious diseases hospital in 1892–93	2,000
Total	7,000

Debt Statement.

	Rs.
To amount borrowed of Government on August 5, 1892, as shown above	7,000
Total	7,000

	Rs.
By amount repaid to Government up to end of December, 1900	1,120
By balance payable	5,880
Total	7,000

The health of the town was normal. A case of cholera or choleraic diarrhœa occurred in October and the patient was promptly removed to the infectious diseases hospital, where he recovered. The Local Board roads were kept in good order. A new road connecting the Chilaw and Kurunegala roads was partly constructed towards the end of the year and will be completed in 1901.

The filling up of the Kanganikulam tank was steadily carried on, and a sum of Rs. 870·24 was spent on this work.

Six additional street lamps were purchased and will shortly be erected.

The scavenging of the town was not altogether satisfactory, and the Board decided to give this work on contract in 1901.

The water now supplied to the town is not of good quality, and it was hoped that a better supply could be obtained from a spring some two miles from the present waterworks. The report of the Public Analyst, however, is unfavourable, the water from this spring being unfit for human consumption.

A comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in 1899 and 1900 is annexed :—

	1899.		Percentage on B.	1900.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	4,813	—	—	4,814	
2. Number on lists (B)	—	1,304	—	—	1,248	—
3. Effective in the town :—						
(a) Paid at single rate	1,121		85·96	1,082		86·70
(b) Paid at double rate	9		·69	24		1·92
(c) Laboured 6 days	—		—	—		—
4. Not effective within Local Board, but have discharged their liability :—		1,130	86·65		1,106	88·62
(a) Exempted	23		1·76	6		·48
(b) Paid elsewhere	13		1·00	13		1·04
(c) Committed to jail	—		—	—		—
(d) Fined	—		—	2		·16
(e) Worked 24 days	—		—	—		—
(f) Double entries	29		2·22	26		2·08
(g) Dead	21		1·61	16		1·28
5. Non-effective :—		86	6·59		63	5·04
(a) Reported to have left the district ...	74		5·67	62		4·96
(b) Otherwise not accounted for ...	14		1·07	17		1·36
		88	6·74		79	6·33

A meeting was held in December for the election of unofficial members of the Board, and the sitting members, M. N. Markar Mohamado Ally Markar, T. M. Seka Markar, and Adam Muttukumaru, were re-elected without opposition.

H. W. BRODHURST,
Chairman.

Puttalam, January 30, 1901.

CHILAW.

THE year 1900 was one of prosperity and progress for the Board.

The revenue, owing partly to the large balance brought forward from the preceding year and partly to the great increase in the income of the Board, was the largest realized so far.

The expenditure kept pace with the increase in the revenue, and the amount spent on Public Works was much in advance of the sums voted in previous years.

The following statement shows the actual figures :—

REVENUE.	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.
Taxes	3,045 46	3,582 23
Licenses	6,250 69	10,296 72
Fines	89 80	212 35
Rent	723 86	558 39
Sundries	1,325 7	918 23
	11,434 88	15,567 92
Balance on January 1, 1899 and 1900... ...	489 18	2,584 29
Total ...	11,924 6	18,152 21

EXPENDITURE.	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.
Establishment ...	1,440 0	1,500 0
Office Contingencies ...	176 90	282·33
Revenue Services ...	714 8	757 62
Police Charges ...	18 53	54 55
Sanitary Charges ...	2,218 12	1,838 63
Law Expenses ...	140 52	—
Public Works ...	3,104 75	9,445 76
Lighting	727 71	1,248 97
Audit	104 32	88 0
Miscellaneous ...	694 84	972 90
	9,339 77	16,188 76
Balance on December 31, 1900	2,584 29	1,963 45
Total ...	11,924 6	18,152 21

A few notes in elucidation of the above statement may be of interest.

REVENUE.

Taxes.—The people of Chilaw cannot complain of over-taxation. The assessment tax on the annual value of tenements within the Local Board limits was levied at the low rate of 2½ per cent. and the commutation tax, which before the introduction of the assessment tax, was at the rate of Rs. 2 for each person liable, was fixed at Re. 1·50—the same rate as that prevailing outside the town limits. But for this reduction the increase in the revenue under the head of Taxes would have been much greater.

The working of the Road Ordinance is shown in the return given below:—

	1899.		Percentage on B.	1900.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	3,685	—	—	3,707	—	—
2. Number on list (B)	—	1,062	—	—	1,264	—
3. Effective in the town :—						
(a) Paid at single rate ...	938		88·32	1,118		88·44
(b) Paid at double rate ...	31		2·91	22		1·74
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	1		·09	—		—
4. Not effective within Local Board, but have discharged their liability :—		970	91·33	1,140		90·18
(a) Exempted	16		1·51	16		1·26
(b) Paid elsewhere	15		1·41	37		2·92
(c) Committed to jail ...	—		—	—		—
(d) Fined	—		—	1		·08
(e) Worked for 24 days ...	—		—	—		—
(f) Double entries	7		·65	4		·31
(g) Dead	1		·09	5		·39
5. Non-effective :—		39	3·67		63	4·11
(a) Reported to have left village ...	45		4·23	50		3·95
(b) Otherwise not arrested ...	8		·75	11		·87
		53	4·99		61	4·82

The amount of assessment tax due for the fourth quarter of 1899 and for the four quarters of 1900 was collected within the year, a small item only of Re. 1·58 per quarter being struck off on account of extreme poverty.

The payment of dog tax was more rigorously enforced than in previous year, and there was also a larger number of vehicles on which tax was paid.

Licenses.—The chief increase, however, of the year was due to licenses on boats and carts, which brought in Rs. 4,707·32 more than in the preceding year.

There was a decrease under the head of Opium, owing to the introduction of the new condition that not more than 180 grains can be sold at a time.

Fines.—The increase is due to the larger number of prosecutions which were found necessary to maintain the town in a more sanitary condition.

Rents.—The revenue under this head comprises the rent of the fish and vegetable markets, of the gala land, and of the bath sheds on the sandbank.

EXPENDITURE.

The increase under the head Office Contingencies is due to the purchase of judicial stamps for prosecuting nuisance cases, and that under Revenue Services to the larger amounts of commission due on the increased revenue. A much larger number of stray dogs was killed during the year.

The chief increase in expenditure, however, was under the heads of Public Works and Lighting.

The principal works carried out during the year were—

(1) The construction of a meat and vegetable market coupled with the laying out and fencing in of the premises attached to the market. It has not been found advisable to prohibit the sale of vegetables throughout the town, but the premises carrying on this trade have been restricted in number. The people did not at first take kindly to the change, but now appear to have overcome their prejudice against the markets. Great attention has been paid to the cleanliness of these buildings, and an endeavour has been made, and with some success, to improve the quality of the beef sold. With the opening of the slaughter-house next year still better results may be expected.

(2) On the completion of the new market the old meat market at Puttalam road was pulled down and the materials removed to a newly acquired site and there utilized in the construction of a slaughter-house. It was expected that this building would be completed within the year, but work had to be stopped owing to want of timber. It will be finished in January, 1901.

(3) The side drains in Bridge street were completed and the road re-formed throughout. A portion of a house that protruded on the roadway had to be acquired to admit of this improvement.

(4) St. Mary's street was widened for half its length, provided with side drains, and gravelled. The remaining portion presents no difficulties, and will be dealt with next year.

(5) The side drains in Bazaar street were completed, and the extremely narrow portion at the junction of First Cross street was widened three feet.

(6) A commencement was made towards the widening of Punakulam and Ferry streets.

(7) Barber street was widened and re-gravelled throughout its length.

(8) A new carriage drive on the seashore extending from the prison to the Assistant Government Agent's quarters was opened and provided with benches.

(9) The western approach to the lake bridge was widened and improved.

Besides the above, steps have been taken towards the acquisition of the land necessary (1) for opening out a new entrance road to the town at the back of the hospital; (2) for a bleaching green for the dhobies on the east of the dhobies' tank; and (3) for the reclamation of the eastern shore of the lake to the south of the markets, which is at present in an insanitary condition.

LIGHTING.

Three new street lamps were provided in the early part of the year, and the eighteen lamps maintained in an efficient condition. Twelve more were purchased in December, and will be paid for from the lighting vote for 1901. This brings the number of lamps to thirty. Twenty more lamps will be required before the town can claim to be well lit.

SCAVENGING.

The staff employed by the Board during the year, viz., two carts and five sweepers, has proved insufficient, and another cart and sweeper will be provided in 1901, and the Inspector, who will no longer collect the taxes, will be required to exercise a stricter supervision over this department.

The latrines were efficiently maintained during the year, but they are of an unsatisfactory type, and as soon as funds are available new ones on a better plan should be built, and the site of those on Lake road, which are now offensively conspicuous, should be altered.

HEALTH.

The health of the town was good, and there was no epidemic disease, and much fewer cases of fever than in the preceding year. There were 110 births and 132 deaths, as against 131 births and 109 deaths in 1899. The rainfall was 49·62, in 1899 it was 35·34.

GENERAL.

During the year eight meetings of the Board were held.

An election of unofficial members for 1901 and 1902 took place on the 1st December, and the same members were returned, with the exception that Mr. C. E. Corea took the place of Mr. A. Pieris. Amongst the official members the only change was due to the transfer of Dr. De Kretser to Jaffna, and to the arrival of Dr. Phillips as his successor.

A great deal remains to be done in Chilaw in the way of improvements. Almost all the thoroughfares must be widened, straightened, and formed. Provision for side drains should be made in all the thickly populated parts of the town, as otherwise the edges of the roads are constantly worn away. During 1901 a large expenditure on roads will be incurred.

The completion of the system of drainage is of equal importance with the question of thoroughfares, but must be made auxillary to it, as the drains must in most cases follow the course of the roads.

The Board is at present making arrangements for the acquisition and reclamation of the swampy land south of the markets. This will doubtless have an immense influence on the health of the town, for at present it is impossible to keep this locality clean. After the completion of this work the other marshes should be dealt with in like manner.

A supply of good drinking water is a question of vital importance to Chilaw. There appear to be two sources available: the one from wells on the sandbank and the other from the Deduru-oya. The matter requires careful consideration by an expert.

A considerable amount of building has gone on in the town during the year, and there has been an increase in the trade and general prosperity, due to the development of the cocoanut industry. Some steps will require to be taken to secure the substitution of tiles for cadjan roofs in the thickly inhabited quarters, the danger from fire at present being very great.

The bathing establishment maintained by the Board might well be developed, and a sea swimming bath would prove a great attraction.

The Board has had the question of the opening of a general cemetery under its consideration, the only difficulty being as regards a site. Reports on two blocks were submitted to Government, but in one case the land proved to be under flood level and in the other the price was prohibitive. This is a matter calling for early attention.

The desirability of providing Chilaw with an iron bridge over the lake and of building side drains along the Colombo-Puttalam road—works which should be met from the general revenue of the Colony—was kept before the notice of Government.

The improvement of the centre of the town by the demolition of the old meat market, library, hospital, and District Engineer's quarters, and the conversion of the areas occupied by these buildings into an esplanade or park, together with the construction of the new entrance road above referred to, was approved by the Board, and steps were taken to pull down the meat market and to acquire the land that is in the hands of private parties. It is anticipated that the new entrance road will be completed in 1901. The remainder of the scheme must await the decision of Government regarding the erection of a new hospital. It has, however, been decided that the District Engineer's quarters are not to be removed, but to be used as a residence for the Police Magistrate. The scheme will not thus, it is feared, be carried out in its entirety.

Steps are being taken to lay out the block of land acquired at the jubilee for a recreation ground and to provide a cricket pitch, croquet lawn, and tennis courts.

The want of a building suitable for meetings, entertainments, &c., and of better quarters for the library is much felt. The Board contemplates supplying this need by the erection of a Town Hall.

A block of lines for the Local Board coolies is also a matter of importance, and it is hoped that they will be commenced in 1901.

The question of education is one of great interest to the people of Chilaw, and it is time that some action should be taken to provide an undenominational school under the guardianship of the Board. This would not in any way interfere with existing institutions, but would enable a considerable number of children of non-Catholic parentage to obtain the basis of a sound education in their native town.

The work of the year has, on the whole, been carried out efficiently—a result in great measure due to the hearty co-operation of the members and officers of the Board.

J. G. FRASER,
Chairman.

January 4, 1901.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

BADULLA.

THE revenue and expenditure of the Board for the years 1899 and 1900 are shown in the comparative statement annexed :—

REVENUE.	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.
Taxes	6,664 4	8,078 76
Licenses	3,770 11	3,792 52
Fines	174 24	228 41
Rents	978 54	949 8
Sundries	1,432 11	692 94
	13,019 4	13,741 91
Balance on 1st January, 1899 and 1900 ...	3,077 69	1,275 28
	16,096 73	15,017 19

EXPENDITURE.	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.
Establishment ...	1,512 40	1,607 42
Office Contingencies ...	190 22	164 34
Revenue Services ...	761 76	828 28
Police Charges ...	38 63	48 5
Sanitary Charges ...	3,790 38	3,634 13
Interest and Sinking Fund on Loans ...	1,748 46	1,719 87
Law Expenses ...	—	5 40
Public Works ...	5,496 25	4,088 62
Street Lighting ...	573 90	818 41
Contribution towards cost of Audit ...	91 88	128 29
Miscellaneous ...	617 57	322 45
	14,821 45	13,365 26
Balance ...	1,275 28	1,651 93
	16,096 73	15,017 19

There is an increase in the latter year's revenue of about Rs. 700, but this is not due to ordinary expansion, but to the raising of the local rate and an increased assessment. As a matter of fact there is a decrease in some heads.

Taxes.—The increased rate under the head Assessment yielded Rs. 3,270 as against Rs. 2,156·05, the rate being 3½ as against 2½ per cent.

Water-rate yielded rather more, though no addition was made to the percentage, the figures being Rs. 2,167·30 as against Rs. 1,843.

Vehicles and dogs gave a slight increase.

Commutation tax brought in Rs. 2,183·50 as against Rs. 2,238, a slight decrease owing to some persons having left the district.

Rents.—The establishment of the bulk petroleum installation at Bandarawela has rendered it unnecessary for traders to store so largely, and the rent of the petroleum store has fallen off.

Sundries.—The apparent falling off is due to the receipt in 1899 of a refund by Government of part of the initial expenditure incurred on plague precautions.

EXPENDITURE.

Establishment.—The slight increase is due to a matter of accounts. The actual salaries of the two years were the same.

Revenue Services.—Under this head there was a larger expenditure on cart branding irons and commission to rate collector.

Sanitary Charges.—Included in the expenditure of 1899 is a sum of Rs. 1,067·55 on account of plague precautions: purchase of an iron frame hospital and equipment. As against this charge the Board in 1900 incurred an expenditure of Rs. 126·90 in connection with the outbreak of cholera.

The removal of sweepings and other refuse is still done departmentally. Applications for tenders have again for 1901 received no satisfactory response.

The principal charges were :—

	Rs. c.
Pay of latrine coolies	952 0
Pay of sweepers and cost of brooms, &c.	433 99
Cart hire for removing sweepings ...	1,343 75
Pay of coolies, flushing drains and urinal	384 8
Pay of watcher of Infectious Diseases Hospital	30 0
Burial grounds	254 7
Plague precautions	236 24
	3,634 13

Public Works.—The following were the details of expenditure :—

	Rs. c.
Cost and repair of tools	141 62
Metalling of roads	207 96
Gravelling of roads	674 77
Trimming and small repairs of roads and side drains	264 23
Maintenance of masonry drains ...	114 80
Clearing of Public Works Department drains	64 14
Upkeep of esplanade and trees ...	163 23
Repairs to buildings	927 24
Upkeep of waterworks	316 62
Extension of waterworks ...	130 0
Culvert at Ouvah Coffee Company's factory	228 40
Approaches to culvert in Bailey road ...	63 27
Cemetery road improvements ...	420 66
Culvert in Jail road	31 75
Improvements to Paragastenna road ...	59 12
Improvements to Green lane junction ...	19 56
Aqueduct over drain at Ouvah Coffee Company's factory	68 47
Jubilee road improvements ...	42 85
Improvements to bathing spouts ...	10 61
Construction of bridge at slaughter-house	12 76
Trimming fences—duranta ...	16 27
Clearing lantana attacked by black pest ...	20 29
Clearing jungle behind jail in connection with cholera outbreak	90 0
	4,088 62

Metal Roads.—The only road which was metalled during the year was the road opposite the resthouse.

Gravel Roads.—The following were the roads which were gravelled during the year :—Bailey road, Esplanade path, Court-house paths, King street, road past Pate and Company's stables, Dewala lane, Racecourse road, approach road to the Provincial Engineer's office, and Longden road.

The Board voted Rs. 100 for gravelling the driving road through the Badulla Gardens. This sum was handed over to the Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, for expenditure.

Buildings.—In repairs of buildings Rs. 627·24 was expended on the petroleum store, inspector's quarters, infectious diseases hospital, the grandstand, dog kennel, and the Town Hall.

A new shed for exposing cattle before slaughter was constructed at a cost of Rs. 300, bringing up the total expenditure on buildings up to Rs. 927·24.

Water Supply.—The maintenance of the water supply cost Rs. 316·62. Repairs were effected to some of the standpipes and to the main pipe in some places. The supply was very satisfactorily maintained throughout the year.

Lighting.—Another lamp was added in June, bringing up the total to 34, which were maintained at a cost of Rs. 578·02, including all charges. Five second-hand lamps were purchased from the Kandy Municipality for Rs. 200. The cost of transport of the lamps to Badulla was Rs. 40·39.

Drainage.—No progress has been made with this important question beyond what was said in the report for 1899. There are no funds available.

Public Health.—The Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Badulla, has kindly furnished the following notes :—

The population of the town of Badulla according to the Census of 1891 was 5,023 persons. There were 210 births and 312 deaths registered during the year, the birth-rate being 41·78 per 1,000 against 42·0 the previous year, and the death-rate 62·11 as against 60·91 in the previous year.

The following table gives the chief causes of death :—

Diarrhœa	70	Old age	12
Dysentery	42	Tubercle of lung	11
Debility	28	Other causes	69
Infantine convulsions	27		
Pneumonia	21		312
Malarial cachexia	16		
Malarial fevers	16		

The following table gives the average rainfall and the number of deaths per month :—

	Rainfall.	No. of Deaths.
January	7·20	27
February	1·08	25
March	3·81	17
April	4·58	19
May	8·72	16
June	·69	17
July	·73	20
August	1·51	17
September	4·13	33
October	11·20	36
November	14·03	47
December	7·20	38

Malarial fever was most prevalent during the last few months of the year, viz., August, September, October, and November, as will be seen from the cases of malarial fever treated during the different months of the year at the outdoor dispensary, viz. :—

January	167	July	304
February	101	August	478
March	109	September	789
April	187	October	827
May	361	November	404
June	224	December	232

Epidemics.—There were no cases of smallpox in the town. Cholera, however, broke out towards the end of September. It was first introduced into the district at Demodara by one Alwis, a contractor, who returned to his village Kumbalwela from Kandy. On the 21st September symptoms of cholera set in, and he died on the 22nd September. The infection then spread to Naula and the adjoining villages. The disease was introduced into the town by a man from Taldena. Three cases occurred in the town with three deaths, and in the jail amongst prisoners six cases with three deaths.

On the whole, the general health and the sanitation of the town was quite satisfactory.

Local Debt.—The debt of the Board on 31st December, 1900, was as follows :—

Incurred on what Account.	Original Loan. Rs.	Yearly Interest per Cent.	Sinking Fund per Cent.	Principal repaid. Rs. c.	Balance on December 31, 1900. Rs. c.
Market loan	8,480	3½	2	2,781 44	5,698 56
Waterworks loan	15,200	3½	2	1,824 0	13,376 0
Do.	4,000	4	2	400 0	3,600 0
Do.	2,500	4	2	150 0	2,350 0
Drainage loan	1,000	4	20	600 0	400 0
Total	31,180			5,755 44	25,424 56

Staff.—The staff of the Board consists of the Secretary, Mr. Reginald A. de Silva Goonetilleke, appointed in October, 1897, salary Rs. 480 per annum; and the Inspector, Mr. J. C. Jayatilleke, appointed on probation in September, 1900, salary Rs. 800 per annum, with quarters. The Inspector gets an allowance of Rs. 120 a year for looking after the cemetery.

Meetings.—The Board held eleven meetings in the year.

Members.—The official members were Mr. G. A. Baumgartner, succeeded in July by Mr. C. D. Vigors, Government Agent; Mr. C. A. Lovegrove, Provincial Engineer, Uva; and Dr. C. T. Griffin, Colonial Surgeon, Uva.

The unofficial members consisted as in 1899 of Messrs. B. L. Potger, P. Packir Saibo, and V. Abewickreme.

New Works.—If there were funds I would advocate a commencement of systematic drainage, but the Board has heavy indebtedness, and can hardly meet its ordinary expenditure. The floor of the Town Hall has practically fallen in, and will cost a large sum to put it in order.

The thanks of the public are due to the Colonial Surgeon and his Department for the care and attention given before and during the cholera outbreak to prevent its introduction if possible, or if not to check its spread, in the town. The Inspector of Police and the Local Board officers gave ready assistance, and no difficulty was found in securing attendants.

A statement of the results of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance is attached :—

		1899.	1900.
1.	One-fifth number of inhabitants of Province or District by last Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers	1,097	1,097
2.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns ...	1,233	1,231
3.	Percentage of 2 to 1	112·39	112·21
4.	Number of persons exempted from labour in year ...	47	25
5.	Percentage of 4 to 2	3·81	2·03
6.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns less exemptions—2 less 4	1,186	1,206
7.	Percentage of 6 to 1	108·11	109·93
8.	i. Paid commutation	1,105	1,079
	ii. Performed labour	25	20
	iii. Fined	—	—
	iv. Imprisoned	1	—
	v. Total of i., ii., iii., iv., being number of persons who discharged their liability	1,131	1,099
9.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, being of 8 (v.) to 6	95·36	91·12
10.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to one-fifth of inhabitants, being of 8 (v.) to 1 ..	103·09	100·18
11.	Accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries	29	55
12.	Unaccounted for on last day of year	26	52

Local Board Office,
Badulla, February 14, 1901.

C. D. VIGORS,
Chairman.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

RATNAPURA.

Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Board for 1899 and 1900.

RECEIPTS.	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.	PAYMENTS.	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1 ...	1,131 3	2,764 54	Establishment ...	1,440 0	1,470 0
Taxes	4,231 20	4,503 42	Office Contingencies ...	204 55	155 32
Licenses	3,617 41	3,225 50	Revenue Services ...	416 68	447 20
Fines	403 95	249 75	Police Charges ...	644 28	633 39
Rents	54 25	78 0	Sanitary Charges ...	1,864 76	2,108 49
Sundries	923 18	1,313 92	Interest and Sinking Fund on Loans	604 99	586 67
			Law Expenses ...	38 80	3 60
			Public Works ...	1,324 90	1,942 89
			Lighting	334 12	767 92
			Contribution towards cost of Audit	75 45	87 15
			Miscellaneous ...	648 0	610 69
			Balance on December 31 ...	2,764 54	3,321 51
Total ...	10,361 2	12,135 13	Total ...	10,361 2	12,135 13

Statement showing the Local Debt of the Board.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Amount borrowed	5,500 0	Amount repaid	2,750 2
		Balance payable	2,749 98
Total ...	5,500 0	Total ...	5,500 0

1. The revenue shows an increase of Rs. 1,774·11 as compared with the previous year.

The opium license was sold for Rs. 390 less than last year. The sale of this drug is not so brisk here now as in the past.

2. The roads, esplanade, and Government grounds were kept clean. A part of the Outer Circular road having been broken up by estate traffic it was converted into a metalled road. Two of the estates concerned contributed a part of the expense.

The cemetery was much improved by the opening of paths and the planting of shade and ornamental trees, which are coming up very well.

The plague hospital was repaired and kept in order.

Six street lamps were purchased from the Kandy Municipality and fixed in the town, making the total number of lamps seventeen.

3. Murrain among black cattle broke out in the town in October. Out of six cases, five proved fatal. The precautionary measures taken prevented the spread of the disease.

Chickenpox and measles appeared in the month of September. There were only a few cases of measles, but the number of chickenpox cases was much larger than in previous years, and cases kept breaking out at intervals till the end of the year.

With the above exceptions, the general health of the people in the town was satisfactory.

4. The work of sanitation was well attended to, particular attention having been paid to bakeries.

5. The rainfall continued nearly all the year round. The river overflowed its banks twice, in June and September, and submerged several houses and roads. No material damage was done to property and no lives lost.

EVAN M. BYRDE,
Chairman.

Ratnapura, February 13, 1901.

KEGALLA.

A COMPARATIVE statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Board for 1899 and 1900 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1 ...	934 20	1,289 87	Establishment ...	768 0	768 0
Taxes	952 25	1,026 0	Office Contingencies ...	107 97	169 42
Licenses	2,904 47	3,389 65	Revenue Services ...	212 76	184 61
Fines	30 0	42 25	Police Charges ...	75 98	84 5
Rents	62 34	82 86	Sanitary Charges ...	1,382 70	1,050 60
Sundries	500 40	139 14	Public Works ...	1,019 64	1,155 28
			Lighting	344 82	1,279 47
			Contribution towards cost of Audit	42 0	42 0
			Miscellaneous ...	139 92	78 75
			Balance	1,289 87	1,157 59
Total ...	5,383 66	5,969 77	Total ...	5,383 66	5,969 77

2. The revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 4,679·90. There was a balance of Rs. 1,289·87 brought forward from 1899, making Rs. 5,969·77 in all.

3. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,812·18, and a sum of Rs. 1,157·59 remained in hand on December 31.

4. The sale of the opium license for 1901 was held on November 6 and realized Rs. 910, Rs. 600 more than the amount realized for 1900. This high figure was the result of a keen competition between the former license holder and an opium dealer from Negombo, who eventually secured the license.

5. The health of the town was, on the whole, satisfactory. Sore-eyes were prevalent to some extent during the second quarter of the year. The plague precautions of 1899 were repeated in 1900.

6. The roads were kept in good order. The scavenging of the town and the lighting of the streets was satisfactory. The lampposts have now been furnished with lamps of a superior type (made in Germany) obtained from the Civil Service Supply Association, London.

7. The importance of improving the water supply of the town has received the attention of the Board, and the construction of two public wells has been sanctioned.

8. Provision has been made in the Estimates for 1901 for the building of a public market, which it is hoped will bring the producer and consumer into direct communication. The price of provisions in the town has risen very much in recent years. Eggs, which were procurable for two cents each a year or two ago, cannot be bought now under four cents apiece, and so with other provisions.

A comparative table of prices in the town in 1897 and 1900 is annexed :—

	1897. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.		1897. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.
Rice (imported), per bushel ...	3 50	6 50	Cocoanuts, per 100 ...	4 0	8 0
Eggs, per dozen ...	0 24	0 48	Cocoanut oil, per seer ...	0 36	0 50
Maldive fish, per lb. ...	0 18	0 40	Kerosine oil, per bottle ...	0 15	0 18
Dry chillies, per lb. ...	0 18	0 25	Chickens, each ...	0 25	0 50
Salt, per seer ...	0 9	0 12	Straw, per bundle ...	0 1½	0 2½
Coriander, per lb. ...	0 10	0 12			

Negotiations are in progress for the purchase of a market site in the heart of the town.

9. The acquisition of a recreation ground has been deferred until more urgent matters have received attention. The difficulty lies in the selection of a suitable site. The only flat lands in the

town are the paddy fields adjoining the main road. The cost of purchasing and draining and turfing such land would be prohibitive. There is a fairly level plateau, about half a mile to the north-east of the Kachcheri, consisting of garden and chena land called Kurunduhinna, and worth about Rs. 50 an acre. With a little expenditure on levelling and turfing this might be converted into a large cricket field. There is no cart road to this plateau, but one could easily be constructed. I am informed, however, that the cricket players of Kegalla consider the land too distant and inaccessible. When a new and more energetic race of cricketers arises in the town it will be time to acquire the proposed site.

10. The biennial election of the unofficial members to serve on the Board for 1901 and 1902 took place on December 17, the Assistant Government Agent presiding at the meeting. It resulted in the appointment of the previous members.

11. A statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance is annexed:—

	1900.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	2,017	—
2. Number on lists (B)	—	712	—
3. Effective within Local Board:—			
(a) Paid Re. 1·50	597	—	83·85
(b) Paid Rs. 3	9	—	1·26
(c) Laboured 6 days	1	—	·14
(d) Laboured 12 days	—	—	—
		607	85·25
4. Non-effective within Local Board, but have discharged their liability:—			
(a) Exempted	18	—	2·53
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere	39	—	5·48
(c) Committed to jail	—	—	—
(d) Fined	1	—	·14
(e) Double entries...	6	—	·84
(f) Dead	1	—	·14
		65	9·13
5. Non-effective:—			
(a) Reported to have left the town	40	—	5·62
(b) Otherwise not arrested	—	—	—
		40	5·62

Local Board Office,
Kegalla, February 25, 1901.

BERTRAM HILL,
Chairman.

PART II.—SCIENTIFIC.

PUBLIC WORKS

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS FOR 1900.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report upon the operations of the Public Works Department during the year 1900.

EXPENDITURE.

2. The total expenditure during the year under review was Rs. 5,176,467·91, classified as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Personal Emoluments	462,262	83
Annual Recurrent Works...	2,029,279	0
Extraordinary Public Works	1,610,260	79
Chargeable to Loans and other Funds	1,074,665	29
Total ...	5,176,467	91

3. In Appendix 1 will be found the annually-recurrent expenditure charged against votes in the Supply Bill, and in Appendix 1 A that charged against commutation and private contribution funds.

In Appendix 2 will be found the expenditure upon Extraordinary Public Works charged against votes in the Supply Bill, and in Appendix 2 A that charged against Road Committee and private contribution funds.

In Appendix 3 will be found the total expenditure classified under the several headings of account in each Province, including that charged against loans and other funds.

4. The total expenditure in the several Provinces was as follows :—

Province.	Annually Recurrent. Rs.	c.	Extraordinary, including Loan Works. Rs.	c.	Total. Rs.	c.
Western	513,605	65*	447,143	88*	960,749	53*
Central	403,397	57	303,075	78	706,473	35
Northern	130,502	98	32,814	54	163,317	52
Southern	199,056	24	212,125	14	411,181	38
Eastern	132,609	97	207,025	33	339,635	30
North-Western ...	176,259	75	110,980	49	287,240	24
North-Central ...	101,673	35	87,727	96	189,401	31
Uva	189,072	12	1,151,777	37	1,340,849	49
Sabaragamuwa ...	183,101	37	132,255	59	315,356	96
Total ...	2,029,279	0	2,684,926	8	4,714,205	8
			Establishment ...		462,262	83
			Total ...		5,176,467	91

MAINTENANCE OF ROADS.

5. The roads in the Colony are classified under the following descriptions :—Metalled, Track Metalled, Gravelled, and Natural. The total length maintained during the year in each Province was as follows :—

Province.	Metalled. Miles.	Track Metalled. Miles.	Gravelled. Miles.	Natural. Miles.	Total. Miles.
Western ...	257·99	34·25	65·94	—	358·18
Central ...	530·83	—	69·74	66·25	666·82
Northern ...	306·00	—	88·50	123·00	517·50
Southern ...	268·45	—	40·50	—	308·95
Eastern ...	162·25	—	129·26	57·12	348·63
North-Western ...	175·67	141·00	78·36	30·00	425·03
North-Central ...	101·78	80·62	99·66	—	282·06
Uva ...	241·03	—	30·33	102·00	373·36
Sabaragamuwa ...	261·56	5·00	16·84	25·00	308·40
Total ...	2,305·56	260·87	619·13	403·37	3,588·93

* Including expenditure under heading "Miscellaneous," Statement No. 3.

The above statement shows a decrease of 5·43 miles in the length of roads maintained compared with that obtaining during 1899. This is due to 48 miles of the North Coast road in the Eastern Province being transferred to the Provincial Road Committee. The actual length of new roads in charge of the Department was therefore 42·57.

6. In Appendix 4 will be found a return giving the name of each road, its length, description and particulars as to cost of maintenance and the average traffic, as far as it can be even approximately ascertained, no special means for this purpose being at the disposal of this Department.

7. The average cost per mile of road upkeep in the several Provinces was as follows:—

Province.	Metalled. Rs.	Track Metalled. Rs.	Gravelled. Rs.	Natural. Rs.	General Average. Rs.
Western	770	—	287	—	681
Central	604	—	247	66	513
Northern	276	—	204	59	213
Southern	580	—	182	—	528
Eastern	438	—	237	40	299
North-Western	402	403	229	28	344
North-Central	359	—	148	—	285
Uva	647	—	322	72	464
Sabaragamuwa	559	97	215	99	495

The general average cost throughout the Colony was:—Metalled roads, Rs. 527 per mile; gravelled roads, Rs. 224 per mile; natural roads, Rs. 61 per mile.

8. The whole of the roads have been maintained in fair order, considering their respective classes and traffic upon them. A very marked improvement has taken place during the past two years in the roads in the Central Province.

This result has been effected to a very large extent by the zeal, energy, and careful attention to detail (upon which so much depends) displayed by the Provincial Engineer, Mr. L. Creasy.

A marked improvement is also noticeable in some of the roads in the Western Province, but the increasing heavy traffic in cocoanuts and plumbago necessitates a liberal expenditure on their maintenance. In the North-Western Province more attention to detail is required, specially as regards the shape of the roads and the clearing of jungle and side drains.

The progress in the work of replacing the old wooden bridges with iron and concrete structures has been satisfactory. The introduction of type drawings for the construction of iron bridges has not only considerably increased the output of such work at the Government Factory, but has also reduced the cost.

MAINTENANCE OF INLAND NAVIGATION.

9. No exceptional expenditure has been incurred under this heading.

FLOOD OUTLETS.

10. No work of any magnitude has been necessary for the maintenance of the existing flood outlets.

REPAIRS TO BUILDINGS.

11. The buildings in charge of this Department, classified in accordance with the classification in the Supply Bill, were as follows:—

Province.	Government Buildings, exclusive of Police and Hospital Buildings.	Queen's Houses.	Police Buildings.	Medical Aid Hospitals.	Government Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Total.
Western	89	1	16	1	29	136
Central	93	2	15	23	13	146
Northern	168	1	3	—	19	191
Southern	80	—	14	—	18	112
Eastern	56	—	1	—	16	73
North-Western	48	—	4	—	15	67
North-Central	55	—	—	—	14	69
Uva	33	—	1	4	6	44
Sabaragamuwa	42	—	4	12	2	60
Total	664	4	58	40	132	898

12. The following tabular statement shows the average expenditure per building during the year in each of the several Provinces:—

Province.	Approximate Average Expenditure per Building.				
	Government Buildings, exclusive of Police and Hospital Buildings.	Queen's Houses.	Police Buildings.	Medical Aid Hospitals.	Government Hospitals and Dispensaries.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western	230	4,722	271	739	366
Central	132	1,163	162	214	554
Northern	36	—	119	—	71
Southern	119	—	62	—	84
Eastern	120	—	349	—	94
North-Western	97	—	76	—	123
North-Central	200	—	—	—	121
Uva	110	—	309	228	342
Sabaragamuwa	111	—	130	251	240

REPAIRS TO BRIDGES EXCEEDING FIFTY FEET IN LENGTH.

13. The usual repairs have been effected. The wooden bridge over the Tummodera-Labugama road has been replaced by an iron structure, and the replacing of the wooden bridge at Dandugama on the Colombo-Negombo road is in hand.

IRRIGATION.

14. The works in charge of this Department were maintained under the general supervision of Mr. Parker, Assistant to the Central Irrigation Board prior to the formation of the Irrigation Department in May, 1900, when nearly the whole of the works together with the staff employed on them and plans and papers connected therewith were transferred to that Department by an order of Government.

WORKS UNDERTAKEN DURING 1900.

15. I will now proceed to briefly enumerate the various works that have been undertaken by the Department during the year in the several Provinces under the headings Annually Recurrent, Extraordinary, and Works chargeable to Loans.

A large proportion of the information has been taken from the Annual Reports furnished by the Provincial Engineers, which almost without exception as regards systematic arrangement and inclusion of useful information show a marked improvement upon those submitted in previous years.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Annually Recurrent Works.

16. *Maintenance of Roads.*—The roads have been maintained in a fairly satisfactory condition. A marked improvement has been effected in the condition of the Grandpass-Negombo and Grandpass-Avisawella roads; the traffic on these two roads and on the Colombo-Galle road is very heavy.

17. *Inland Navigation.*—The Provincial Engineer reports that the canals have been maintained in a satisfactory condition. No works of importance were carried out during the year.

18. *Repair of Buildings.*—General repairs were carried out to the several buildings in the Province.

19. *Maintenance of Customs, Wharves, Jetties, and Cranes.*—The necessary repairs were carried out during the year.

20. *Additions and Alterations to Buildings.*—The following works were carried out :—

Minor improvements at the Post Office, Colombo.
Colombo Kachcheri—enclosing back verandah.
Royal College—providing and fixing stove in kitchen.
Kollupitiya police station—improved drainage.
Medical College—addition of sunshades to windows of operating theatre.
Colonial Secretary's Office—increased lavatory accommodation and improved floor to verandah of Record Room.
Leper Asylum, Hendala—improved water service.
District Court, Colombo—addition of railings to doors in Record Office.
Treasury, Colombo—addition of sunshades—improved shutters to entrance of the Shroff's counter and the one opposite the Treasury vault.
Medical Stores, Colombo—teak shutters were provided and fixed, provision of glass tiles and new roadway.
Lady Havelock Hospital—improved drainage.
Civil Hospital, Colombo—extension of water service.
Cinnamon Gardens police station—erection of dust and rubbish bins.
Government Stores—boarded ceiling to office of Controller of Stores.
Police Hospital—a new kitchen.
Police Magistrate's quarter's, Pasyala—brick floor to bedroom and hall, construction of covered way.
Negombo jail—renewing roof of H, I, and J wards.
Mahara jail—lightning conductor.
Negombo powder magazine—lightning conductor.
Kalutara powder magazine—lightning conductor.
Kalutara Fiscal's Office—glass tiles in roof.
Panadure Police Court—latrine.

21. *Repairs to Bridges.*—The bridges were maintained in a satisfactory condition except the Digorella and Giriulla bridges, the platforms of which have given a good deal of trouble. The entire renewal of the platform of the former is in hand.

22. *Miscellaneous.*—The following works were carried out under this heading :—

Home for Incurables—raising low-lying land.
Madampitiya-Mattakkuliya road—construction of culvert.
Duwa, Negombo—completion of embankment.
Colombo-Kandawilla road—construction of culvert.
Anguruwatota ferry—general repairs to ferry boat.
Metal quarry at Moratuwa—acquisition of.

Public Works Extraordinary.

23. *New Works and Buildings.*—The following works were completed :—

Infirmary, Leper Asylum, Hendala.
Quarters for Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum.
Cooly lines—a set of six rooms at Veyangoda and one of three rooms at Panadure.

The following works are in progress :—

New Orderly stables and lines, Galle Buck.
Permanent wards, Leper Asylum, Hendala.
General Magazine for storage of explosives.
Female ward and latrines, Lunatic Asylum.
Police barracks, Negombo.
Dehiwala flood outlet works.

The accommodation for Fort police and the new Technical College were not proceeded with pending the receipt of instructions from Government.

24. *Alterations and Additions to Buildings.*—The following works were completed :—

Improvement and extension of Government Printing Office.
Extension of female surgical ward, Civil Hospital.
New drain, Leper Asylum, Hendala.
Electric fans, Queen's House.
Sunshades, Audit Office.
Additions to Government Factory.
Mooring boat slip.
Police Inspector's quarters, Kollupitiya.
Improvements, Civil Hospital, Negombo.
Converting portion of Slave Island jail into quarters for married bandsmen, Ceylon Volunteers.
Raising wall round pingo shed, Welikada jail.
Improvements, Attorney-General's Office.
Enclosing part of store bordering new road, Government Stores.
Electric lighting and fans, Queen's House.
Sunshades, Attorney-General's Office.
Painting ball room, Queen's House.
New drains, Royal College.
Drainage of Queen's House, Colombo.
Improvements to room, Queen's House.
Erecting latrine and urinal, Panadure court.
Improvement to drains, Mounted Orderlies' stables, Slave Island.

The improvement of the present system of drainage at Welikada jail is in progress.

25. *Special Repairs to Buildings.*—The following works have been completed :—

Painting Colombo Museum.
Painting Lunatic Asylum.
New ceiling, Queen's House.
Slave Island jail.
Renewing floors, Queen's House.

The work of re-roofing Waterworks store, Maligakanda, is in hand.

26. *Additions and Improvements to Roads.*—The following works were in progress :—

Giriulla-Pasyala road.
Veyangoda-Ruanwella road.
Jaela-Kotadeniya road.
Nambapana-Bope road.
Grandpass-Negombo road.
Horana to Alutgama.
Kesbewa to Moratuwa.

27. *New Bridges.*—The Tummodera bridge, 120 feet span, carrying a 10-foot roadway, on the Wakoya-Labugama road, has been completed. The bridge is of the lattice girder type and the platform is of iron and concrete. The construction of the Dandugama and the widening and re-flooring the Digorella bridge have made good progress.

28. *Repairs to Bridges.*—The work of repairing Digorella bridge has been merged into that of widening and re-flooring it, mentioned above.

29. *Land and Buildings to be acquired.*—The following acquisitions have been made :—

Metal quarry at Edirigoda on the 8th mile, Kotte road.
Site for cooly lines at Panadure.

30. *Miscellaneous.*—The following works have been completed :—

Converting two timber bridges into iron ones on the 26th and 27th miles, Avisawella road—one on the 6th mile, Veyangoda-Ruanwella road.
On the Avisawella road five bridges were converted into iron ones on the 26th, 27th, 21st, and 22nd miles.
Conversion of four timber bridges into iron ones on the Panadure-Nambapana road, and one on the Horana-Alutgama road.
Repairs to the Kelani embankment.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Annually Recurrent Works.

31. *Maintenance of Roads.*—The Provincial Engineer reports that the roads have been maintained in working order. Careful attention has been given to the drainage and clearing jungle. On the Pundaluoya-Tawalantenna road a large landslip which has occurred at the 31·75 milepost is causing some trouble ; some acres of land are on the move. A landslip of considerable extent has also occurred on the 1st mile of the Upcot-Norwood road, breaking the road ; a temporary roadway has been made for the convenience of traffic, and it is proposed to divert this portion of road so as to avoid the locality of the slip.

32. *Maintenance of Buildings.*—The permanent buildings have been maintained in a satisfactory condition, and as far as possible those of a temporary nature have been maintained in a condition fit for occupation.

33. *Additions and Improvements to Buildings.*—Under this heading improvements have been carried out to the kitchen, Deltota hospital, the Entomologist's bungalow at Peradeniya, the sanitary arrangements of Post Office, Kandy, the Medical Officer's quarters, Rangalla, the Dispensary, Nalanda, the Post Office, Gampola, the water supply, Lindula Hospital, the District Medical Officer's quarters, Dimbula, the sergeants' quarters, police barracks, Hatton, the Kachcheri, Nuwara Eliya, Government bungalow, Nuwara Eliya, police station, Rangalla, and District Engineer's quarters, Nuwara Eliya.

34. *Repairs to Bridges.*—The usual repairs to bridges have been effected and the bridges maintained in an efficient condition.

35. *Miscellaneous Minor Works.*—Under this heading the following works have been carried out :—

Improvements to the Kandy-Haragama road by removing sharp corners.
Construction of retaining wall, 18½ mile, Bambara-ela road.
Construction of retaining wall, 10th mile, Peradeniya-Gampola road.

Construction of culvert at Wattegama.
Construction of culvert, 8th mile, Beligama-Mirisgonioya road.
Construction of culvert, 19th mile, Pupuressa road.
Rebuilding walls, Gampola-Nawalapitiya road.
Removing slip, 11th mile, Nawalapitiya-Craigie Lea road.
Removing slip, Lindula and Agra road.
Approach road, Hatton bazaar.
Improvements to Nanu-oya road by removal of sharp corners and extension of culverts.

Public Works Extraordinary.

36. *New Works.*—The following works have been completed :—

Ward for paying patients, Lindula hospital : accommodation, two bedrooms, one sitting room, servants' room, kitchen, stores, and bathroom.
Laboratory, Royal Botanic Gardens.
Nawalapitiya circuit bungalow.
Nawalapitiya hospital, infectious disease ward.
Kadugannawa school, teacher's house.
Quarters for Medical Officer, Nawalapitiya.
Headmen's lodge, Nuwara Eliya.
Orderly lines, Queen's Cottage, Nuwara Eliya.
Cooly lines on the Deltota road, North road, Gampola and Pussellawa road, Lindula and Nuwara Eliya road.
Medical aid hospital, Ramboda, including two wards, Medical Officer's quarters, dispensary and dispenser's quarters, sisters' quarters, mortuary, and the necessary outbuildings.

The following works are in progress :—

Hospital, Maturata.
Dikoya Public Works Department bungalow.
Hospital, Dimbula.
Infectious diseases hospital, Nuwara Eliya.
Stabling for eight horses and wood and straw shed, Queen's Cottage, Nuwara Eliya.

37. *Additions and Alterations to Buildings.*—The following works have been completed :—

Kadugannawa boys' school.
Additions to post office, Pussellawa.
Improvements to District Engineer's bungalow, Katugastota.
Additions to Curator's bungalow, Peradeniya.
Deltota water supply.
Hatton post office.
Sanitary and other improvements to Pavilion, Kandy.
Electric light, Pavilion, Kandy.
Electric bells, Pavilion, Kandy.

The following works are in progress :—

Pussellawa hospital.
Alterations and additions, Uda Pussellawa hospital.

38. *Special Repairs to Buildings.*—The following works have been completed :—

Pavilion Kandy.
Roof of Police Court, Kandy.
Painting Civil Hospital, Matale.
Medical Officer's quarters, Nuwara Eliya.
Repairs to premises occupied by staff at Peradeniya.

39. *New Roads.*—The following works have been completed :—

Annfield road.
Padiyapelella-Kabaragala road.
Connecting road from Uda Pussellawa road to Havelock drive.
Galawela to Kalawewa road.
Retaining wall, Nugatenna-Kobonila road.

Good progress has been made with the Ambawella road ; a good deal of trouble has been experienced in the double cutting through the gap on the 4th mile, owing to the treacherous nature of the ground.

40. *Additions and Improvements to Roads.*—The following works have been completed :—

Madulkele-Bambaraela branch road.
Pupuressa road retaining wall.
Balakaduwa to junction of Trincomalee-Anuradhapura road.
Katugastota to Galagedara road.
Ambawella road.
Ellahara-Naula Pallegama road.
Rangalla road.
Retaining walls, Ramboda to Wilson's Bungalow road.
Matale-Rattota road at 17½ milepost.

The following works are in progress :—

Deltota branch road.
Kandapola-Uda Pussellawa road.

41. *New Bridges.*—The iron lattice girder bridge over the Dambulu-oya at Dambulla with iron and concrete platform and masonry abutments, together with the approaches, has been completed ; the bridge is 104 feet in span and carries a roadway 10 feet in width.

Good progress has been made with the erection of an iron lattice girder bridge with iron and concrete platform on the first mile of the Beligamuwa to Mirisgoni-oya road.

42. *Repairs of Bridges.*—The following works were completed :—

Repairs to the satinwood bridge, Peradeniya.
The Strathdon-Fruit Hill bridge.
The Gampola suspension bridge.

43. *Lands and Buildings to be acquired.*—Applications have been made for the acquisition of quarries, but I regret to have to report the acquisitions have not yet been completed.

44. *Miscellaneous.*—Under this heading the following works have been completed :—

Converting timber bridges into iron ones on the Haragama-Kurunduoya road.
Removal of landslip, Lindula hospital.
Water service from Waterworks to Government Civil hospital, Nuwara Eliya.
Conversion of West Hall timber bridge into iron, Nawalapitiya-Dimbula road.
Water service from Waterworks to Nawalapitiya circuit bungalow.
Improvement, 23rd mile, Balakaduwa to junction of Trincomalee road.
Water services from Waterworks to 17 public buildings, Nuwara Eliya.

The following works are in progress :—

Converting timber bridges into iron ones, Pundalu-oya road.
Constructing a road to new building sites, Nuwara Eliya.
Improvement of Nuwara Eliya lake.
Surveying and levelling proposed road from Alagalla to Kadugannawa.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Annually Recurrent Votes.

45. *Maintenance of Roads.*—The Provincial Engineer and Government Agent report an improved condition of the roads in this Province. The former states that they were well maintained and in very fair order.

Increased provision has been made in the Supply Bill for this year for the maintenance of some of them in view of the anticipated increase of traffic during the construction of the railway. The Mullaittivu new trace suffered considerable damage between the 20th and 30th milestones from the flood during the month of December.

The upkeep of metalled roads in the Mannar and Pallai districts is expensive, owing to the necessity of importing stone from Jaffna, a distance of 50 miles for the purpose.

46. *Maintenance of Inland Navigation.*—The channels have been well maintained and the Provincial Engineer reports the system of transporting the silt dredged from the channels in the neighbourhood of Jaffna to the Karaiur reclamation has proved satisfactory.

47. *Repairs to Buildings.*—The necessary repairs were carried out, but the general condition of the hospitals and dispensaries is not so satisfactory as could be wished. The Provincial Engineer, however, hopes to improve their condition during the current year. The Medical Department abandoned the temporary building at Pesalai, Vankalai, and Kallar during the year.

48. *Additions and Improvements to Buildings.*—The following works were completed :—

Improvements to the Police Magistrate's premises, Point Pedro.
Improvements to the District Court, Jaffna.
Alterations to the Jaffna Kachcheri.
Addition of a bell to the female jail, Jaffna.
Addition of tats, District Engineer's quarters, Mannar.
Addition of sunshade, Pallai dispensary.
Addition of latrine, Police Court, Chavakachcheri.
Rebuilding ward No. 3, Vavuniya hospital.
Improvements to the post office, Jaffna.
Improvements to the Provincial Engineer's quarters, Jaffna.
Improvements to the lock-up, Mullaittivu.
Improvements, Vavuniya hospital.
Addition of a culvert at entrance to the dispensary, Mankulam.

49. *Repair of Bridges.*—The Provincial Engineer reports that the bridges were well maintained.

50. *Miscellaneous Works.*—A bridge of six feet span was constructed on the 11th mile, Point Pedro road.

Public Works Extraordinary.

51. *New Works and Buildings.*—The following works were completed :—

Erection of dispenser's quarters and dispensary at Mankulam. The buildings are rubble masonry ; roof of Calicut tiles : cost per cubic foot 15½ cents.
Quarters for lighthouse-keeper, Point Pedro, consisting of two rooms 12 feet by 12 feet, with a 6-feet verandah on the southern side. The building is of a permanent character : cost per cubic foot 17¾ cents.
Erection of two sets of cooly lines six rooms each in the Vavuniya District : cost 24 cents per cubic foot.
Quarters for Public Works Department clerk, Mannar, consisting of two rooms 16 feet by 14 feet, with a verandah 8 feet wide all round, kitchen, store. The building is of a permanent character ; the floors are unpaved : cost per cubic foot 13¾ cents.

The following works have been in progress :—

Office for Provincial Registrar, Jaffna, which is nearly completed.
General Cemetery, Mullaittivu, with which good progress has been made, considering the difficulties consequent upon sickness amongst the labour force.
Erection of overseer's quarters, Pesalai, Yakawewa road.

The construction of a civil hospital at Point Pedro was not commenced, the site not yet having been acquired.

52. *Alterations and Additions to Buildings.*—The following works were completed :—

Improvements to the Jaffna jail, comprising the ceiling with timber of the two blocks of cells A and B, and minor improvements.
Improvements and additions to the court-house, Mullaittivu, comprising the extension of the building on the northern side to provide accommodation for the court officials, addition of record shelves, and erection of fencing round premises.
Improvements to Jaffna jail, comprising the covering of the pingo shed with tiles.
Erection of a witness shed and latrine at the Police court, Jaffna.
Construction of surface drains, Medical Officer's quarters, Vavuniya.

53. *Special Repairs to Buildings.*—The special repairs to the roof of Police Barracks, Jaffna, were completed.

54. *New Roads.*—The preparation of the necessary plans for the construction of a road from Paranthan to Mullaittivu, 32 miles in length, have been completed; the estimate is in course of preparation.

55. *Additions and Improvements to Roads.*—The following works were completed :—

Raising portions of the 21st and 22nd miles of the Mannar-Madawachchi road.
Construction of a bridge on the 2nd mile of the Point Pedro road.

The improvement to the Coast road deviation from Mantai to Illuppaikkadavai has been in progress.

56. *Repairs to Bridges.*—The re-building of an abutment, Nantikadal bridge, was completed.

57. *Miscellaneous.*—The following works were completed :—

Construction of three bridges over the drainage channel at Kondavil in the Jaffna District.
Repairs to Jaffna Fort.
Repairs to Mannar Fort.
Construction of well at Mullaivalai, Mannar District.

The following works were in progress :—

Construction of well at Puthukkudiyiruppu, Mullaittivu.
Protecting sides of Mannar Causeway.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Annually Recurrent Votes.

58. *Maintenance of Roads.*—The Provincial Engineer reports that the roads generally have been maintained in good order, though much difficulty has been experienced in the Hambantota District for want of water for consolidation of road metal. The heavy traffic on Lewaya road has necessitated increased provision in the estimates for 1901 for the maintenance of this road.

59. *Repairs to Buildings.*—The permanent buildings have been maintained in a state of good repair.

60. *Additions and Improvements to Buildings.*—The principal works carried out under this heading have been :—

The conversion of the divers' store, Galle, into an office for the Colonial Surgeon.
Fitting glass windows to the Kachcheri, Galle.
Conversion of old Customs buildings, Balapitiya, into hospital.
Minor alterations to jail, Hambantota.

61. *Repairs to Bridges.*—The maintenance of the old wooden pile bridges in this Province is a source of increasing annual expenditure; their condition necessitated a supplementary vote of Rs. 2,200.

62. *Miscellaneous.*—Metal quarries have been acquired on the 80th mile, Goyapana road, and at Hunadeniya on the Matara-Dikwella road.

Public Works Extraordinary.

63. *New Works and Buildings.*—The following works have been completed :—

Police barracks, Tangalla.
Cooly lines on the Udugama and Tanamawila roads.
Police barracks, Galle.

The following works have been in hand :—

New Kachcheri, Hambantota.
New cells, Galle jail. These are nearly completed.

No site having yet been selected, the erection of a house for the District Judge, Matara, has not been commenced.

64. *Alterations and Additions to Buildings.*—The following works have been completed :—

Conversion of two wards, Matara jail.
Improvements to the Kachcheri, Matara.
Iron gates and fencing, Deniyaya hospital.
Conversion of kitchen, Galle jail, into female prison.

65. *Special Repairs to Buildings.*—The following works have been completed :—

Repairs to boundary wall, court-house, Balapitiya.
Repairs to jailer's quarters, Hambantota.
Repairs to civil hospital, Galle.
Repairs to All Saints' school, Galle.

The repairs to the jetties at Galle were commenced, but the work was not completed owing to the delay in delivery of timber.

66. *Additions and Improvements to Roads.*—The following works were completed :—

Hambantota to Tanamawila road, metalling the first 11 miles.
Deviation of road at entrance to Hambantota.

The following works were commenced :—

Metalling road from Hambantota to Bundala.
Improvement of road from Hikkaduwa to Gonapinuwela.
Protecting Galle-Matara road, 83rd and 86th miles.

67. *New Bridges.*—The work of removing the old wooden bridges on the Udugama road and erecting iron ones was continued.

The ironwork for the renewal of the Bentota bridge was proceeded with at the Government Factory.

68. *Repairs to Bridges.*—Special repairs were carried out to the wooden bridges in the Matara and Hambantota Districts.

69. *Miscellaneous.*—Under this heading two cranes were erected on the jetties at Galle. The conversion of wooden bridges into iron ones on the Udugama and Akuressa roads and the construction of a masonry drain at Bentota were proceeded with. The construction of three bridges and three culverts on the Mamadola to Liyangahatota road was commenced.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Annually Recurrent Works.

70. *Maintenance of Roads.*—The Provincial Engineer reports that the roads have been maintained in good order, with the exception of the lower portion of the Maduruoya-Eravur, the 33rd mile of the Karativu-Irrakamam, and the 44th mile of the Akkaraipattu-Sagamam roads.

A special report has been addressed to Government on the subject of the Maduruoya-Eravur road, the lower portion of which at present breaks up during the dry weather. The traffic on this road is heavy and requires a more liberal supply of road metal.

The Karativu-Irrakamam road was badly breached on the 33rd mile during the heavy floods referred to in my last report; though the repair of this has been delayed pending the completion of more urgent works, it is proposed shortly to submit a project for the restoration of this road, including more adequate provision for the discharge of flood waters without damage to the road.

The Akkaraipattu-Sakamam road was also breached by the floods on the 44th mile and has been temporarily repaired. It is proposed to provide stone pitched foundations and metal the portion of this road submerged by heavy floods; the adoption of this course will admit of the road being maintained in a satisfactory condition throughout the year.

I have recently visited the Batticaloa and Kalmunai Districts. The work of repairing flood damage reported in my last annual report has been carried out in a substantial manner and very good progress with the work has been made.

There is a very marked improvement in the condition of the roads which, with a continuance of the careful and systematic attention which Mr. Tomalin, the Provincial Engineer, has given them during the past year, will in the near future meet all reasonable requirements of the district.

By order of Government 44 miles of the natural portion of the Coast road in the Trincomalee District were handed over to the District Road Committee.

The causeways constructed on the Coast road, admitting of the discharge of flood waters without damage to the road, have done good service, and as stated in my previous report there is no doubt the liberal provision of such structures on this road, admitting of the passage of traffic along the road at all times except during heavy floods, when for miles the country is all under water, will not only prove economical but be found to meet all reasonable requirements of traffic.

71. *Repairs to Buildings.*—The Provincial Engineer reports that all the Government buildings have been maintained in a good state of repair with the exception of the Apothecary's quarters at Mutur and the Fiscal's office at Batticaloa; the former requires entire reconstruction, and special provision has been made in the Supply Bill for the current year in respect of the latter.

72. *Alterations and Additions to Buildings.*—The following works are the more important carried out under this heading:—

Lock-up, Kalmunai—raising the walls and providing iron gate.
Hospital, Kalmunai—enclosing grounds with barbed wire fencing.
Assistant Government Agent's house, Trincomalee—renewing concrete floor.
District Engineer's house, Batticaloa—construction of drains.
Land Registrar's office, Batticaloa—additional room for records.
Foul Point lighthouse—enclosing verandah, Superintendent's bungalow.
Kalmunai hospital—cement floors to male ward, latrine, and bathrooms, construction of bathroom and earth closet at dispenser's quarters.

73. *Repair of Bridges.*—The Provincial Engineer reports that the bridges were maintained in a good state of repair excepting the Mohideentanda and Urani bridges, situated respectively on the 33rd and 63rd miles South Coast road. Temporary provision has been made for the passage of ordinary traffic.

The work of rebuilding the Mohideentanda bridge including causeway will shortly be commenced, and plans and estimates for similar works at Urani are in course of preparation.

74. *Miscellaneous.*—The following works have been completed:—

Section along Trincomalee road towards Anuradhapura.
Acquisition of site for dispensary, Paddiruppu.
Permanent marks (concrete pillars) have been erected to fix positions of mooring and guiding buoys, Batticaloa and Kalkudah harbours.
Repairs of Sinnemuhataweram causeway.
Construction of culvert, 65th mile South Coast road.
Ferry boat for Kilivaddi ferry.
Survey of Lake road, Batticaloa, with a view to designing works for its protection.

Public Works Extraordinary.

75. *New Works and Buildings.*—The following works have been completed:—

Quarters for Customs Officers, Kalkudah—walls of stone pointed in cement mortar. Floors of cement concrete. Accommodation: two rooms 12 ft. by 10 ft. with kitchen, store, and earth closet: cost 19 cents per cubic foot.

Salt store, Kalmunai—a permanent building 60 ft. by 20 ft., 8 ft. in height, capable of holding 225 tons of salt. An approach road has been made and the premises enclosed by a barbed wire fence: cost 15 cents per cubic foot.

Field hospital, Maha-oya—buildings of a permanent type, except roof of male ward, which is of cadjan. Accommodation for 8 male patients and 4 female patients. Size of wards 28 ft. by 20 ft. by 10 ft. and 20 ft. by 14 ft. by 10 ft., respectively. The walls are of stone in lime mortar and plastered; the buildings are surrounded by verandahs 6 ft. in width; the wards are provided with kitchen, store, bathroom, and latrine accommodation connected by covered ways.

In connection with this hospital a dispensary and dispenser's quarters have been provided. Accommodation: dispensary 14 ft. by 14 ft., hall 18 ft. by 14 ft., bedroom 14 ft. by 14 ft., kitchen, store, bathroom, and latrine. The building formerly used as a dispensary has been converted into quarters for Medical Officer, and outbuildings consisting of kitchen, store, bath, and latrine constructed, also a stable and carriage house have been provided. A well has been sunk 800 ft. from the main buildings and the premises enclosed with a barbed wire fence: cost of new buildings cents 14 per cubic foot. No drainage has been provided.

Kalmunai hospital parangi wards—buildings of a permanent type. Accommodation: ward for 24 male patients 85 ft. by 22 ft. by 19 ft., ward for 16 female patients 56 ft. by 22 ft. by 19 ft. The sides of the buildings are dwarf walls with hanging tats. Bathrooms and latrines connected by covered way have been provided: cost 9 cents per cubic foot.

A set of cooly lines, 10 rooms, on the 26th mile, Trincomalee-Kituluttu road, also a similar set on the Maduruoya-Eravur road 80th mile, and one of 8 rooms on the 34th mile North Coast road: cost 12 and 11 cents per cubic foot.

Paddiruppu jetty—70 ft. in length with a tee head 30 ft. in length, 6 ft. wide, was constructed of palu timber with brick abutment: cost Rs. 6 per square foot.

Dispensary and Medical Officer's quarters, Valaichchenai—buildings of a permanent type, walls of stone plastered, floors cement and lime concrete. Accommodation: dispensary 14 ft. by 12 ft. waiting room (half walls) 12 ft. by 12 ft., three rooms 12 ft. by 12 ft., kitchen, store, and bathroom and well. The premises are enclosed with a barbed wire fence: cost 14 cents per cubic foot.

Post and telegraph office, Kalkudah—buildings of a permanent type, walls of stone. Accommodation: office 15 ft. by 15 ft., postmaster's rooms two in number each 15 ft. by 12 ft., assistant postmaster's room 15 ft. by 10 ft., kitchen, store, and latrine: cost of buildings 15 cents per cubic foot. Neither fence nor well has been provided.

Permanent sheds for carts 53 ft. by 19 ft. constructed in the Batticaloa Public Works Department yard.

Permanent sheds for cement.—two sheds 44 ft. by 20 ft. constructed in the Public Works Department yard, Kalmunai.

Batticaloa jetty.—a timber structure 50 ft. in length with return 22 ft. in length, width 10 ft.: cost Rs. 4·09 per square foot.

Well at permanent dispensary, Paddiruppu.

The following works are in course of construction and substantial progress has been made with them:—

Kanthalai resthouse.
Landing jetty, Kalkudah.
Landing jetty, Trincomalee.
District judge's residence, Batticaloa.

The quarters for police, Batticaloa, and administration block have not been proceeded with by order of Government.

76. *Alterations and Additions to Buildings.*—The following works have been completed:—

Adaptation of Sengalasi resthouse as a dispensary consisting of the rethatching of the buildings with cadjans, conversion of two stables into a store and general repairs.

Renewing flagstaff, Batticaloa, with iron lower mast, timber topmast, yards, and galvanized steel wire rigging.

Additions to District Engineer's quarters, Batticaloa, consisting of the erection of two stables 9 ft. by 12 ft., coachhouse 15 ft. by 10 ft. The buildings are of a permanent type with gravel floors: cost 11 cents per cubic foot. Sunshades and eavesgutters were fixed to the main buildings.

77. *Special Repairs to Buildings.*—The only work appearing in the Supply Bill under this heading was Trincomalee jail. This work was not proceeded with by order of Government.

78. *New Roads.*—The construction of the road to Mutur ferry from the 66th mile, North Coast road, has been nearly completed.

The construction of the road to Toppur from the 60th mile, North Coast road, has made substantial progress, but the work has been delayed owing to the scarcity of labour.

The construction of the South Coast road extension from the 65¾ mile has been commenced.

79. *Additions and Improvements to Roads.*—The following works have been completed:—

Improvements to the Trincomalee-Kandy road consisting of the protection of the first mile with rubble walling, construction of a 6-foot bridge and a double culvert on the 4th mile, a 14-foot bridge on the 7th mile, a 16-foot bridge on the 15th mile, two bridges 12 feet and 6 feet span respectively on the 17th mile, the clearing of the waterways on both sides of the road of jungle growth and accumulation of silt. All the bridges are of a permanent type.

Improvements to the Verugal-Muttur road, consisting of the construction of six stone causeways laid on a bed of clay. The position and length of the causeways are as follows:—

47th mile	9 lines	200	feet in length
47th do.	37 do.	125	do.
47th do.	42 do.	150	do.
48th do.	19 do.	110	do.
48th do.	34 do.	125	do.
48th do.	45 do.	120	do.

The causeways carry a roadway 20 feet in width.

Improvements to North Coast road, Batticaloa to Verugal-ar, consisting of an 8-foot bridge on the 46th mile, a stone causeway 250 feet in length carrying a roadway 16 feet wide at 46 mile 30½ lines. Improvements to the drainage on the 47th mile.

Improvements to the Kalkudah road, consisting of widening the road by filling in and gravelling sides.

Improvement of road from resthouse to the bar, Batticaloa, consisting of the construction of 175 lineal feet of retaining wall on the 2nd and 3rd miles and making good road behind same.

Improvements to the Nilaveli road, consisting of the provision of increased waterway across the road.

The work in connection with the construction of the Periya Muhatuwaram Causeway has been proceeded with.

80. *New Bridges.*—The construction of a bridge, 25 feet span, iron and concrete platform on masonry abutments with paved invert was completed on the 31st mile, South Coast road.

Materials have been collected for the construction of the Mohideentanda bridge and causeway. It was not found practicable with the other works in hand to proceed with the construction of the bridge and causeway on the 63rd mile.

81. *Repairs to Bridges.*—The renewal of the Koddamunai bridge over the lake at the entrance to the Batticaloa Fort was completed, comprising the construction of an iron girder bridge with iron and concrete platform 50 feet in span, the erection of parapet walls and terminals.

The reconstruction of a portion of the timber bridge 30 feet in length on the 24th mile North Coast road destroyed by fire was also completed.

82. *Land and Buildings to be acquired.*—Under this heading lands for the purpose of erecting police barracks at Batticaloa were acquired.

83. *Miscellaneous.*—

Badulla-Batticaloa road; seven timber bridges were converted into iron and concrete structures.

Repairs to flood damages, South Coast road, consisting of repairs to road, strengthening the Kaliodai timber bridge on the 32nd mile, and protecting the left bank of the river with rubble pitching, were effected.

The survey of the extension of South Coast road beyond Arugam bay to Panama was completed.

The survey of the Pottuvil Mupane road was completed to boundary of Province, length 15½ miles.

The survey and plans of proposed trace, Paddiruppu-Divulanai road, commencing at the 16th mile 23 lines on the South Coast road and terminating at the 76th mile 4 lines on the Maduraoya-Eravur road, were completed; a few borings are required before the preparation of detail plans and estimate for the construction of the road.

Dredger and dredging, Batticaloa lake—the works of constructing a dry dock near the Fort, Batticaloa. 85 feet in length, 20 feet in width, with an entrance 18 feet in width and depth of water over the sill at low-water of 4·25 feet, and also of four iron barges, are in progress.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Annually Recurrent Works.

84. *Maintenance of Roads.*—The Provincial Engineer reports that the roads have been maintained in fair order, and on the whole their condition has been improved. The sensitive plant is very troublesome in some parts of this Province. Great care in carrying out works of maintenance is necessary to improve the shape of the roads, and more attention must be paid to the clearing of sides, side drains, and the drainage of the roads.

The Akkaraipattu road is subjected to an enormous traffic during the St. Anna's festival, and if a good road is to be maintained it is necessary to practically reconstruct a considerable portion of this road. The estimated cost of the necessary work is Rs. 39,800.

85. *Inland Navigation.*—The Provincial Engineer reports that the canals have been maintained in fair order, though difficulty is experienced in portions by boats attempting to pass each other during the dry season.

86. *Repairs to Buildings.*—The usual repairs have been effected and the Provincial Engineer reports the buildings are in good order.

87. *Additions and Alterations to Buildings.*—The principal works carried out under this heading were—

The erection of two new pumps at the Residency.
The erection of a prisoner's dock at Police Court, Kurunegala.
The construction of a ceiling to the cell adjoining the hospital, Puttalam jail.
The erection of a lightning conductor at the powder magazine, Puttalam.
Enlargement of the quarters for the second clerk, Chilaw Kachcheri.
Erection of ceilings to the condemned cells, Chilaw jail.
The erection of a lightning conductor at the powder magazine, Chilaw.

88. *Repairs of Bridges.*—The Provincial Engineer reports that all the bridges have been maintained in good order. The old timber structures are gradually being replaced by iron and concrete structures.

Public Works Extraordinary.

89. *New Works and Buildings.*—The following works were completed :—

Nikaweratiya post office.
Approach road to District Engineer's quarters, Chilaw.
Cooly lines (six rooms) on the 6th mile Chilaw-Wariyapola road and also at Tonigala on the Kurunegala-Puttalam road : cost 13·3 cents per cubic foot.
Public Works Department store, Puttalam : cost 19 cents per cubic foot.

The following works are in hand :—

Lock-up and police station, Marawila—completion delayed pending acquisition of land.
Public Works bungalow and store, Chilaw—this work should have been completed by the contractor during the year; it is now to be completed departmentally.
Land Registry Office, Kurunegala.
Court house, Puttalam.

The construction of a new power magazine at Kurunegala was postponed, pending the collection of further information and the preparation of the necessary plans and estimates to meet the increased accommodation required.

90. *Alterations and Additions to Buildings.*—The following works have been completed :—

Improvements to Chilaw Kachcheri, consisting of the erection of timber (lunumidella) ceilings.
Improvements to Assistant Government Agent's quarters, Chilaw, consisting of cement flooring and fitting bars to windows.
Additions to Dandugama hospital and medical officer's quarters consisting of sinking a well.
Additions and improvements to salt inspector's quarters, Puttalam, consisting of a coachhouse, cattle shed, and dry-earth closet and drainage round buildings.
Additions and improvements, Puttalam post office, consisting of an additional room and verandah and the enlargement of the office room.
The work of converting the old Treasury building, Puttalam, into Shroff's quarters is nearly completed.

91. *Special Repairs to Buildings.*—The woodwork of the medical buildings was painted during the year.

92. *Additions and Improvements to Roads.*—The following works were completed :—

Parasadi-Mundel road—erection of 8 feet span bridge with brickwork abutments and approaches track-metalled.
Metalling the Dandugama-Dummalasuriya road.
Track-metalling 1½ mile of the Toppu-Battulu-oya road.
Improving the service road, two small bridges 8 feet and 4 feet span with masonry abutments were completed.
Puttalam-Battulu-oya road—the road was raised on the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th miles and the metal broken for track-metalling.

The following works were in hand :—

Toppu to Dankottuwa—this road having been taken over from the District Road Committee during the year, metalling the surface was commenced, but the labour supply being deficient it was not completed.
Extension of Coast road north of Puttalam—difficulty was experienced on this road owing to the scarcity of labour.

93. *New Bridges.*—The foot bridge, Uachchikali canal, has been completed.

Good progress has been made with the iron bridge over the Battulu-oya. This bridge consists of four 80 feet spans of wrought iron lattice girders carrying a roadway 14 feet in width. The

abutments are of brickwork and cement and the piers are of cast iron cylinders filled in with cement concrete. The bricks have been made departmentally near the site.

The work of raising the Kudupitiya-oya bridge was postponed pending the transport of the heavy materials over it required for the Batulu-oya bridge.

The work at the Palavi bridge, 2nd mile Akkaraipattu road, has been suspended, the amount of the money voted being insufficient to complete this work.

94. *Repairs of Bridges.*—The rebuilding of the abutment Kaymal bridge has been completed.

The work required in the repair of the Palavi embankment and bridge and the groynes at the Deduru-oya bridge has been proceeded with, but not yet completed.

95. *Lands and Buildings to be acquired.*—A site was acquired for the erection of a mortuary at Dandugama.

96. *Miscellaneous.*—The following works were completed :—

Repairs to Kalpitiya jetty.
Boat for Puttalam lake.
Sinking two wells at Nikawewa and one at Bamanakotuwa.
Repairing flood damages Padeniya-Siyambalagama road.

The following works are in hand :—

Repairs of flood damages, Chilaw-Wariyapola road. This has been completed with the exception of two culverts.
The conversion of two timber bridges 18 feet span on the 2nd mile Puttalam-Chilaw road into iron ones is nearly completed.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Annually Recurrent Votes.

97. *Maintenance of Roads.*—The Provincial Engineer reports that the roads generally have been maintained in good order, and a marked improvement is noticeable in the condition of some of them.

More bridges are required on the Horowapotana towards Vavuniya road in order to render it passable during heavy rains.

The road from Kal-oya to Galgodahena—increased waterway is required on the 85th mile for the more rapid discharge of flood water from the Yan-oya.

The Mirisgoni-oya to Galkandamadu and Migaswewa to Kitulutta roads require more metal to admit of the road surface being maintained in a satisfactory condition throughout the year.

98. *Repairs to Buildings.*—The permanent buildings are in good order.

99. *Additions and Improvements to Buildings.*—No works of any importance have been carried out under this heading. Minor additions and improvements have been made to Maradankadawela dispensary, Habarana dispensary, Anuradhapura jail.

100. *Repairs to Bridges.*—The necessary repairs have been effected and the bridges kept in good order.

101. *Miscellaneous.*—Under this heading the following works have been completed :—

Well at Mineri, iron bridge 82nd mile, Trincomalee road.

Public Works Extraordinary.

102. *New Works and Buildings.*—The following works have been completed :—

Enclosing cemetery, Anuradhapura.
Quarters for Public Works Department clerk, Mihintale.
Quarters for dispenser, Maradankadawela.
Overseer's quarters and cooly lines at Mineri.
Stores and blacksmith's shop, Mihintale.

The following works are in hand :—

Archæological Commissioner's house, Anuradhapura.
New court-house, Anuradhapura.
Medical officer's quarters, Mihintale.
Cooly lines, Anuradhapura.

103. *Alterations and Additions to Buildings.*—The following works have been completed :—

Converting reading room, Anuradhapura, into a museum store.
Additions to Revenue Officer's quarters, Topawewa.
Fence round District Engineer's quarters, Maradankadawela.
Stables for District Engineer, Maradankadawela.
Roofing cooly lines, Rambewa.

104. *Special Repairs to Buildings.*—The following works have been completed :—

Repairing tiled roofs, Anuradhapura.
Anuradhapura hospital.
Mihintale hospital.
Pingo shed, Anuradhapura jail.

In repairing the tiled roofs at Anuradhapura the lower tiles, owing to their porous nature, have been soaked in a mixture of cement and tar, which appears to have been attended with successful results. A good deal of the trouble experienced in the shifting of tiles would probably be obviated by reducing the pitch of the roofs. I see no reason why in ordinary cases a rise of one-quarter the span should not be found amply sufficient.

105. *New Roads.*—Habarana-Topawewa road. Good progress has been made with the extension of this road during the year in view of the considerable difficulty experienced in collecting labour. It is anticipated that the road as far as Topawewa will be completed during the year 1901.

106. *Additions and Improvements to Roads.*—The following works have been completed :—

Improvements to the Vavuniya-Horawapotana road consisting of the erection of an iron bridge 30 feet span and one double culvert.
Improvements to the Kalaoya-Galgodahena road consisting of raising low places washed by flood waters.
Improvement to the Rambawe-Galkandamadu road consisting of more extensive metalling.

The following works are in hand :—

Improvement to Maradankadawela-Habarana road 13th, 14th, and 15th miles. Good progress has been made with this work during the year.

Improvement to Mirisgoni-oya to Galkandamadu, consisting of raising certain portions of the road, laying foundations, and metalling, has made fair progress during the year.

The improvement of the road from Galkulam through Mihintale to Rambewa has not been proceeded with, by order of Government.

107. *New Bridges.*—The following works have been completed :—

Two bridges on the North-Central road, 93rd and 105th miles, Mihintale district.
Two bridges on the Vavuniya-Horowapotana road.
Two bridges on the Kalawewa-Galawela road.
Four bridges on the North-Central road.
Two bridges on the Mirisgonioya-Migaswewa road.

108. *Miscellaneous.*—The following works have been completed :—

Timber bridges have been converted into iron and concrete structures on the 63rd mile Kaloya-Galgodahena road, 1st mile Kekirawa-Kalawewa road, 46th mile Puttalam-Anuradhapura road, nine bridges on the Anuradhapura-Siyambalagama road, two bridges on the 50th and 51st mile Yakwewa road.

Sanitary improvements of the road-side bazaars, consisting of the construction of side drains, have been carried out at Anuradhapura, Tiripane, Madawachchiya, and Madatugama.

The following works are in hand :—

Metalling road reservations, Market street, Anuradhapura.
Repairs of the Gal-oya well.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

Annually Recurrent Works.

109. *Maintenance of Roads.*—The Provincial Engineer reports that the roads throughout the Province have been maintained in a satisfactory state of repair, with the exception of the Koslanda-Poonagala road, which during the early part of the year caused some trouble through the breaking up of the surface. Considerable difficulty is experienced in the efficient maintenance of the Wellawaya-Tanamalwila road, owing to the extended dry period that prevails in this district ; the road has however been improved during the year.

In the Koslanda and Passara districts several landslips have occurred in the hill roads, but these were promptly removed and caused little inconvenience to traffic.

The drainage of the roads has been much improved by the uprooting of jungle growth, and the work should be continued.

110. *Repairs to Buildings.*—The Provincial Engineer reports that the buildings have been maintained in a satisfactory state of repair.

111. *Additions and Alterations to Buildings.*—The following works have been carried out :—

Constructing a fireplace in Namunakuli post office.
Altering door and window, Demodara post office.
Fixing iron bars to windows in registrar's office, Badulla Kachcheri.
Cementing floors, Alutnuwara hospital.
Removal of pinnacles, Badulla hospital.
Cementing floor of operating room, Badulla hospital.
Ceiling rooms of medical officer's quarters, Haputale.
Additional window to kitchen of Haputale hospital.

112. *Repair of Bridges.*—The necessary repairs have been effected. The Provincial Engineer reports that all the bridges are in a fair state of repair.

113. *Miscellaneous.*—Under this heading the following works were executed :—

Survey of site for proposed bridge over the Madulla-oya.
Acquisition of land on the El-Teb estate on the Passara-Madulsima road for cooly lines.
Removal of landslips and repair of flood damages on the Taldena and lower Badulla roads.
Erection of wire shoot for conveying mail bags across the Kumbukkan-oya at Nakkala.
Re-erection of bridge over the Loggal-oya on the road from Taldena to Uva estate.

Public Works Extraordinary.

114. *New Works and Buildings.*—The following works were completed :—

Quarters for District Engineer, Passara, at a cost of 19 cents per cubic foot.
Post Office, Haputale, at a cost of 21 cents per cubic foot.
Permanent ward, Medagama hospital, with bathroom and latrines, at a cost of 20 cents per cubic foot.
Construction of reservoir, Bandarawela water supply.
Powder magazine, Koslanda.
Post and telegraph office, Demodara, at a cost of 21 cents per cubic foot.
Three sets of cooly lines at a cost of 19 cents per cubic foot.

The erection of a new police station, Bandarawela, has made considerable progress and will be ready for occupation at an early date.

115. *Alterations and Additions to Buildings.*—The necessary alterations and fixing of record shelves at the Badulla Kachcheri have been completed.

116. *Special Repairs to Buildings.*—The following works were completed :—

Repairs to dispensary and lock-up, Haldummulla
Repairs to the roof of the Superintendent of Surveys' quarters, Badulla.
Repairs to Haldummulla post office.
Repairs to roof of post office, Passara.

117. *New Roads.*—The Bandarawela-Ampitiyakanda gap road to Windy Corner, a length of six miles, has been completed. The width including side drains is 16 feet on sidelong ground and 18 feet in double cutting and on embankments. Pitched foundations have been laid over the formation width of 12 feet, and the track has been metalled over a width of 10 feet. The bridges and culverts are of a permanent character.

118. *The Leangahawela to Windy Gap road* (grant-in-aid) 2 miles in length, and which is a continuation of the above-mentioned road and of similar construction, has been completed. The average cost of construction of the above roads, excluding compensation for lands, was Rs. 18,433 per mile.

119. *Additions and Improvements to Roads.*—The following works have been completed :—

Parapets and iron railings along Lemastota-Haldummulla road.
Improvement of the Passara-Mupane bridle-path, including concreting stream crossings and rebuilding bridge on the 4th mile.
Improvement of the Wellawaya-Mupane road, including metalling, conversion of five timber bridges into iron ones, increasing the span of the bridge on the 10th mile to 30 feet.
Improvement of Badulla-Taldena road, including increasing the size of the side drains, building culverts, conversion of timber bridge on the 9th mile, laying pitched foundation for roadway where necessary.
Improvement of Wellawaya-Tanamawila road, including erection of a 20 feet span bridge on the 49th mile, constructing additional culverts and metalling portions of roadway.
Improvement of the Badulla-Bandarawela road, including widening portions and the erection of four new bridges and two culverts of a permanent type.
Improvement of Kumbalwela-Namunakuli road including widening portions, building parapet walls, and lengthening culverts.
Improvement of Badulla-Batticaloa road including rebuilding three culverts and erecting iron railings.
Provision of passing places on the Namunakuli-Passara road by widening portions of same.

The improvement of the Mupane-Potuvil road has been postponed pending the preparation of the necessary plans and detail estimates.

120. *New Bridges.*—The construction of a horse bridge over the Kumbukkan-oya at Nakkala has been proceeded with, but its completion delayed by the bad nature of the foundations met with and the floods in the river.

The construction of a horse bridge over the Hulanda-oya has been abandoned in favour of the alternative project for deviating the Passara-Mupane bridle road.

121. *Lands and Buildings to be acquired.*—The following acquisitions have been completed :—

Quarry on the 2nd mile Badulla-Bandarawela road.
Premises for District Engineer's clerk, Badulla.
No site has yet been selected for dispensary at Bandarawela.

122. *Miscellaneous.*—The following works under this heading have been completed :—

Survey and sections of road from Taldena to Alutnuwara, 15 miles in length.
Survey and sections of the Bibile-Medagama and Obeyagoda roads, 15½ miles in length.
Construction of culverts, Nuwara Eliya road.
Construction of cement drains, Bandarawela bazaar.
The preparation of longitudinal and cross sections along the Mupane-Potuvil road to boundary of Province with a view to its improvement, length 20 miles.
Conversion of timber bridges into iron ones, five on the Badulla-Halpe road in the Koslanda district and three on the Bibile-Medagama road in the Passara district.
Survey and sections of the Bibile-Alutnuwara road, 11½ miles in length.

The construction of protective works at the springs at Bandarawela with a view to the improvement of the water supply is in progress.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

Annually Recurrent Works.

123. *Maintenance of Roads.*—The roads have been maintained in a very fair state of efficiency. A marked improvement has been effected in the condition of the Avisawella-Ratnapura and Ruanwella-Veyangoda roads.

124. *Repairs to Buildings.*—The Provincial Engineer reports that the buildings are in a fair state of repair with the exception of the male ward, Kegalla hospital, and the dispensary and outbuildings, Kolonna hospital and Godakawella.

125. *Additions and Improvements to Buildings.*—The following works have been carried out under this heading :—

Yatiyantota post office—additional accommodation for the Postmaster.
Medical Officer's quarters, Balangoda—enclosing portions of the verandahs.
Ratnapura Hospital—cement floor and drains to mortuary.

126. *Repairs to Bridges.*—The bridges have been maintained in a good state of repair. A considerable number of timber platform bridges still exist, which should be replaced with iron and concrete structures.

Extraordinary Public Works.

127. *New Works and Buildings.*—The following works have been completed :—

Cooly lines and overseers' quarters on the 48th and 53rd miles, Avisawella-Ratnapura road.
Balangoda hospital—erection of two wards and medical assistant's quarters.
Jailer's quarters, Avisawella.

The following works are in progress :—

Bulatweldeniya bungalow on the Veyangoda-Ruanwella road.
Balangoda hospital—erection of nurses' quarters.
Avisawella District Engineer's clerk's quarters.
Kegalla new Land Registry Office.

Little progress has been made with the new post and telegraph office; the site selected was entirely unsuited for the erection of such a building except at a very heavy cost. The desirability of selecting another site has been urged upon Government and the work is in abeyance.

128. *Alterations and Additions to Buildings.*—The following work has been completed :—

Ratnapura—additions to Kachcheri.

The extension of the hospital at Avisawella has made good progress, though the work was considerably delayed early in the year by a change in the site, the one originally selected being required for the railway extension.

129. *Special Repairs to Buildings.*—The following works were completed :—

Ambanpitiya District Engineer's bungalow including repairs to roof, boundary fence, drains and buildings generally.

Avisawella jail—relaying drains and cementing drains and cementing floors.

130. *New Roads.*—The approach road to the burial ground attached to Karawanella hospital has been completed. Better progress has been made with the construction of the Madampe-Hambantota road, but labour is very difficult to obtain in the required numbers in this part of the Province.

131. *Additions and Improvements to Roads.*—A commencement has been made with the construction of approach road and causeway at Algoda over the Sitawaka-ganga.

132. *New Bridges.*—The construction of a bridge on the Ruanwella-Veyangoda road has been completed. The bridge over the Maha Elia, 3rd mile Nambapana road, 50 feet span, is practically completed, the approaches only remaining to be finished. The bridge over the Hulanda-oya, Madampe-Hambantota road, 80 feet span, has been nearly completed.

133. *Repair of Bridges.*—The works connected with the replanking of eight bridges in the Kegalla District, and the rebuilding of the bridge on the 89th mile Ratnapura-Halpe road have been in hand, but are not yet completed. It is anticipated that both these works will shortly be finished.

134. *Miscellaneous.*—The following timber bridges have been converted into iron ones, viz., on the Veyangoda-Ruanwella road four, on the Pelmadulla-Gilgarron road two, on the Rakwana-Morawaka road three.

The following works are in hand :—

Drainage at Rambukkana.

Improvement 18¾ mile Rambukkana-Dolosbage road.

Surveys and reports have been made on the proposal to construct a road from Badureliya to Kukulugama along a route a great part of which is several feet under flood level; the Madampe-Hambantota road extension; the Madampe Pass deviation: the Balangoda-Chetnole road.

WORKS CHARGEABLE TO LOANS AND OTHER FUNDS.

135. *Duplication of 20-inch water main from Labugama to Colombo.*—The duplication of the 20-inch water main from Henpitiya to Wagga, a distance of 10¼ miles, being a part of the 25 miles of 20-inch main between Labugama and Colombo, was completed on the 20th of January, and has been in constant use since that date.

Upon the completion of the above work steps were at once taken to make the necessary alterations in the old main throughout the length duplicated in order to admit of it being scraped. The alterations involved the removal of 50 sharp bends and the insertion of six hatch boxes or door pipes to admit of the scraper being inserted and removed. This work was completed in July, and no bend exists on the portion of the main duplicated of less radius than 10 feet.

The portion of the old main has been thoroughly scraped by scrapers supplied by the Glenfield Company, Kilmarnock; the operation is of a simple nature, the scrapers being propelled by the water pressure in the main, and by an ingenious arrangement of the blades no difficulty is experienced in their passage through valves chambers, past junctions, or across the space left between two adjoining pipes the ends of which do not abut closely together. The speed of the scraper is governed by regulating the valve on the main admitting water behind the scraper.

It is estimated that upwards of 10 tons of incrustation has been removed from the 10 miles of old main in addition to some 14 lb. of lead and a heavy piece of timber.

The maximum discharging capacity of the main between Labugama and Colombo has been increased to 2,900,000 gallons per 24 hours; that is to say, the above works have increased the delivery by 500,000 gallons per diem.

136. *New Passenger Jetty, Colombo.*—The passenger jetty approach road together with the boatman's house and boat slip mentioned in my last annual report has been satisfactorily completed.

I regret the Tea Kiosk, which projects in an unsightly manner into the new approach, has not yet been removed. Upon its removal I hope that an important improvement will be carried out by widening the lane between it and the P. & O. Co.'s offices and forming a thoroughfare from York street to the present coal sheds.

137. *Nuwara Eliya Waterworks.*—This project has been satisfactorily completed, including the erection of public fountains. The pressure in the mains admit of the water supply being carried to the highest houses within the district of the Board of Improvement. As building operations extend it will doubtless be necessary to extend the water mains, which have been laid with this probability in view. The construction of a service reservoir on high ground between the Grand Hotel and Nanu-oya corner will be required, if the mains are extended along both sides of the lake. This reservoir will serve the dual purpose of equalizing the pressure and admitting of the water being shut off, if necessary, from a portion of the town near the source, without depriving the remaining portion of its supply.

138. *Sanitation of Kandy.*—As soon after my return from leave as practicable the project for the sewerage of Kandy received my attention. The plans and sections have been prepared, but I regret to say that more pressing matters requiring the attention of the Department have prevented the completion of the report and estimate.

139. *Ragama Camp.*—Under the head of Plague Precautions a sum of Rs. 9,357·37 has been spent in the completion of the following works :—

In the sinking of a new well at the foot of the hill in Camp No. 1, the one in the field having to be abandoned owing to the water being found to be unfit for drinking purposes. A steam pump attached to this well supplies the necessary water to Camp No. 5.

Three boutiques, each 10 feet by 10 feet, with galvanized corrugated iron roofs and sides have been erected on the strip of ground opposite Camp No. 1.

Brick surface drains rendered in cement have been built round the kitchens of all the Camps, and a drain alongside the road leading to Camp No. 1 has also been constructed.

Arrangements have been made to permit of the rain water from the galvanized iron roofs of the sheds in Camps Nos. 3 and 4 being conveyed to covered storage tanks.

Two pipe culverts have been built opposite the entrance gate to Camp Nos. 1 and 5.

The sheds comprising Camps Nos. 1 and 2 have been attended to, some of the posts which were found to be unsound being removed.

The flooring platforms of Camps Nos. 3 and 4 have been frequently removed owing to the ravages made by white ants.

The roads in connection with the Camps have been kept in repair.

A further sum of Rs. 15,821·11 has also been spent in the completion of the following :—

In laying a water service from the iron storage tanks to Camps Nos. 3 and 4. A new storage tank with a capacity of a thousand gallons has also been erected.

Small hand pumps have been fixed to admit of the water from the covered storage tanks in Camps Nos. 3 and 4 being drawn for use.

Service pipes of an inch and a quarter in diameter have been laid to the baths in Camps Nos. 3 and 5.

The floors of all the sheds in Camp No. 4 have now been laid in brick and rendered in cement, replacing the original flooring of wooden platforms.

Camps Nos. 3 and 4 have been drained, half-round brick drains rendered in cement being built round them.

A new bath similar to those already built has been constructed in Camp No. 4, and water laid on to it from the iron storage tanks. This bath became necessary owing to division of the Camp into sections, each section making a small camp in itself.

The floor of one of the latrines in Camp No. 3 was taken up and relaid.

The cadjan roofing of the three main sheds in Camp No. 3 has been replaced with galvanized corrugated iron. Two sheds in Camps Nos. 1 and 2, one in each, have been thoroughly repaired and recadjanned.

The segregation sheds, watchers' sheds, mortuaries, and latrine in Camps Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 have been repaired and recadjanned.

The Talagolla hospital has also been attended to, all the sheds being repaired and recadjanned and a new mortuary erected.

A water service has been laid on to this hospital, a hand pump being fixed to the well at the foot of the hill, and a reservoir (an iron tank) with a capacity of 500 gallons fixed on brick pillars at the summit and within easy reach of the several wards.

During the latter part of November work was commenced in connection with providing accommodation at Ragama for prisoners-of-war. Camps Nos. 3 and 4 being taken over for this purpose, and a portion of No. 2 for quarters and offices for the officers in charge.

140. *Elephant Pass Causeway.*—This causeway, referred to in my last annual report, has been completed and maintained during the year.

141. *Customs Premises.*—Under this heading the rearrangement of two cranes on the Prince of Wales's jetty, and additions to the grain sheds at Kochchikada have been carried out. The works connected with the extension of the jetties at Kochchikada and the construction of two jetties off the northern quay of the premises occupied by the Ceylon Wharfage Co. have been commenced.

142. *Water Supply Projects.*—During the early part of the year Mr. R. W. Smith completed a project for the water supply of Rambukkana and made some progress with the preparation of a project for the water supply of Kurunegala. Mr. Smith was removed to Diyatalawa in May in connection with the erection of the camps for the prisoners-of-war, which occupied the whole of his time until going on leave in November.

143. *Works at Mutwal.*—Various works at the Mutwal jail and to buildings in the vicinity of the new docks, which were rendered necessary owing to the progress of the Harbour and Dock works, were carried out.

144. *Plague Camps.*—Various minor works were carried out at Galle and other places in connection with the Plague Camps.

145. *The Camp for Prisoners-of-War at Diyatalawa.*—Instructions were received on the 2nd May to erect a camp for the reception of Boer prisoners at Diyatalawa. The site selected is situated on undulating ground below the railway station at Diyatalawa.

Accommodation was originally proposed to be provided for 2,500 prisoners; this was subsequently increased to 4,500.

The works included the erection of huts for prisoners with the necessary kitchens, bathing sheds and outbuildings, quarters for the staff with offices and stores, hospitals, the construction of a road and tramway and the necessary works for securing an adequate supply of water, and electric lighting.

The huts for the prisoners are 120 feet wide and about 13 feet high, built of galvanized iron with substantial framing of rolled beams and provided with wooden floors. Contracts were let to the Colombo Commercial Co., Messrs. Walker, Sons & Co., and Messrs. Whittall & Co., for the erection of some of the huts, but the greater portion of the work was carried out at the Government Factory. The kitchens and outbuildings were of galvanized iron with concrete floors. The bathing sheds were erected of wattle and daub with concrete floors. The latrines are of the rail type on the bucket system, erected of galvanized iron with concrete floors. The buckets are removed by tram to the pitting ground situated about half a mile from the camp.

The quarters and offices for the staff are of galvanized iron lined with wood and provided with wooden floors. The stores are of galvanized iron with concrete floors. The hospitals are of similar construction to the buildings occupied by the staff.

A metalled road has been constructed from the railway station to the camp. A light tramway has been laid from the store to the ration sheds and from the camp to the pitting ground.

The water is obtained from streams on the hill side flowing through the Rochampton and Kahagalla estates above the railway; upon these were constructed suitable intakes. Nearly eight miles of wrought iron piping have been laid varying in size from ¾ inch to 3 inches in diameter. A break of pressure tank was erected near the railway station and four covered service tanks, each having a capacity of 25,000 gallons, were constructed in close proximity to the camp.

The whole of the camp and staff buildings as well as some of the buildings occupied by the Military guard were lighted by electric light. This work was carried out by Messrs. Boustead Bros. of Colombo.

The whole of the camp is enclosed by a barbed wire fence nearly two miles in length.

Two hundred and fifty-nine buildings have been erected, having a floor area of 271,551 sup. feet. Upwards of 7,000 tons of material had to be transported to the site.

The camp was first occupied in August. The whole of the accommodation for 4,500 prisoners and staff together with contingent works were practically completed in October, or five months after receipt of notice that an encampment was required.

The work at the camp was under the immediate supervision of Mr. R. W. Smith, District Engineer, whilst the construction of the huts and furniture was under the immediate supervision of Mr. G. H. M. Hyde, Acting Factory Engineer, and I desire to publicly acknowledge the valuable assistance these officers gave me and the zeal and energy with which they carried out their respective duties.

146. *Camp for Prisoners-of-War at Ragama.*—The site selected for the camp and staff quarters was that known as Plague Camps Nos. 2, 3, and 4. The buildings existing consisting of cadjan sheds in Camp No. 2; corrugated iron sheds with cadjan sides in Camps Nos. 3 and 4, those in camp No. 4 having concreted floors.

The sheds in Camps Nos. 3 and 4 were sufficient for the accommodation of 300 prisoners, and only required the floors strengthening, roof covering with cadjans, and minor alterations to adapt them to the purpose required.

These two camps were surrounded by a barbed wire entanglement 3,600 feet in length, six feet in height. This fence was constructed of two lines of posts carrying horizontal wires and placed seven feet apart; between these wires were fixed both horizontally and diagonally.

Within the camps thus enclosed the following additional buildings were erected :—

		ft.	in.		ft.	in.
(*a*)	Two open mess sheds	52	0	×	32	0
(*b*)	Four latrines	10	0	×	6	0
(*c*)	Hospital attendants' quarters	20	3	×	12	6
(*d*)	Fouled linen store	10	0	×	6	0
(*e*)	Hospital kitchen	36	3	×	10	6
(*f*)	Hospital servants' quarters	36	3	×	10	6
(*g*)	Store for Messrs. Lewis, Brown & Co.	20	0	×	16	0

The existing kitchens were fitted up with camp cooking ranges and the latrines were fitted up on the pail system with urinals. The kitchen and urinals have concrete floors and the mess sheds brick floors.

The buildings erected outside the enclosures were—

		ft.	in.		ft.	in.
(*a*)	Two ration stores	30	3	×	12	0
(*b*)	Quartermaster's quarters	45	0	×	12	0
(*c*)	Medical officer's quarters	40	0	×	12	0
(*d*)	Dispenser's quarters and dispensary	40	0	×	12	0
(*e*)	Servants' quarters	36	0	×	10	0
(*f*)	Commandant's quarters	30	0	×	12	0
(*g*)	Commandant's office	15	4	×	12	3
(*h*)	Assistant Commandant's quarters	30	0	×	12	0
(*i*)	Commandant's servants' quarters	26	0	×	10	0
(*j*)	Staff mess room	27	0	×	24	0
(*k*)	Guard room and prison	30	0	×	20	0
(*l*)	Post and telegraph office	54	0	×	16	0
(*m*)	Two kitchens	12	0	×	10	0
(*n*)	Three latrines	10	0	×	6	0
(*o*)	One bath	12	0	×	10	0
(*p*)	One segregation shed	16	0	×	12	0

The whole of the above buildings were of corrugated iron, the living rooms being provided with boarded floors and the walls lined with wood.

The existing buildings in Plague Camp No. 2 were recadjanned and made suitable for occupation as quarters for police and servants and as stores.

Drains were constructed of brick and cement for the conveyance of fouled water.

An incinerator was erected in Camp No. 2 for the disposal of night soil.

An adequate supply of water is obtained from a well near the railway, the water being pumped up into iron tanks on high ground and distributed throughout the camp by wrought iron piping connected with standposts.

A new road has been constructed leading from the Colombo-Ragama road to the camp.

The necessary tables, forms, and shelving were provided and fitted up in the several huts and stores.

The lighting of the camp was provided for by oil lamps fixed on posts near the barbed wire enclosure, at distances of about 20 yards apart.

The work was commenced on the 26th November, 1900, and completed ready for occupation by the first week in January, under the immediate supervision of Mr. G. H. M. Hyde, Acting Factory Engineer, assisted by the District Engineers Messrs. Jayawardene and Ludovici.

The approximate expenditure has been Rs. 50,000.

GOVERNMENT FACTORY.

147. This branch of the Department was under the immediate supervision of Mr. E. C. Davies, Factory Engineer, to the 6th April, when Mr. Davies left on long leave and was succeeded by Mr. G. H. M. Hyde, under whose immediate supervision assisted by Mr. Jayawardene the work at the Factory has since been carried on.

Particulars of the work done during the year will be found in the Factory Engineer's report annexed, on reference to which will be seen that, in spite of the very heavy demands made on this branch in connection with the erection of camps at Diyatalawa and Ragama for Boer prisoners-of-war, the ordinary work of the Department has not been neglected; the total expenditure of this branch reached the sum of Rs. 791,991, being an increase of Rs. 539,211 over the expenditure in 1897.

In Appendix 5 will be found particulars of the several bridges constructed at the Factory during the year. In Appendix 6 a statement of the distribution of Factory Expenditure under the several classifications for the years 1899 and 1900; and in Appendix 7 the classification of expenditure on the several classes of work during the years 1898 to 1900.

COLOMBO WATERWORKS.

148. *Labugama Reservoir.*—The rainfall registered at Labugama during the year amounted to 173·08 inches, rain falling on 223 days. The maximum rainfall during twenty-four hours occurred on the 15th October when 6 inches were registered. The water in the reservoir was 2 feet ½ inch below overflow level on the 21st July; the sluices were opened and the water rose in the reservoir, attaining

a maximum height of 1 foot 1 inch above overflow level. Maximum depth from which water supplied to the town was drawn from the reservoir was 11 feet below overflow level; the lowest water level reached being 4 feet 1 inch on the 4th May.

The reservoir and works in immediate connection therewith have been satisfactorily maintained. The catchment area boundary was recut, a path 6 feet wide being cut all round (a distance of nine and a half miles).

149. *Main Pipe Line.*—The pipe line has been satisfactorily maintained, a constant flow being obtained throughout the year, with the exception of the following dates:—From 12 P.M. to 4.30 A.M. 11th January, and from 3 P.M. 3rd February to 4.15 A.M. 4th February. The cause on the first occasion was due to a leak on the main line, and the second was caused during the testing of Maligakanda reservoir.

150. *Maligakanda Service Reservoir.*—This reservoir has been maintained in a satisfactory state of repair without any exceptional expenditure.

151. *Distribution Works.*—The distribution works were maintained in a satisfactory state of repair. During the year three new standposts or street fountains were fixed and one was removed, the total number in use being 691. 103 new services for domestic supply were constructed, making a total number of 2,935. 53 meters were fixed for services used for other than domestic purposes, 29 meters were removed, making a total of 181 meters in use. 351 yards of 3-in. pipe for extended services were laid during the year.

The removal of the 15-in. main from Tanque Salgado street to Uplands new road *viâ* Alutmawata, necessitated by the construction of the new graving dock, was commenced on July 10. This work included the removal of 867 yards of 15-in. pipe and 180 yards of 10-in. pipe, and the relaying of 195 yards of 18-in. pipe and 708 yards of 15-in. pipe. In addition to the above 275 yards of 3-in. pipe were used to maintain the water supply to the district, which would otherwise have been cut off by the removal of the 15-in. main. This work was completed on November 15.

152. *Consumption of Water.*—In Appendix 8 will be found a tabular statement of the consumption of water during each month in the year. In Appendix 9 will be found a monthly return of water supplied by meter in each ward during the year.

It will be seen that throughout the year, with the exception of July, the maximum daily consumption each month exceeds the maximum discharging capacity of the Labugama main—viz., 2,900,000 gallons per diem, necessitating the water being shut off from 8 P.M. to 4 A.M. during the following periods:—

January 8 to 18 and 29 to 31.	March 29.
February 1 to 15.	April 5 to 15.

The average consumption of water per head per diem, taking the population at 150,000, was for all purposes at the rate of 18 gallons; deducting the metered supplies reduces the rate to 16 gallons.

The rate of consumption cannot be considered extravagant, and in view of the fact that the constant system of supply cannot, under existing circumstances, be maintained, and that the built area and population of the City are annually increasing, the importance of completing the duplication of the Labugama-Colombo water main and other works referred to in my last annual report, paragraph 143, cannot be too strongly urged.

153. *Quality of Water.*—The results of the monthly analyses will be found in Appendix 10.

Mr. Campbell, Inspector of Waterworks, left on long leave in March and was absent the remainder of the year. His duties were temporarily performed by Mr. H. T. Creasy, District Engineer, and Mr. J. Campbell, jun., Assistant Inspector.

STAFF.

154. On the formation of the Irrigation Department Mr. H. T. S. Ward, Assistant Director of Public Works, was appointed Director of Irrigation and left this Department after 24 years' service; he has been succeeded by Mr. F. W. Johnson. Messrs. M. Sanmugam and N. M. Walker, District Engineers of Mullaittivu and Vavuniya, also left the Department and joined the Irrigation Department.

Messrs. A. Cannappen and P. Hubert, Clerks, also left the Department and joined the Irrigation Department.

In addition to the foregoing the following officers have been on leave:—

Name.	Commencement of Leave.	Period.	Returned to Duty.
Mr. H. B. Christie	March 1, 1900	7 months and 21 days	October 22, 1900
„ H. E. H. Hayes	April 25, 1900	4 months	September 24, 1900
„ A. W. Taffs	June 25, 1900	1 year	Absent
„ C. F. Emerson	March 1, 1900	7 months and 4 days	October 5, 1900
„ A. Clementi Smith	February 1, 1900	11 months	Absent
„ A. de Courcy Carson	February 1, 1900	11 months	do.
„ E. C. Davies	April 6, 1900	1 year	do.
„ T. H. Chapman	September 5, 1900	1 year	do.
„ T. R. Ward	November 10, 1900	11 months and 21 days	do.
„ R. W. Smith	December 6, 1900	4 months	do.
„ J. Campbell	March 8, 1900	8 months	do.
„ G. Waddell	April 28, 1899	1 year and 6 months	November 2, 1900
„ G. S. Goodman	June 26, 1899	1 year and 3 months	September 24, 1900
„ F. A. Cooper	May 16, 1899	9 months and 11 days	February 26, 1900
„ L. Creasy	November 29, 1899	3 months	February 28, 1900
„ C. A. Lovegrove	July 2, 1899	10 months and 16 days	May 18, 1900

On the return of Mr. Francis A. Cooper in February he resumed his duties as Director of Public Works, and Mr. H. T. S. Ward his duties as Assistant Director of Public Works, till his leaving the Department in May, 1900, to take up the duties of Director of Irrigation. Mr. C. A. Lovegrove acted from 18th May to 18th June as Assistant Director of Public Works, when Mr. F. W. Johnson was appointed to the vacant office.

Mr. H. S. Jacques resigned in March, 1900, and Mr. P. Gooneratne left the Department in November, 1900, upon his appointment as Superintendent of Minor Roads in the Kalutara District, and Mr. De Motte left in July accepting an appointment under the Provincial Road Committee, Central Province. Mr. Dassenaike left accepting an appointment in the Colombo Municipality in September.

It will be seen that during the year five engineers, one inspector, and two clerks left the Department, and I regret to say that up to the end of the year three vacancies in the Engineering Branch had not been filled. At the close of the year seven engineers were on leave.

155. The changes that have taken place during the year in the Provincial Officers are as follows :—

Western Province.—Mr. A. W. Taffs, Assistant Engineer, Colombo, left on leave in June and was succeeded by Mr. A. de Livera ; Mr. Gregson, District Engineer, Kalutara, was succeeded by Mr. C. F. Emerson ; Head Overseer Mr. G. F. Buultjens was sent to assist the District Engineer on the Dehiwala flood outlet works; Head Overseer Mr. C. Nathanielsz was sent to assist the District Engineer, Negombo, on the Giriulla-Pasyala road improvement work ; Mr. A. Tambiah, District Engineer's Clerk, Negombo, was succeeded by Mr. S. F. Johnpulle, Mr. Tambiah being removed to the Provincial Engineer's office ; Mr. A. Cannappen, Provincial Engineer's Clerk, was transferred to the Irrigation Department.

156. *Central Province.*—Mr. W. A. L. Rowland, District Engineer, was removed to Koslanda in February ; Mr. L. Creasy returned from leave in March and resumed duties as Provincial Engineer, Mr. Pole Fletcher, Acting Provincial Engineer, resuming duties as District Engineer, Kandy; Inspector Mr. V. Weerasuriya was removed to the Eastern Province ; Head Overseer Mr. A. M. Spaar was sent in March to Nuwara Eliya to assist the District Engineer in the Ambawela road construction works ; Mr. De Motte, Head Overseer, obtained employment under the Provincial Road Committee, Central Province, in July ; Mr. Chapman, District Engineer, Dimbula, left on leave in September and was succeeded by Mr. W. C. Price ; Mr. T. R. Ward, District Engineer, Dikoya, left on leave in November and was succeeded by Mr. Waddell.

157. *Northern Province.*—Messrs. N. M. Walker and M. Sanmugam, District Engineers of Vavuniya and Mullaittivu, left to join the Irrigation Department, and were succeeded by Mr. Ebert. Mr. Ponnasamy, District Engineer's Clerk, Vavuniya, was removed to Mihintale and was succeeded by Mr. C. Kandyah ; Mr. B. Joseph, Third Clerk, Provincial Engineer's Office, Jaffna, retired at the age of 60 and was succeeded by Mr. S. Swaminather.

158. *Southern Province.*—Mr. Adams, District Engineer, Galle, was temporarily relieved by the Provincial Engineer in January. Mr. H. S. Jacques assumed duties as District Engineer, Galle, in February and was relieved by Mr. J. Jeffery in March. Mr. B. K. Adams relieved Mr. A. Clementi Smith as District Engineer, Matara, in January and was succeeded by Mr. A. E. Caldicott in March. Mr. Walter C. Price, District Engineer, Hambantota, was succeeded by Mr. E. S. de Silva in September. Mr. Nathanielsz, Head Overseer, left the Southern Province in April.

159. *Eastern Province.*—Mr. Edge, District Engineer, Kalmunai, left on leave in January and was succeeded by Mr. Robertson. On Mr. Edge's return in February Mr. Robertson was removed to Ratnapura ; Mr. Edge was removed to Koslanda in October and succeeded by Mr. Goodman ; Inspector Mr. Weerasinghe proceeded to the Eastern Province in March to assist in the survey of the Pottuvil road, and was transferred to the Province of Sabaragamuwa in August ; Head Overseer Mr. W. B. Perera resigned in October.

160. *North-Western Province.*—Mr. Hayes, Provincial Engineer, left on leave in April, Mr. Crabbe succeeding him, Mr. Gooneratne acting as District Engineer, Kurunegala ; Mr. Adams relieved Mr. Crabbe as District Engineer, Puttalam, in March, Mr. Crabbe relieving Mr. Dassenaike as District Engineer, Kurunegala ; Mr. De Silva, District Engineer, Dandugama, was removed to Hambantota in August, and Mr. Weerasinghe appointed District Engineer, Dandugama, in November; Head Overseer Mr. Ondatjie was removed from the Puttalam District in August.

161. *North-Central Province.*—Mr. Carson, District Engineer, Maradankadawela, left to join the Ceylon Contingent for South Africa in January ; Mr. L. P. Emerson took over charge of the district in February ; Head Overseer Mr. Ondatjie acted as District Engineer, Mihintale, during Mr. MacBride's absence on sick leave from 13th August to 2nd November, 1900 ; Mr. Candiah District Engineer's Clerk, Mihintale, was removed to Vavuniya in April and was succeeded by Mr. Ponnasamy.

162. *Province of Uva.*—Mr. H. B. Christie, Provincial Engineer, left on leave in February ; Mr. F. W. Johnson took over the duties of Provincial Engineer in March and was succeeded by Mr. C. A. Lovegrove upon being appointed Assistant Director of Public Works in June ; Mr. C. F. Emerson, District Engineer, Koslanda, went on leave in February and was succeeded by Mr. Rowland, the latter being relieved by Mr. Edge in October.

163. *Province of Sabaragamuwa.*—Mr. Caldicott, District Engineer, Kegalla, was relieved by Mr. Dassenaike in March ; Mr. Jeffery, District Engineer, Avisawella, was relieved by Mr. Clarke in March, Mr. Robertson succeeding Mr. Clarke as District Engineer, Ratnapura ; Mr. Dassenaike, District Engineer, Kegalla, left the Department in September to take up an appointment under the Colombo Municipality and was succeeded by Mr. Gregson ; Head Overseer Mr. Spaar was removed to the Central Province in March. Mr. A. Tampoe, Second Clerk, Provincial Engineer's Office, was removed to the Central Province in August and was succeeded by Mr. Paul Francis ; Mr. H. B. Christie relieved Mr. Bingham as Provincial Engineer in October, Mr. Bingham relieving Mr. Robertson District Engineer, Ratnapura.

GENERAL.

164. The following tabular statement showing the expenditure on Annually Recurrent Works, Extraordinary Public Works, and those chargeable to Loans during the years 1895 to 1900, inclusive, illustrates the increasing demands made on this Department :—

Year.	Public Works. Recurrent. Rs.	Public Works. Extraordinary. Rs.	Miscellaneous, including Loans. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1895	1,756,001	1,286,889	—	3,042,890
1896	1,823,558	1,219,106	—	3,042,664
1897	1,726,669	1,838,650	—	3,565,319
1898	1,900,307	1,510,143	369,324	3,779,774
1899	2,040,684	1,707,119	1,250,125	4,997,928
1900	2,029,279	1,610,261	1,074,665	4,714,205

165. In addition to the design and supervision of Public Works a considerable amount of time has been expended both in the Head Office and in the Provincial and District Offices in preparing the elaborate returns called for by the Public Works Commission.

166. Amongst the more important designs prepared in the Head Office may be mentioned—

Design for new Technical College prepared in accordance with the details furnished by the Superintendent of the College. The floor area is 42,500 square feet and the estimated cost Rs. 250,000.

Design for new Magazine for Explosives at Welikada, Colombo, and for a similiar magazine at Kurunegala. The former project is in course of construction.

Design for new Public Works Offices, including accommodation for the Director of Public Works, Provincial Engineer, Western Province, District Engineer, Colombo, and Assistant Engineer, Colombo, Director of Irrigation and his Staff. The floor area is 34,000 square feet and the estimated cost Rs. 250,000. The foundations owing to the nature of the site are of a heavy description.

Design for new Minor Courts.

Design for an administration block, Government civil hospital, Colombo.

Design for new Postal Telegraph and Telephone Office.

Design for new jetties, warehouses, and quay wall, Customs premises, Colombo.

167. The approval of Government to the new Code of Departmental Regulations has been received, but the work is not yet out of the Government Printer's hands.

168. A set of type specifications has been prepared for the use of officers of the Department, but their issue is awaiting the receipt of printed copies.

169. The allowance granted to the Provincial and District Engineers when a bicycle is used for inspection duty, referred to in my last report, has been followed by a reduction in that granted to the Director of Public Works when travelling under similar circumstances.

FRANCIS A. COOPER,
M.I.C.E., Fellow of the Sanitary Institute,
Member of the Association of Municipal and County Engineers,
Director of Public Works.

Public Works Department,
Colombo, March 25, 1901.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT FACTORY ENGINEER FOR 1900.

DURING the year 479 orders were received amounting to Rs. 494,352·30, which, added to Rs. 147,322·44 brought forward from 1899, makes a total of Rs. 641,674·74; to this sum a disbursement of Rs. 379,742·18 in connection with Camps Nos. 1, 2, and 3 for the South African prisoners-of-war at Diyatalawa and Rs. 12,060·66 for the two Camps at Ragama must be added.

The total amount available for expenditure in 1900 was as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Camps for South African Prisoners-of-War Nos. 1, 2, and 3 at Diyatalawa	379,742	18
Camps for Prisoners-of-War, Ragama	12,060	66
Factory Orders	494,352	30
Amount brought forward from 1899	147,322	44
Total ...	1,033,477	58

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure has been distributed as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Camps for Prisoners-of-War, Diyatalawa	379,742	18
Camps for Prisoners-of-War, Ragama	12,060	66
Bridges	240,665	70
Buildings	34,148	0
Harbour Improvements	68,603	35
Miscellaneous Departmental	52,437	69
Irrigation	4,333	73
Other Departments	16,583	90
Railway Castings	20,492	87
Plague Precautions	1,750	97
Waterworks	2,275	43
Ragama Coolies' Camp	547	03
Total ...	833,641	51

And has been paid in the following manner :—

	Rs.	c.
Daily Labour Check Roll...	151,010	49
Fuel	11,551	64
Government Stores	396,892	14
Materials purchased	191,023	7
Piecework	83,164	17
	833,641	51
Carried forward for expenditure in 1901	194,604	54
Balance unexpended	5,251	53
Total ...	1,033,777	58

CAMPS NOS. 1, 2, AND 3 FOR PRISONERS-OF-WAR, DIYATALAWA.

The expenditure under this head provided for the following :—

	Rs.	c.
Buildings supplied and erected and in hand by the Government Factory...	299,676	64
Timbers for floors supplied and laid in sheds built by contractors as well as those built by the Government Factory, Ceilings	39,240	60
Guttering and Spouting	8,392	15
Tables and Forms	19,859	96
Water Service, Fencing, and other Miscellaneous Works	12,572	83
Total ...	379,742	18

There were 190 buildings made and erected by the Government Factory at Diyatalawa and are comprised of the following :—

	Sq. ft.		Cub. ft.
Huts for Prisoners, Recreation Shed, 120 ft. by 40 ft. ...	111,000	...	1,359,114
Police and Guard Huts...	3,128	...	41,991
Hospital Medical Officer's Quarters, Stores for Ration, &c., Building for Staff	22,650	...	288,709
Bathrooms, Latrines	19,230	...	185,652
	156,008		1,875,466

The prisoners' huts were made 120 ft. in length, 20 ft. wide, and mean heights of 13 ft. 3 in. and 11 ft. 6 in. The stancheons and roof trusses were all of iron, the former being of rolled beams of H section and the latter of the ordinary trussed type. The roof was covered with galvanized corrugated iron sheeting carried by wood and iron purlins.

The sides of the building were covered with galvanized corrugated sheeting supported by wood runners. Each side of the building contained 12 window sashes—240 square feet. A sliding door 6 feet wide and 8 feet high was fitted in each gable.

Most of the flooring was laid of pine and in a few huts native woods were used. The joists are of Singapore hard woods and also of native grown timber and are carried by steel rails placed upon brick piers.

All other buildings such as hospitals, quarters for Staff, Medical Officer's quarters, store sheds, police huts, and guard rooms, &c., were built of iron upon the same lines as the prisoners' huts, but in some cases with concrete floors.

All bathrooms, latrines, urinals, &c., were built with light iron frames and galvanized iron coverings.

The aforementioned work was made and erected by the Factory Staff and workmen, the erection at Diyatalawa being under the supervision of Mr. T. G. Jayawardene, District Engineer.

The following are the dates upon which I received instructions to put the different works in hand and the time of their completion, which shows that no time was lost in the execution of this work :—

Camps Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

15 Prisoners' huts and other buildings, 5th May—completed 5th August.
13 Do. do. 3rd August—completed 18th September.
16 Do. do. 11th September—completed 31st October.

The average cost of the sheds of the whole of the buildings erected by the Government Factory, plus the labour of erection (exclusive of transport), supplying and laying of floors and guttering and masonry, was 1·92 per square foot.

The urgency of the work necessitated workmen being employed overtime and the purchase of material in the local market, which accounts for the rate being somewhat higher than is usual for this class of work at the Government Factory.

Camps Nos. 1 and 2 for Boer Prisoners at Ragama.

The work in connection with the utilization of the Cooly camps Nos. 3 and 4 at Ragama for the Boer prisoners-of-war was commenced on the 26th November and completed by the first week in January, 1901.

The approximate cost of the work is as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
3,600 yards fencing	4,189	18
Roads, drains, &c.	1,016	13
Water service	2,977	10
Incinerator and chimneys in kitchens	1,227	87
Tables and forms	1,385	7
Repairs to former buildings of coolies' encampment and recadjanning same, &c.	2,112	75
33 new buildings with lining floors, &c., complete	33,558	45

Some of the wood floor panels from the cooly encampment were utilized for the new buildings, but all the mess houses, kitchens, latrines, and bathrooms were supplied with new floors.

The average cost of the buildings, inclusive of floors, internal linings, additional roof of cadjans, and coolies' transport, was Rs. 2·53 per square foot or 24¾ cents per cubic foot.

BRIDGES.

During the year 106 iron bridges were constructed of different spans and width of roadway as per statement attached.

Tummodara.—The erection of the ironwork of a 120 feet span bridge of 10 ft. roadway was completed upon concrete cylinders sunk to an average depth of 45 feet below road level.

Galle Road Bridges.—One span for the Bentota bridge of 141 ft. by 14 ft. has almost been completed.

Digarolla Bridge.—On the 29th October I received orders to supply and lay a new floor 14 ft. wide of corrugated plates instead of the old floor of buckled plates, which was only 10 ft. wide. Good progress has been made and the work is rapidly nearing completion.

Dandugama.—During the year the iron work for the three spans of the Dandugama bridge has been completed; the work of erection was commenced on the 27th August. The three 80 feet spans comprising this bridge are to be supported upon four piers, each composed of two 6-ft. cast iron cylinders.

Two of the cylinders of the first or southern pier have been sunk to depths below bridge floor line of 51 ft. 8½ in. by 50 ft. 10 in. respectively and have been duly tried with test loads.

The guide piles for the cylinders of pier No. 2 are driven and are ready for the sinking of the cylinders. The river has a depth of 20 feet at this pier.

The two cylinders of pier No. 4 were sunk to a depth of 13 ft. 2 in. by 22 ft. 10 in. below bridge level.

Battulu-oya.—The iron work for two out of the four 80 feet spans of this bridge has been completed and the work in connection with the other two is also partly completed.

BUILDINGS.

The expenditure, Rs. 34,148, under this head has been principally expended in making doors, windows, and roofs for buildings under construction at outstations and on an iron shed 140 ft. long 25 ft. wide with a gantry alongside 140 ft. long and 25 ft. wide carrying an overhead travelling crane to be used for large bridgework in course of construction at the Government Factory.

HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS.

The expenditure, Rs. 68,603·35, has been absorbed by the under-mentioned important works :—

The completion of the new passenger jetty.

A new boat-house for the Colombo Customs at the passenger jetty with slipway, which is almost completed.

Practically the whole of the steel frame and woodwork for the Kalkudah jetty has been made and despatched for erection. The jetty is 165 ft. long and 20 ft. wide with two side gangways and steps, each 120 ft. by 3 ft. 9 in., and being almost entirely composed of steel. The covered area is 122 ft. by 20 ft.

The framework for the Trincomalee jetty 240 ft. long and 20 ft. wide is well in hand.

The plan and estimate for the extension of 30 feet to each of the two iron pile jetties in front of the Kochchikada grain sheds were sanctioned on 10th November and good progress has been made up to the end of the year.

This expenditure also includes repairs and upkeep of landing jetties and cranes.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTAL.

The expenditure is Rs. 52,437·69, expended in the manufacture of the usual Departmental tools and plant, such as hand- and water-carts, road rollers, ramrods.

IRRIGATION.

The Factory work done for this Department has been very small, being Rs. 4,333·73, mainly for sluices and stills; the latter are for the purpose of distilling water for the use of irrigation officers in the field.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The expenditure under this head represents orders received from the Master Attendant, Principal Civil Medical Officer, Government Agents, Provincial Road Committees, Local Boards, and Government Printer, and amount to Rs. 16,583·90.

RAILWAY CASTINGS.

The expenditure (Rs. 20,492·87) under this heading represents 1,927 cwts. of castings for the Locomotive, Carriage, and Permanent Way and Works Departments.

PLAGUE PRECAUTION.

The expenditure (Rs. 1,750·97) includes the cost of repairs to ss. "Serendib" and work to disinfectors.

WATERWORKS.

There has been the usual supply of castings, &c., for the duplication of the main, standposts, double air valve boxes, &c., involving an expenditure of Rs. 2,275·43.

The principal works carried forward for expenditure in 1901 are as follows :—

Battulu-oya Bridge.—Completion of the ironwork of two out of the four remaining 80 ft. spans.

Dandugama Bridge.—To complete the erection.

Bentota, Gintota, and Mahamodara Bridges.—Construction of two spans of 155 ft., one span of 152 ft., two spans of 141 ft., and one span of 124 ft. and erection of same.

Digarolla Bridge.—The completion of the widening and laying of the new corrugated iron flooring.

Kochchikada Jetties.—The sinking of twelve concrete piles with steel centre cores. The superstructure to be of Jarrah beam joists and flooring.

Extension to Diyatalawa and Ragama Camps.—Various buildings.

Trincomalee Jetty.—Completion of steel framework.

In order to cope with the Foundry work a new rapid cupola has been erected and will shortly be in use.

A large circular cold saw has been ordered for cutting the larger sections of iron required in the construction of bridges.

The insufficiency of drilling machines and the want of a beam-straightening and bending machine is severely felt, and I strongly urge the desirability of making these important additions to the Factory appliances.

I must take this opportunity of recording the able assistance rendered me by Mr. Jayawardene, District Engineer, both in regard to work done at the Factory and at the prisoners' camps, and also the attention given to their respective duties by the Head Overseers, Foremen, and clerical staff, which has enabled me to cope with the large amount of work done by the Factory during the year. In fact, the urgency of the work necessitated their working at full pressure, involving a considerable amount of overtime.

The output of work done during 1900 has been abnormally heavy, the increase being 34·4 per cent. over that of 1899, and when compared with 1897 it shows an expansion of 181 per cent.

G. H. M. HYDE,
Member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineering,
Acting Factory Engineer.

March 9, 1901.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.—Statement of Expenditure (Annually Recurrent), 1900.

Classification.	Province.										
	Western.	Central.	Northern.	Southern.	Eastern.	North-Western.	North-Central.	Uva.	Sabaragamuwa.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Maintenance of Roads	155,552 60	253,954 78	79,027 49	116,124 3	86,184 28	110,693 69	69,614 92	161,232 55	118,219 61	—	1,150,603 95
Maintenance of Inland Navigation ...	17,826 79	—	3,352 15	—	—	12,824 56	—	—	—	—	34,003 50
General (Flood Outlets)	454 69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	182 50	—	637 19
Repairs to Government Buildings, exclusive of Police and Hospital Buildings	20,492 47	12,243 83	6,121 97	9,538 89	6,750 61	4,646 74	11,012 6	3,629 39	4,655 0	—	79,090 96
Repairs to Police Buildings	4,342 52	2,425 73	356 35	872 34	349 32	304 18	—	308 80	520 77	—	9,480 1
Maintenance of Queen's Houses	4,722 54	2,326 84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,064 98	8,114 36
Maintenance of Medical Aid Hospitals ...	739 46	4,926 88	—	—	—	—	—	913 9	3,016 15	—	9,595 58
Repairs to Government Hospitals and Dispensaries	10,631 12	7,209 12	1,351 15	1,519 22	1,500 87	1,847 7	1,702 13	2,051 1	480 0	—	28,291 69
Temporary Hospitals in cases of Epidemics ...	—	465 97	—	—	—	—	52 82	—	—	—	518 79
Maintenance of Customs Wharf Jetties and Cranes	10,570 24	—	249. 70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,819 94
Additions and Improvements to Government Buildings and Works	7,060 48	5,653 21	1,821 82	1,611 35	2,483 59	866 19	739 89	263 3	2,082 62	—	22,582 18
Additions and alterations to Government Hospitals and Dispensaries	5,320 53	582 47	1,360 67	1,852 59	1,899 24	77 0	430 38	2,155 70	111 6	—	13,789 64
Additions to Medical Aid Hospitals ...	—	3,477 78	—	—	—	—	—	165 32	730 52	—	4,373 62
Repairs to Bridges exceeding 50 ft. span ...	6,723 6	12,310 78	5,527 13	18,785 81	7,982 70	9,272 22	6,203 17	3,875 45	13,516 98	—	84,197 30
Painting Kelani Bridge	1,500 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,500 0
Miscellaneous	9,534 33	8,084 17	390 89	1,590 32	6,849 34	159 85	1,253 33	2,465 7	5,066 63	169,020 41	204,414 34
Total ...	255,470 83	313,661 56	99,559 32	151,894 55	113,999 95	140,691 50	91,008 70	177,059 41	148,581 84	170,085 39	1,662,013 5

No. 1. A—Statement of Expenditure (Annually Recurrent), 1900.

Classification.	Province.									
	Western.	Central.	Northern.	Southern.	Eastern.	North-Western.	North-Central.	Uva.	Sabaragamuwa.	Total.
Commutation Money.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Maintenance of Roads	88,049 43	34,475 47	30,943 66	44,533 43	18,610 2	35,347 55	10,664 65	9,985 41	31,571 36	304,180 98
Private Contribution Money.										
Maintenance of Roads	—	54,877 16	—	2,628 26	—	220 70	—	2,027 30	2,948 17	62,701 59
Miscellaneous	—	383 38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	383 38
Total ...	88,049 43	89,736 1	30,943 66	47,161 69	18,610 2	35,568 25	10,664 65	12,012 71	34,519 53	367,265 95

No. 2.—Statement of Expenditure (Extraordinary Works), 1900.

Classification.	Province.										
	Western.	Central.	Northern.	Southern.	Eastern.	North-Western.	North-Central.	Uva.	Sabaragamuwa.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
New Works and Buildings	127,241 4	102,516 74	14,893 59	34,574 50	94,279 34	34,302 39	23,973 45	31,708 55	31,323 5	—	494,812 65
Alterations and Additions to Buildings ...	52,350 0	33,890 0	7,035 7	2,105 37	2,535 21	6,180 73	6,359 39	2,003 24	20,182 6	—	132,641 16
Special Repairs to Buildings	15,517 96	11,396 80	347 52	9,262 57	—	1,088 53	4,607 70	9,322 83	2,676 44	—	54,220 35
New Roads	—	47,575 49	—	—	25,898 15	—	6,856 85	41,579 47	14,624 70	—	136,534 66
Additions and Improvements to Roads ...	57,854 44	18,526 17	2,824 97	16,262 2	14,782 84	14,395 29	14,766 77	55,062 70	9,446 21	—	203,921 41
New Bridges	54,323 86	8,171 67	—	129,257 20	4,818 50	40,400 0	19,706 73	15,359 26	30,230 22	—	302,267 44
Repair of Bridges	28,491 41	7,071 10	199 98	—	4,473 57	3,190 72	—	—	13,630 36	—	57,057 14
Acquisition of Lands and Buildings ...	2,164 59	5 20	—	—	5,196 0	—	—	1,113 0	—	—	8,478 79
Miscellaneous	14,900 71	30,770 40	7,300 14	20,663 48	51,774 31	8,585 9	11,333 80	16,814 23	9,746 36	—	171,888 52
Total ...	352,844 10	259,923 57	32,601 27	212,125 14	203,757 92	108,142 75	87,604 69	172,963 28	131,859 40	—	1,561,822 12

No. 2 A.—Statement of Expenditure (Extraordinary Works), 1900.

Classification.	Province.									
	Western.	Central.	Northern.	Southern.	Eastern.	North-Western.	North-Central.	Uva.	Sabaragamuwa.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Commutation Money.										
New Works and Buildings	—	209 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	209 34
Private Contribution Money.										
New Roads	—	28,885 43	—	—	—	—	—	15,984 5	220 28	45,089 76
Additions and Improvements to Roads	—	2,095 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,095 13
New Bridges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	573 25	—	573 25
Miscellaneous	—	295 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	175 91	471 19
Total ...	—	31,485 18	—	—	—	—	—	16,557 30	396 19	48,438 67

No. 3.—Statement of Expenditure, 1900.

Classification.	Province.										
	Western.	Central.	Northern.	Southern.	Eastern.	North-Western.	North-Central.	Uva.	Sabaragamuwa.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Annually Recurrent.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Maintenance of Roads	243,602 3	343,307 41	109,971 15	163,285 72	104,794 30	146,261 94	80,279 57	173,245 26	152,739 14	—	1,517,486 52
Maintenance of Inland Navigation... ...	17,826 79	—	3,352 15	—	—	12,824 56	—	—	—	—	34,003 50
General (Flood Outlets)	454 69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	182 50	—	637 19
Repairs to Buildings	51,498 35	29,598 37	8,079 17	11,930 45	8,600 80	6,797 99	12,767 1	6,902 29	8,671 92	1,064 98	145,911 33
Additions to Buildings	12,381 1	9,713 46	3,182 49	3,463 94	4,382 83	943 19	1,170 27	2,584 5	2,924 20	—	40,745 44
Repair of Bridges	8,223 6	12,310 78	5,527 13	18,785 81	7,982 70	9,272 22	6,203 17	3,875 45	13,516 98	—	85,697 30
Miscellaneous	9,534 33	8,467 55	390 89	1,590 32	6,849 34	159 85	1,253 33	2,465 7	5,066 63	169,020 41	204,797 72
Irrigation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Recurrent ...	343,520 26	403,397 57	130,502 98	199,056 24	132,609 97	176,259 75	101,673 35	189,072 12	183,101 37	170,085 39	2,029,279 0
Extraordinary Works.											
New Works and Buildings	127,241 4	102,726 8	14,893 59	34,574 50	94,279 34	34,302 39	23,973 45	31,708 55	31,323 5	—	495,021 99
Alterations and Additions to Buildings ...	52,350 9	33,890 0	7,035 7	2,105 37	2,535 21	6,180 73	6,359 39	2,003 24	20,182 6	—	132,641 16
Special Repairs to Buildings	15,517 96	11,396 80	347 52	9,262 57	—	1,088 53	4,607 70	9,322 83	2,676 44	—	54,220 35
New Roads	—	76,460 92	—	—	25,898 15	—	6,856 85	57,563 52	14,844 98	—	181,624 42
Additions and Improvements to Roads ...	57,854 44	20,621 39	2,824 97	16,262 2	14,782 84	14,395 29	14,766 77	55,062 70	9,446 21	—	206,016 54
New Bridges	54,323 86	8,171 67	—	129,257 20	4,818 50	40,400 0	19,706 73	15,932 51	30,230 22	—	302,840 69
Repairs of Bridges	28,491 41	7,071 10	199 98	—	4,473 57	3,190 72	—	—	13,630 36	—	57,057 14
Lands and Buildings to be acquired ...	2,164 59	5 20	—	—	5,196 0	—	—	1,113 0	—	—	8,478 79
Miscellaneous	14,900 71	31,065 68	7,300 14	20,663 48	51,774 31	8,585 9	11,333 80	16,814 23	9,922 27	—	172,359 71
Total Extraordinary ...	352,844 10	291,408 75	32,601 27	212,125 14	203,757 92	108,142 75	87,604 69	189,520 58	132,255 59	—	1,610,260 79
Total Recurrent and Extraordinary ...	696,364 36	694,806 32	163,104 25	411,181 38	336,367 89	284,402 50	189,278 4	378,592 70	315,356 96	170,085 39	3,639,539 79
Works chargeable to Loans, &c.											
Duplication of Water Main	35,776 62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35,776 62
Harbour Improvement Loan	26,936 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,936 24
Railway Extension Fund—Lagoon, Elephant Pass ...	—	—	213 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	213 27
Do. Survey of Feeder Roads	—	—	—	—	—	2,825 91	—	—	—	—	2,825 91
Do. Approach Road, Railway Station, Anuradhapura	—	—	—	—	—	—	123 27	—	—	—	123 27
Plague Precautions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,299 39	19,299 39
Ragama Camp	9,982 35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,982 35
Nuwara Eliya Water Supply	—	7,166 69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,166 69
Draining Marshes between Post Office and Grand Hotel, Nuwara Eliya	—	4,500 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,500 34
Sengalady Resthouse	—	—	—	—	2,682 41	—	—	—	—		2,682 41
Assistant Conservator of Forests' Quarters, Batticaloa	—	—	—	—	585 0	—	—	—	—		585 0
Wire across Kumbukkan-oya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75 1	—	—	75 1
New Buildings, Technical College	147 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	147 50
Converting Infectious Diseases Hospital into Hospital for Police	549 68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	549 68
Library Hall, Medical College, Colombo ...	1,500 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,500 0
Replacing broken Glass Panes, Museum ...	108 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108 0
Wire fence, District Judge's Quarters, Kurunegala...	—	—	—	—	—	11 83	—	—	—	—	11 83
Diyatalawa Camp...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	962,181 78	—	—	962,181 78
Total Loans, &c. ...	75,000 39	11,667 3	213 27	—	3,267 41	2,837 74	123 27	962,256 79	—	19,299 39	1,074,665 29
Grand Total ...	771,364 75	706,473 35	163,317 52	411,181 38	339,635 30	287,240 24	189,401 31	1,340,849 49	315,356 96	189,384 78	4,714,205 8

No. 4.—Return of Roads in charge of the Public Works Department, 1900.

Name of Road.	Length in Miles.					Cost of Maintenance during 1900.					Width of Track in Feet.				Average Cost per Mile.				Traffic Average Number of Carts per Diem over portions.			
	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.
WESTERN PROVINCE.																						
COLOMBO DISTRICT.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
Approach roads to public offices in the Colombo Fort	—	·22	—	—	·22	—	384	—	—	384	—	12	—	—	—	1,747	—	—	—	32	—	—
Chatham street extension	—	—	·43	—	·43	—	—	2,987	—	2,987	—	—	36	—	—	—	6,946	—	—	—	1,120	—
Kelani bridge approaches	—	—	·90	—	·90	—	—	3,111	—	3,111	—	—	30	—	—	—	3,457	—	—	—	568	—
Roads within the Customs premises ...	—	—	·33	—	·33	—	—	7,983	—	7,983	—	—	36	—	—	—	24,192	—	—	—	2,601	—
Approach roads to railway stations, Wellawatta, Dehiwala, and Mount Lavinia ...	—	1·98	-	—	1·98	—	548	—	—	548	—	10	—	—	—	277	—	—	—	50	—	—
Branch roads to Dematagoda... ...	—	·50	—	—	·50	—	51	—	—	51	—	10	—	—	—	102	—	—	—	9	—	—
Dematagoda to Wellampitiya ...	—	·75	—	·75	1·50	—	328	642	—	970	—	11	2	—	—	437	856	—	—	15	15	—
Grandpass to 34th milepost, Kandy road ...	—	—	31	—	31	—	—	25,926	—	25,926	—	—	11&2	—	—	—	836	—	—	—	233	—
Grandpass to Avisawella	—	—	27	—	27	—	—	25,327	—	25,327	—	—	11&2	—	—	—	938	—	—	—	234	—
Hanwella to Bope	—	8·50	—	—	8·50	—	1,949	—	—	1,949	—	10	—	—	—	229	—	—	—	66	—	—
Kelaniya to Biyagama	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	5,237	—	5,237	—	—	2	—	—	—	655	—	—	—	127	—
Kotte road toll bar to junction of Galle road near Wellawatta	—	—	2	5	7	—	—	4,808	—	4,808	—	—	9 & 2	—	—	—	687	—	—	—	207	—
Municipal toll bar at Bambalapitiya to Kotte road junction at Pamankada ...	—	—	—	·50	·50	—	—	327	—	327	—	—	2	—	—	—	654	—	—	—	40	—
Urugodawatta road	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	7,280	—	7,280	—	—	11&2	—	—	—	1,456	—	—	—	295	—
Veyangoda-Ruanwella road to Western Province boundary	—	—	—	11	11	—	—	7,686	—	7,686	—	—	2	—	—	—	699	—	—	—	91	—
Wellawatta to 7th milepost, Galle road ...	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	5,125	—	5,125	—	—	12	—	—	—	1,708	—	—	—	157	—
Wakoya to Labugama	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	2,983	—	2,983	—	—	2	—	—	—	331	—	—	—	51	—
Approach road to Kelaniya railway station ...	—	—	·36	—	·36	—	—	173	—	173	—	—	9	—	—	—	481	—	—	—	13	—
Madampitiya-Mattakkuliya road ...	—	—	·50	—	·50	—	—	1,094	—	1,094	—	—	20	—	—	—	2,188	—	—	—	20	—
Approach roads to Kochchikada grain sheds, Colombo	—	—	·16	—	·16	—	—	1,898	—	1,898	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,862	—	—	—	—	—
KALUTARA DISTRICT.																						
Moratuwa to junction of Kesbewa road ...	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	1,195	—	1,195	—	—	10	—	—	—	398	—	—	—	40	—
Horana to Alutgama	—	13	17·42	—	30·42	—	4,358	5,841	—	10,199	—	8	8	—	—	335	335	—	—	55	55	—
Approach roads to railway stations, Panadure and Wadduwa and beyond Kalutara to Alutgama, Angulana, Lunawa, and Moratuwa ...	—	4·02	—	—	4·02	—	973	—	—	973	—	9&10	—	—	—	232	—	—	—	96	—	—
Badureliya to Kukulegama	—	4·43	—	—	4·43	—	1,098	—	—	1,098	—	8	—	—	—	248	—	—	—	8	—	—
7th milepost, Galle road to Bentota ...	—	—	31	—	31	—	—	26,796	—	26,796	—	—	10	—	—	—	864	—	—	—	80	—
Nagoda-Neboda road	—	—	10·50	—	10·50	—	—	5,197	—	5,197	—	—	8	—	—	—	495	—	—	—	31	—

No. 4.—Return of Roads—*continued.*

Name of Road.	Length in Miles.					Cost of Maintenance during 1900.					Width of Track in Feet.				Average Cost per Mile.				Traffic Average Number of Carts per Diem over portions.			
	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.
WESTERN PROVINCE—*contd.*																						
KALUTARA DISTRICT—*contd.*						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
Panadure to Nambapana	—	—	22·75	—	22·75	—	—	11,373	—	11,373	—	—	8	—	—	—	500	—	—	—	62	—
Road to Beruwala Customs	—	·66	—	—	·66	—	366	—	—	366	—	8	—	—	—	554	—	—	—	7	—	—
Road leading to District Hospital, Neboda ...	—	—	1·75	—	1·75	—	—	515	—	515	—	—	8	—	—	—	294	—	—	—	2	—
Bope-Nambapana road	—	6·50	—	—	6·50	—	2,273	—	—	2,273	—	8	—	—	—	350	—	—	—	10	—	—
NEGOMBO DISTRICT.																						
Approach roads to Henaratgoda railway station	—	·12	—	—	·12	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Approach roads to Veyangoda railway station	—	—	·09	—	·09	—	—	104	—	104	—	—	12	—	—	—	1,153	—	—	—	—	—
Approach road to Mahara prison	—	·40	—	—	·40	—	188	—	—	188	—	9	—	—	—	470	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grandpass to Toppu	—	—	24·30	—	24·30	—	—	30,197	—	30,197	—	—	12	—	—	—	1,243	—	—	—	844	—
Giriulla to Pasyala	—	6	6	—	12	—	1,792	3,069	—	4,861	—	9	3	—	—	299	610	—	—	66	66	—
Ja-ela to Kotadeniyawa	—	—	18·50	—	18·50	—	—	8,896	—	8,896	—	—	10	—	—	—	481	—	—	—	200	—
Minuwangoda to Henaratgoda ...	—	2·11	6	—	8·11	—	539	2,699	—	3,238	—	10	3	—	—	256	450	—	—	60	60	—
Maha Hunupitiya to Mugurugampola ...	—	8·50	10·50	—	19	—	1,763	5,001	—	6,764	—	9	3	—	—	207	476	—	—	113	113	—
Negombo to Giriulla	—	—	23·50	—	23·50	—	—	14 683.	—	14,683	—	—	12	—	—	—	625	—	—	—	166	—
Veyangoda to Negombo	—	8·25	7	—	15·25	—	2,355	5,766	—	8,121	—	10	10	—	—	285	824	—	—	130	130	—
Welisara to Ragama	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	1,214	—	1,214	—	—	9	—	—	—	243	—	—	—	107	—
Total ...	—	65·94	257·99	34·25	358·18	—	18,965	225,133	—	244,098	—	—	—	—	—	287	770	—	—	—	—	—
CENTRAL PROVINCE.																						
KANDY DISTRICT.																						
Approach roads to public buildings, Kandy ...	—	—	2·07	—	2·07	—	—	1,298	—	1,298	—	—	8	—	—	—	627	—	—	—	—	—
Ampitiya road	—	—	4·75	—	4·75	—	—	2,136	—	2,136	—	—	12	—	—	—	449	—	—		18	—
Haragama to Kurundu-oya	—	—	28·25	—	28·25	—	—	14,993	—	14,993	—	—	14	—	—	—	530	—	—	—	33	—
Kandy to Haragama	—	—	8·50	—	8·50	—	—	5,851	—	5,851	—	—	14	—	—	—	688	—	—	—	40	—
Kandy railway approach roads ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1,765	—	1,765	—	—	40	—	—	—	1,765	—	—	—	197	—
Katugastota to Queen's Hotel ...	—	—	2·57	—	2·57	—	—	4,249	—	4,249	—	—	30	—	—	—	1,653	—	—	—	269	—
Lower Badulla road, Kandy section ...	23·50	—	—	—	23·50	1,291	—	—	—	1,291	8	—	—	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peradeniya to Lewella ferry	—	—	5·81	—	5·81	—	—	6,378	—	6,378	—	—	30	—	—	—	1,098	—	—	—	147	—
Branch Roads.																						
Deltota road	—	—	19	—	19	—	—	13,998	—	13,998	—	—	14	—	—	—	737	—	—	—	50	—
Padiyapelella and Kabaragala road ...	—	—	4·89	—	4·89	—	—	2,231	—	2,231	—	—	—	—	—	—	456	—	—	—	2	—

KATUGASTOTA DISTRICT.																					
From junction of Hunasgiriya road to Iriyagastenna	—	—	3·20	—	3·20	—	—	3,054	—	3,054	—	—	9	—	—	—	954	—	—	—	85	—
Gonawatta ferry to Rajawella ...	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	2,294	—	2,294	—	—	8	—	—	—	573	—	—	—	60	—
Iriyagama to Aladeniya	—	6	—	—	6	—	2,397	—	—	2,397	—	8	—	—	—	399	—	—	—	25	—	—
Kadugannawa to Peradeniya	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	2,640	—	2,640	—	—	14	—	—	—	440	—	—	—	35	—
Katugastota to Madulkele	—	—	18·50	—	18·50	—	—	14,926	—	14,926	—	—	8	—	—	—	807	—	—	—	125	—
Katugastota to Balakaduwa	—	—	7·50	—	7·50	—	—	2,050	—	2,050	—	—	8	—	—	—	273	—	—	—	25	—
Katugastota to Galagedara	—	—	10	—	10	—	—	5,586	—	5,586	—	—	8	—	—	—	558	—	—	—	55	—
Laggala tavalam road, Laggala bridle path ...	16·75	—	2·50	—	19·25	1,134	—	650	—	1,784	4	—	8	—	67	—	260	—	—	—	—	—
Madawala to Teldeniya and Nugatenna gap ...	—	—	17·07	—	17·07	—	—	4,960	—	4,960	—	—	8	—	—	—	290	—	—	—	60	—
Peradeniya to Gampola	—	—	8	—	8	—	—	2,744	—	2,744	—	—	14	—	—	—	343	—	—	—	40	—
Teldeniya to Rangalla	—	—	9·75	—	9·75	—	—	3,829	—	3,829	—	—	8	—	—	—	392	—	—	—	30	—
Branch Roads.																						
Dotale road	—	—	8·18	—	8·18	—	—	2,394	—	2,394	—	—	8	—	—	—	292	—	—	—	40	—
Duckwari bazaar to Kotaganga ...	—	—	1·75	—	1·75	—	—	1,439	—	1,439	—	—	8	—	—	—	833	—	—	—	5	—
Madulkele to Kabaragala	—	—	3·25	—	3·25	—	—	1,648	—	1,648	—	—	8	—	—	—	507	—	—	—	15	—
Madulkele to Bambara-ela	—	—	7·75	—	7·75	—	—	3,566	—	3,566	—	—	8	—	—	—	473	—	—	—	25	—
Nugatenna gap to Kobonila	—	—	4·77	—	4·77	—	—	2,346	—	2,346	—	—	8	—	—	—	492	—	—	—	10	—
Rangalla-Nitre Cave road	—	—	3·75	—	3·75	—	—	1,113	—	1,113	—	—	8	—	—	—	297	—	—	—	6	—
Alagala to Kadugannawa	—	—	5·25	—	5·25	—	—	2,775	—	2,775	—	—	—	—	—	—	530	—	—	—	—	—
MATALE DISTRICT.																						
Balakaduwa to junction of Trincomalee-Anuradhapura road	—	—	36·50	—	36·50	—	—	28,564	—	28,654	—	—	12	—	—	—	782	—	—	—	39	—
Beligamuwa to Mirisgoni-oya... ...	—	14·10	—	—	14·10	—	2,901	—	—	2,901	—	12	—	—	—	206	—	—	—	—	6	—
Kalawewa to Galawela	—	7·50	—	—	7·50	—	1,640	—	—	1,640	—	12	—	—	—	218	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naula *via* Elahera to Pallegama ...	17	14	—	—	31	1,549	3,900	—	—	5,449	12	12	—	—	91	278	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matale to Rattota	—	—	6·50	—	6·50	—	—	3,406	—	3,406	—	—	12	—	—	—	524	—	—	—	5	—
Palapatwela to Galawela	—	19	—	—	19	—	3,759	—	—	3,759	—	12	—	—	—	198	—	—	—	4	—	—
Ukuwela road	—	—	1·38	—	1·38	—	—	581	—	581	—	—	12	—	—	—	421	—	—	—	—	—
PUSSELLAWA DISTRICT.																						
Approach roads to public buildings and to railway stations, Gampola and Ulapane ...	—	—	·65	—	·65	—	—	241	—	241	—	—	10	—	—	—	371	—	—	—	26	—
Gampola to Pussellawa	—	—	12	—	12	—	—	13,449	—	13,449	—	—	10	—	—	—	1,120	—	—	—	43	—
Gampola to Nawalapitiya	—	—	10·70	—	0	—	—	4,618	—	4,618	—	—	10	—	—	—	431	—	—	—	11	—
Pundalu-oya-Watagoda road	—	—	7·15	—	7·15	—	—	3,199	—	3,199	—	—	10	—	—	—	447	—	—	—	14	—
Pussellawa to Ramboda	—	—	9	—	9	—	—	5,395	—	5,395	—	—	10	—	—	—	599	—	—	—	10	—
Branch Roads.																						
Pupuressa road	—	—	10	—	10	—	—	6,435	—	6,435	—	—	10	—	—	—	643	—	—	—	16	—
Pundalu-oya-Tawalantenna road ...	—	—	9·25	—	9·25	—	—	4,685	—	4,685	—	—	10	—	—	—	506	—	—	—	6	—
NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT.																						
Ambawela road	—	—	5·12	—	5·12	—	—	1,463	—	1,463	—	—	12	—	—	—	286	—	—	—	—	—
Blackpool bridle path	7·80	—	—	—	7·80	380	—	—	—	380	4	—	—	—	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Approach roads to public buildings, Nuwara Eliya	—	3·54	—	—	3·54	—	917	—	—	917	—	—	—	—	—	259	—	—	—	—	—	—

No. 4.—Return of Roads—*continued.*

Name of Road.	Length in Miles.					Cost of Maintenance during 1900.					Width of Track in Feet.				Average Cost per Mile.				Traffic Average Number of Carts per Diem over portions.			
	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.
CENTRAL PROVINCE—*contd*																						
NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT—*contd.*						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
Lindula to Nuwara Eliya (Nanu-oya to Nuwara Eliya)	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	5,596	—	5,596	—	—	17	—	—	—	932	—	—	—	166	—
Lake and Moon Plains road	—	5	—	—	5	—	1,499	—	—	1,499	—	12	—	—	—	300	—	—	—	16	—	—
New Bazaar road connecting the Uda Pussellawa and Badulla road	—	—	·16	—	·16	—	—	75	—	75	—	—	12	—	—	—	471	—	—	—	33	—
Ramboda to Wilson's Bungalow ...	—	—	26	—	26	—	—	10,725	—	10,725	—	—	12	—	—	—	412	—	—	—	60	—
Rappahannock bridle path	1·20	—	—	—	1·20	55	—	—	—	55	4	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uda Pussellawa-Dimbula junction road ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	992	—	992	—	—	12	—	—	—	992	—	—	—	66	—
Uda Pussellawa road	—	—	6·84	—	6·84	—	—	4,997	—	4,997	—	—	12	—	—	—	730	—	—	—	80	—
Forest Service road, Kandapola ...	—	—	1·40	—	1·40	—	—	567	—	567	—	—	10	—	—	—	405	—	—	—	4	—
Uda Pussellawa road to Havelock drive ...	—	·60	—	—	·60	—	239	—	—	239	—	12	—	—	—	398	—	—	—	1	—	—
Branch Roads.																						
Kandapola-Uda Pussellawa road ...	—	—	15·16	—	15·16	—	—	7,999	—	7,999	—	—	10	—	—	—	527	—	—	—	46	—
Hospital junction to the Brewery, Nuwara Eliya	—	—	·07	—	·07	—	—	24	—	24	—	—	12	—	—	—	352	—	—	—	8	—
DIMBULA DISTRICT.																						
Craigie Lea to Lindula	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	5,000	—	5,000	—	—	12	—	—	—	833	—	—	—	52	—
Dimbula road, Nawalapitiya to Craigie Lea ...	—	—	20	—	20	—	—	9,198	—	9,198	—	—	12	—	—	—	460	—	—	—	19	—
Dolosbage road, 1st section	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	3,983	—	3,983	—	—	12	—	—	—	996	—	—	—	15	—
Dimbula-Dikoya junction (Dimbula junction to Hatton)	—	—	6·57	—	6·57	—	—	2,443	—	2,443	—	—	12	—	—	—	372	—	—	—	10	—
Holyrood road	—	—	·30	—	·30	—	—	379	—	379	—	—	12	—	—	—	1,265	—	—	—	52	—
Lindula to Nuwara Eliya (Lindula to Nanu-oya)	—	—	10	—	10	—	—	5,153	—	5,153	—	—	12	—	—	—	515	—	—	—	6	—
Tispane road	—	—	2·35	—	2·35	—	—	991	—	991	—	—	12	—	—	—	421	—	—	—	4	—
Branch Roads.																						
Dolosbage road, 2nd section	—	—	6·25	—	6·25	—	—	3,570	—	3,570	—	—	12	—	—	—	571	—	—	—	14	—
Glenlyon-Preston	—	—	2·55	—	2·55	—	—	1,200	—	1,200	—	—	12	—	—	—	470	—	—	—	2	—
Lindula to end of Agra road... ...	—	—	14	—	14	—	—	14,992	—	14,992	—	—	14	—	—	—	1,071	—	—	—	48	—
Railway Gorge road	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	1,275	—	1,275	—	—	12	—	—	—	425	—	—	—	4	—
Walaha road	—	—	1·91	—	1·91	—	—	661	—	661	—	—	12	—	—	—	346	—	—	—	3	—
DIKOYA DISTRICT.																						
Approach roads to buildings at Hatton and to railway stations	—	—	·66	—	·66	—	—	744	—	744	—	—	8	—	—	—	1,127	—	—	—	3	—
Carolina road	—	—	1·20	—	1·20	—	—	541	—	541	—	—	12	—	—	—	450	—	—	—	9	—

Dikoya road, Nawalapitiya to Hatton bridge junction	—	—	21·40	—	21·40	—	—	10,352	—	10,352	—	—	11	—	—	—	483	—	—	—	17	—
Dimbula-Dikoya junction	—	—	1·50	—	1·50	—	—	1,905	—	1,905	—	—	16	—	—	—	1,270	—	—	—	170	—
Ginigathena to boundary of Province ...	—	—	7·67	—	7·67	—	—	3,219	—	3,219	—	—	10	—	—	—	420	—	—	—	6	—
Strathdon-Fruit Hill road	—	—	1·70	—	1·70	—	—	672	—	672	—	—	10	—	—	—	395	—	—	—	8	—
Branch Roads.																						
Bathford Valley road	—	—	6·60	—	6·60	—	—	2,521	—	2,521	—	—	11	—	—	—	382	—	—	—	15	—
Dikoya road, Hatton bridge junction to Norwood bridge	—	—	4·98	—	4·98	—	—	10,326	—	10,326	—	—	14	—	—	—	2,073	—	—	—	163	—
Dikoya road, Norwood bridge to Campion ...	—	—	10·05	—	10·05	—	—	7,133	—	7,133	—	—	11	—	—	—	710	—	—	—	53	—
Maskeliya road, Norwood bridge to Moray ...	—	—	9·73	—	9·73	—	—	7,205	—	7,205	—	—	10	—	—	—	740	—	—	—	81	—
Maskeliya road, Maskeliya to Cruden ...	—	—	3·60	—	3·60	—	—	1,706	—	1,706	—	—	10	—	—	—	474	—	—	—	25	—
Maskeliya road, Brownlow to Luccombe ...	—	—	3·87	—	3·87	—	—	1,451	—	1,451	—	—	9	—	—	—	375	—	—	—	30	—
Norton-Carolina road	—	—	5·25	—	5·25	—	—	2,947	—	2,947	—	—	10	—	—	—	561	—	—	—	9	—
Norwood-Upcot road	—	—	8·25	—	8·25	—	—	5,330	—	5,330	—	—	10	—	—	—	846	—	—	—	26	—
Wanarajah road	—	—	4·50	—	4·50	—	—	1,796	—	1,796	—	—	10	—	—	—	399	—	—	—	11	—
Total ...	66·25	69·74	530·83	—	666·82	4,409	17,252	320,617	—	342,278	—	—	—	—	66	247	604	—	—	—	—	—
NORTHERN PROVINCE.																						
JAFFNA DISTRICT.																						
Achchuveli to Tondaimannar ...	—	—	3·50	—	3·50	—	—	348	—	348	—	—	12	—	—	—	99	—	—	—	4	—
Drainage channels	10	—	—	—	10	672	—	—	—	672	8	—	—	—	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gravets of Jaffna	—	—	44	—	44	—	—	7,417	—	7,417	—	—	14	—	—	—	168	—	—	—	215	—
Jaffna to Karaitivu	—	—	14·25	—	14·25	—	—	2,948	—	2,948	—	—	12	—	—	—	207	—	—	—	53	—
Jaffna to Kankesanturai	—	—	11·50	—	11·50	—	—	3,509	—	3,509	—	—	15	—	—	—	305	—	—	—	225	—
Jaffna to Point Pedro	—	—	21	—	21	—	—	4,110	—	4,110	—	—	14	—	—	—	196	—	—	—	160	—
Jaffna to Kaitadi	—	—	6·50	—	6·50	—	—	1,948	—	1,948	—	—	15	—	—	—	300	—	—	—	70	—
Manippai to Kaitadi	—	—	8	—	8	—	—	1,395	—	1,395	—	—	12	—	—	—	174	—	—	—	15	—
Punnalai road	—	—	10·50	—	10·50	—	—	2,021	—	2,021	—	—	12	—	—	—	192	—	—	—	80	—
Pannaitturai to Kayts	—	—	10	—	10	—	—	787	—	787	—	—	10	—	—	—	79	—	—	—	6	—
Point Pedro to Punnalai	—	—	25	—	25	—	—	2,920	—	2,920	—	—	12	—	—	—	117	—	—	—	3	—
Tilippalai to Pandatiruppu	—	—	4·50	—	4·50	—	—	758	—	758	—	—	10	—	—	—	168	—	—	—	10	—
Vallai to Valluvedditurai	—	—	3·50	—	3·50	—	—	421	—	421	—	—	10	—	—	—	120	—	—	—	7	—
Valukkaiyaru to Velanai	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	318	—	318	—	—	10	—	—	—	79	—	—	—	9	—
PALLAI DISTRICT.																						
Chavakachcheri to Karaveddi... ...	—	—	12	—	12	—	—	1,625	—	1,625	—	—	12	—	—	—	135	—	—	—	10	—
Karanavai to Tunnalai	—	—	5·50	—	5·50	—	—	750	—	750	—	—	10	—	—	—	136	—	—	—	5	—
Kaitadi to Kokkavil	—	—	44	—	44	—	—	19,961	—	19,961	—	—	12	—	—	—	454	—	—	—	60	—
Point Pedro to Kodikamam	—	—	8·50	—	8·50	—	—	1,669	—	1,669	—	—	12	—	—	—	196	—	—	—	15	—
Puttur to Kodikamam	—	—	8·50	—	8·50	—	—	1,268	—	1,268	—	—	10	—	—	—	149	—	—	—	12	—
VAVUNIYA DISTRICT.																						
Central road to Mullaittivu (new trace) ...	—	10	—	—	10	—	1,244	—	—	1,244	—	15	—	—	—	124	—	—	—	4	—	—
Kokavil to Galkandamadu	—	—	44·25	—	44·25	—	—	21,518	—	21,518	—	—	12	—	—	—	486	—	—	—	26	—
Mullaittivu to Central road (old trace) ...	4·50	2·50	—	—	7	687	347	—	—	1,034	12	12	—	—	153	139	—	—	2	2	—	—
Vavuniya to Parayanalankulam ...	—	22·25	—	—	22·25	—	5,500	—	—	5,500	—	12	—	—	—	247	—	—	—	15	—	—
Vavuniya towards Horawapotana ...	—	6	—	—	6	—	720	—	—	720	—	12	—	—	—	120	—	—	—	2	—	—

No. 4.—Return of Roads—*continued.*

Name of Road.	Length in Miles.					Cost of Maintenance during 1900.					Width of Track in Feet.				Average Cost per Mile.				Traffic Average Number of Carts per Diem over portions.			
	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.
NORTHERN PROVINCE—*contd.*																						
MULLAITTIVU DISTRICT.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
Central road to Mullaittivu (new trace) ...	—	15·50	5	—	20·50	—	2,579	2,119	—	4,698	—	15	12	—	—	166	424	—	—	4	4	—
Mullaittivu to Central road (old trace) ...	20	—	—	—	20	990	—	—	—	990	12	—	—	—	49	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
MANNAR DISTRICT.																						
Coast road to Colombo	75·50	2	—	—	77·50	3,522	254	—	—	3,776	20	20	—	—	46	127	—	—	2	2	—	—
Mannar causeway	—	—	2·50	—	2·50	—	—	1,399	—	1,399	—	—	12	—	—	—	559	—	—	—	15	—
Yakwewa to Pesalai	13	30·25	9·50	—	52·75	1,396	7,449	5,403	—	14,248	60	15	12	—	107	246	569	—	15	15	15	—
Total ...	123	88·50	306	—	517·50	7,267	18,093	84,612	—	109,972	—	—	—	—	59	204	276	—	—	—	—	—
SOUTHERN PROVINCE.																						
GALLE DISTRICT.																						
Bentota-Goyyapana	—	—	43·25	—	43·25	—	—	29,839	—	29,839	—	—	10·13	—	—	—	689	—	—	—	66	—
Dodanduwa-Baddegama	—	—	6·50	—	6·50	—	—	3,609	—	3,609	—	—	9	—	—	—	555	—	—	—	58	—
Galle-Udugama	—	—	22·75	—	22·75	—	—	10,850	—	10,850	—	—	8·10	—	—	—	477	—	—	—	60	—
Galle-Akuressa	—	—	21	—	21	—	—	12,603	—	12,603	—	—	8·10	—	—	—	600	—	—	—	42	—
Hikkaduwa-Gonapinuwela	—	—	2·70	—	2·70	—	—	1,852	—	1,852	—	—	8	—	—	—	686	—	—	—	290	—
Kahawe-Batapola	—	3·25	2	—	5·25	—	1,065	464	—	1,529	—	4	8	—	—	328	232	—	—	24	77	—
Roads within the Municipality of Galle ...	—	—	4·75	—	4·75	—	—	6,482	—	6,482	—	—	14	—	—	—	1,365	—	—	—	82	—
Railway approach roads	—	—	·35	—	·35	—	—	274	—	274	—	—	9	—	—	—	390	—	—	—	140	—
MATARA DISTRICT.																						
Akuressa-Wiharahena	—	—	33	—	33	—	—	19,087	—	19,087	—	—	10	—	—	—	578	—	—	—	50	—
Dikwella-Beliatta	—	—	8	—	8	—	—	3,153	—	3,153	—	—	3	—	—	—	394	—	—	—	20	—
Goyyapana-Tangalla	—	—	36	—	36	—	—	19,273	—	19,273	—	—	10	—	—	—	536	—	—	—	51	—
Hakmana-Tangalla	—	7	5	—	12	—	1,345	1,883	—	3,228	—	4	4	—	—	192	377	—	—	44	33	—
Matara-Hakmana	—	—	15	—	15	—	—	4,626	—	4,626	—	—	4	—	—	—	309	—	—	—	62	—
Matara new entrance road	—	—	1·25	—	1·25	—	—	494	—	494	—	—	8	—	—	—	395	—	—	—	50	—
Railway approach roads	—	—	1·40	—	1·40	—	—	354	—	354	—	—	11	—	—	—	253	—	—	—	72	—
Deniyaya-Hayes estate	—	—	11·50	—	11·50	—	—	5,158	—	5,158	—	—	6	—	—	—	448	—	—	—	40	—
HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT.																						
Hambantota-Tanamalwila	—	7·50	21	—	28·50	—	1,794	14,567	—	16,361	—	20	12	—	—	239	693	—	—	—	74	—
Weligatta-Bundala	—	5·50	—	—	5·50	—	715	—	—	715	—	20	—	—	—	130	—	—	—	14	—	—
Lewaya road	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	777	—	777	—	—	12	—	—	—	339	—	—	—	100	—

Tangalla-Hambantota (188th mile) to Liyangahatota	—	11	—	—	11	—	1,469	—	—	1,469	—	15	—	—	—	134	—	—	—	40	—	—
Wirawila-Kirinda *via* Tissamaharama ...	—	6·25	5	—	11·25	—	973	1,470	—	2,443	—	15	10	—	—	156	294	—	—	50	44	—
Tangalla-Hambantota	—	—	26	—	26	—	—	19,050	—	19,050	—	—	12	—	—	—	733	—	—	—	4	—
Total ...	—	40·50	268·45	—	308·95	—	7,361	155,865	—	163,226	—	—	—	—	—	182	580	—	—	—	—	—
EASTERN PROVINCE.																						
BATTICALOA DISTRICT.																						
Coast road North, Batticaloa District ...	—	26·50	20·50	—	47	—	7,484	12,365	—	19,849	—	12	12	—	—	282	603	—	—	20	50	—
Kalkuda road	—	—	3·50	—	3·50	—	—	2,616	—	2,616	—	—	9	—	—	—	747	—	—	—	10	—
Maduru-oya to Eravur	—	—	44·25	—	44·25	—	—	27,387	—	27,387	—	—	14	—	—	—	619	—	—	—	90	—
Punkudaveli road	—	1·50	—	—	1·50	—	109	—	—	109	—	10	—	—	—	73	—	—	—	4	—	—
Road from the resthouse to the bar, Batticaloa	—	3	—	—	3	—	1,311	—	—	1,311	—	10	—	—	—	437	—	—	—	30	—	—
KALMUNAI DISTRICT.																						
Akkaraipattu-Sakamam road... ...	—	5·50	6	—	11·50	—	725	1,307	—	2,032	—	8	14	—	—	132	218	—	—	22	24	—
Arasadi to Malkompuddi	—	3·25	—	—	3·25	—	736	—	—	736	—	10	—	—	—	226	—	—	—	70	—	—
Akkaraipattu-Irakkamam road ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	192	—	—	192	—	10	—	—	—	192	—	—	—	10	—	—
Coast road south	32	18	48	—	98	433	3,924	13,315	—	17,672	20	12	14	—	13	218	277	—	—	168	168	—
Karaitivu to Sammanturai and Irakkamam ...	—	4	9	—	13	—	522	1,941	—	2,463	—	8	14	—	—	130	215	—	—	91	91	—
Kalmunai-Chadiyantalawa road ...	—	5·50	2	—	7·50	—	623	898	—	1,521	—	10	14	—	—	113	449	—	—	163	163	—
Pottuvil-Muppane road	7	8·50	—	—	15·50	765	1,503	—	—	2,268	30	10	—	—	109	177	—	—	9	9	—	—
TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT.																						
Coast road, Trincomalee District ...	18·12	24	—	—	42·12	1,092	7,484	—	—	8,576	16	10	—	—	60	312	—		3	23	—	—
Gravets of Trincomalee	—	5·40	—	—	5·40	—	960	—	—	960	—	16	—	—	—	178	—	—	—	50	—	—
Road from the salt store at Nilaveli to the high road	—	·61	—	—	·61	—	104	—	—	104	—	6	—	—	—	171	—	—	—	2	—	—
Trincomalee to *Kituluttu*	—	—	29	—	29	—	—	11,299	—	11,299	—	—	10	—	—	—	398	—	—	—	31	—
Trincomalee towards Anuradhapura ...	—	22·50	—	—	22·50	—	4,999	—	—	4,999	—	16	—	—	—	222	—	—	—	17	—	—
Total ...	57·12	129·26	162·25	—	348·63	2,290	30,676	71,128	—	104,094	—	—	—	—	40	237	438	—	—	—	—	—
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.																						
KURUNEGALA DISTRICT.																						
Approach roads to public buildings ...	—	·50	—	—	·50	—	329	—	—	329	—	10	—	—	—	658	—	—	—	25	—	—
Getawana circular road	—	—	1·25	—	1·25	—	—	558	—	558	—	—	12	—	—	—	446	—	—	—	55	—
Kurunegala-Nikaweratiya road ..	—	—	25	—	25	—	—	11,090	—	11,090	—	—	14	—	—	—	443	—	—	—	150	—
Kurunegala-Beligamuwa road ...	—	5	17	—	22	—	1,555	5,287	—	6,842	—	13	13	—	—	311	311	—	—	—	135	—
Kurunegala-Galagedara road... ...	—	—	13·50	—	13·50	—	—	5,977	—	5,977	—	—	13	—	—	—	443	—	—	—	200	—
Padeniyá-Siyambalagama road ...	—	—	33·50	—	33·50	—	—	8,039	—	8,039	—	—	10	—	—	—	240	—	—	—	100	—
Polgahawela-Kurunegala road ...	—	—	12	—	12	—	—	4,014	—	4,014	—	—	12	—	—	—	334	—	—	—	75	—
Railway approach roads and Edinburgh street	—	—	·63	—	·63	—	—	540	—	540	—	—	14	—	—	—	857	—	—	—	80	—
Kurunegala-Polgahawela road to Lowlands estate	—	—	1·17	—	1·17	—	—	569	—	569	—	—	12	—	—	—	486	—	—	—	15	—

* Erroneously entered as metal road in previous return. Mullaittivu new trace, 11 miles.

No. 4.—Return of Roads—*continued.*

Name of Road.	Length in Miles					Cost of Maintenance during 1900.					Width of Track in Feet.				Average Cost per Mile.				Traffic Average Number of Carts per Diem over portions.			
	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE—*contd.*																						
DANDUGAMA DISTRICT.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
Dankotuwa-Giriulla road	—	—	—	18	18	—	—	—	7,646	7,646	—	—	—	2½	—	—	—	425	—	—	—	62
Kurunegala-Giriulla road	—	—	—	22	22	—	—	—	6,440	6,440	—	—	—	2½	—	—	—	293	—	—	—	55
Maharagama-Polgahawela road ...	—	—	—	14·25	14·25	—	—	—	3,492	3,492	—	—	—	2½	—	—	—	245	—	—	—	16
Narammulla to Dummalasuriya ...	—	—	—	22·25	22·25	—	—	—	6,356	6,356	—	—	—	2½	—	—	—	285	—	—	—	39
Kompaspara road	—	2	—	—	2	—	297	—	—	297	—	8	—	—	—	149	—	—	—	2	—	—
PUTTALAM DISTRICT.																						
Akkaraipattu road	—	24·38	·62	—	25	—	7,234	117	—	7,351	—	10	9	—	—	297	188	—	—	20	26	—
Main road to Kiriankali bridge ...	—	·83	—	—	·83	—	87	—	—	87	—	10	—	—	—	105	—	—	—	5	—	—
Nikaweratiya to Puttalam	—	—	29	—	29	—	—	16,150	—	16,150	—	11	—	—	—	—	557	—	—	—	52	—
Puttalam to Kala-oya	—	—	23·50	—	23·50	—	—	9,998	—	9,998	—	10	—	—	—	—	426	—	—	—	31	—
Puttalam to Battulu-oya	—	10·50	6	4	20·50	—	2,696	3,496	2,599	8,791	—	12	11	1½	—	256	566	566	—	26	30	27
Puttalam to Madurugama	30	9	2	—	41	842	1,445	—	—	2,287	12	10	—	—	28	161	—	—	3	8	7	—
Service road at Palavi	—	4·50	—	—	4·50	—	810	—	—	810	—	10	—	—	—	180	—	—	—	4	—	—
Roads to salt stores and town roads, Puttalam	—	—	10·50	—	10·50	—	—	4,754	—	4,754	—	—	9	—	—	—	453	—	—	—	65	—
CHILAW DISTRICT.																						
Bo-tree road	—	—	—	1·25	1·25	—	—	—	402	402	—	—	—	2½	—	—	—	329	—	—	—	26
Chilaw-Wariyapola road	—	16	—	16	32	—	2,427	—	6,327	8,754	—	10	—	2½	—	151	—	395	—	15	—	15
Madampe to Dummalasuriya... ...	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	3,397	3,397	—	—	—	2½	—	—	—	566	—	—	—	147
Natandiya-Marawila road	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	954	954	—	—	—	2½	—	—	—	318	—	—	—	56
Pilakatumulla road	—	2	—	—	2	—	303	—	—	303	—	10	—	—	—	151	—	—	—	13	—	—
Toppu-Battulu-oya road ...	—	3	—	32	35	—	471	—	19,300	19,771	—	10	—	2½	—	157	—	603	—	53	—	53
Toppu-Dankotuwa road	—	—	—	2¼	2¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84
Approach roads to Government buildings ...	—	·65	—	—	·65	—	342	—	—	342	—	10	—	—	—	526	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	30	78·36	175·67	141	425·03	842	17,996	70,589	56,913	146,340	—	—	—	—	28	229	402	403	—	—	—	—
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.																						
ANURADHAPURA DISTRICT.																						
Kala-oya to Galgodahena	—	—	—	26·25	26·25	—	—	11,109	—	11,109	—	—	26	—	—	—	423	—	—	—	21	—
Anuradhapura to Siyambalagama ...	—	9·37	9·63	—	19	—	2,352	3,824	—	6,176	—	9	9	—	—	251	397	—	—	9	9	—
Galkulam through Anuradhapura to Rambewa	—	1·50	16·50	—	18	—	215	6,890	—	7,105	—	10	10	—	—	143	417	—	—	19	19	—
Approach roads to public buildings ...	—	·47	·43	—	·90	—	40	128	—	168	—	9	9	—	—	85	298	—	—	—	—	—
Inner Circular road, Anuradhapura ...	—	1·20	·50	—	1·70	—	134	132	—	266	—	9	9	—	—	112	263	—	—	—	—	—
Outer Circular road, Anuradhapura ...	—	6·25	—	—	6·25	—	565	—	—	565	—	9	—	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	—

MIHINTALE DISTRICT.																					
Galkulam through Mihintale to Rambewa ...	—	—	—	11·87	11·87	—	—	1,762	—	1,762	—	12	2	—	—	—	148	—	—	1	1	—
Horawapotana towards Vavuniya (50th to 88th mile)	—	22·60	—	—	22·60	—	3,050	—	—	3,050	—	12	—	—	—	135	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kala-oya to Galgodahena road (50th to 88th mile)	—	5·25	—	33	38·25	—	400	11,261	—	11,661	—	12	2	—	—	32	436	—	—	2	2	—
Madawachchiya to Yakwewa	—	7·32	—	—	7·32	—	2,029	—	—	2,029	—	12	—	—	—	278	—	—	—	1	—	—
Mirisgoni-oya to Galkandamadu ...	—	—	17	—	17	—	—	5,132	—	5,132	—	—	9	—	—	—	302	—	—	—	10	—
MARADANKADAWALA DISTRICT.																					
Habarana-Topawe road	—	25	—	—	25	—	3,112	—	—	3,112	—	16	—	—	—	124	—	—	—	1	—	—
Migaswewa-Kituluttu road	—	—	18	9·50	27·50	—	—	7,492	—	7,492	—	—	10	2	—	—	272	—	—	—	5	—
Mirisgoni-oya to Galkandamadu (46½ to 76th mile)	—	—	29·50	—	29·50	—	—	14,098	—	14,098	—	—	10	—	—	—	478	—	—	—	24	—
Mirisgoni-oya to Migaswewa	—	—	10·22	—	10·22	—	—	3,769	—	3,769	—	—	10	—	—	—	369	—	—	—	6	—
Kalawewa to Galawela	—	11·70	—	—	11·70	—	1,362	—	—	1,362	—	16	—	—	—	116	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kekirawa to Kalawewa	—	9	—	—	9	—	1,504	—	—	1,504	—	16	—	—	—	167	—	—	—	2	—	—
Total ...	—	99·66	101·78	80·62	282·06	—	14,763	65,597	—	80,360	—	—	—	—	—	148	359	—	—	—	—	—
PROVINCE OF UVA.																					
BADULLA DISTRICT.																					
Badulla to Taldena	—	5	5·50	—	10·50	—	1,365	2,634	—	3,999	—	9	9	—	—	273	479	—	—	11	11	—
Badulla to Halpe	—	—	25·75	—	25·75	—	—	24,003	—	24,003	—	—	12	—	—	—	932	—	—	—	76	—
Dikwella to Madulla	10·75	—	5·25	—	16	1,100	—	3,150	—	4,250	6	—	9	—	102	—	600	—	—	—	15	—
Dikwella to Hakgala	—	—	20·25	—	20·25	—	—	6,525	—	6,525	—	—	12	—	—	—	322	—	—	—	6	—
Kumbalwela to Passara	—	—	11	—	11	—	—	9,069	—	9,069	—	—	9	—	—	—	824	—	—	—	15	—
Lower Badulla road	15	—	—	—	15	750	—	—	—	750	6	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naula-Spring Valley road	—	—	7·60	—	7·60	—	—	5,290	—	5,290	—	—	9	—	—	—	696	—	—	—	12	—
Railway station road	—	—	·18	—	·18	—	—	166	—	166	—	—	10	—	—	—	922	—	—	—	—	—
Umaoya-Uda Pussellawa road... ...	9	—	—	—	9	560	—	—	—	560	6	—	—	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Approach roads to public buildings ...	—	1·55	—	—	1·55	—	500	—	—	500	—	10	—	—	—	322	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bandarawela to Windy corner ...	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	1,536	—	1,536	—	—	10	—	—	—	256	—	—	—	—	—
Windy corner to Leangahawela ...	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	583	—	583	—	—	10	—	—	—	291	—	—	—	—	—
PASSARA DISTRICT.																					
Badulla to boundary of Eastern Province ...	—	—	49·50	—	49·50	—	—	34,999	—	34,999	—	—	12	—	—	—	707	—	—	—	42	—
Bibile to Medagama	5	5	—	—	10	335	1,865	—	—	2,200	10	12	—	—	67	373	—	—	—	2	—	—
Bibile to Alutnuwara	—	11	—	—	11	—	3,299	—	—	3,299	—	12	—	—	—	300	—	—	—	5	—	—
Kumbalwela-Passara road	—	—	8·25	—	8·25	—	—	5,960	—	5,960	—	—	10	—	—	—	722	—	—	—	9	—
Passara-Madulsima road	9	—	11·25	—	11·25	—	—	6,400	—	6,400	—	—	10	—	—	—	569	—	—	—	16	—
Forest Hill to Dunedin factory ...	—	—	3·25	—	3·25	—	—	1,949	—	1,949	—	—	10	—	—	—	600	—	—	—	4	—
Passara-Mupane road to 9th mile ...	9	—	—	—	9	550	—	—	—	550	6	—	—	—	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Passara-Madulsima road from 11¼ milepost to 15·50 milepost	—	—	4·25	—	4·25	—	—	2,799	—	2,799	—	—	10	—	—	—	658	—	—	—	6	—

No. 4.—Return of Roads—*continued.*

Name of Road.	Length in Miles.					Cost of Maintenance during 1900.					Width of Track in Feet.				Average Cost per Mile.				Traffic Acreage Number of Carts per Diem over portions.			
	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.
PROVINCE OF UVA—*contd.*						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
KOSLANDA DISTRICT.																						
Badulla to Halpe	—	—	12·75	—	12·75	—	—	10,865	—	10,865	—	—	12	—	—	—	852	—	—	—	25	—
Batagoda deviation	—	·75	—	—	·75	—	232	—	—	232	—	9	—	—	—	309	—	—	—	4	—	—
Haldummulla to Wellawaya ...	—	—	22·50	—	22·50	—	—	17,479	—	17,479	—	—	8	—	—	—	777	—	—	—	18	—
Horton Plains road	12	—	—	—	12	1,645	—	—	—	1,645	6	—	—	—	137	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haputale and Nanu-oya bridle road ...	10	—	—	—	10	500	—	—	—	500	5	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohiya Horton Plains road	2	—	2·25	—	4·25	668	—	2,281	—	2,949	6	—	9	—	334	—	1,013	—	—	—	4	—
Wellawaya to Tanamalwila	—	—	21·50	—	21·50	—	—	11,827	—	11,827	—	—	9	—	—	—	550	—	—	—	20	—
Wellawaya to Monaragala and towards Pottuvil	20·25	4	22	—	46·25	1,012	1,680	8,572	—	11,264	16	9	9	—	50	420	389	—	1	10	10	—
Passara-Mupane road, 9th mile to Muppane ...	9	—	—	—	9	258	—	—	—	258	10	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Koslanda bazaar to Poonagala factory ...	—	2·75	—	—	2·75	—	700	—	—	700	—	8	—	—	—	255	—	—	—	6	—	—
Mupane bazaar road	—	·28	—	—	·28	—	138	—	—	138	—	8	—	—	—	493	—	—	—	4	—	—
Total ...	102	30·33	241·03	—	373·36	7,378	9,779	156,087	—	173,244	—		—	—	72	322	647	—	—	—	—	—
PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.																						
Ratnapura District.																						
Avisawella-Ratnapura road from Pussella to Ratnapura	—	—	11·50	—	11·50	—	—	9,198	—	9,198	—	—	10	—	—	—	800	—	—	—	35	—
Bulutota-Eroporuwa road	6	—	—	—	6	600	—	—	—	600	6	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eratna-Kuruwita road	8	—	—	—	8	383	—	—	—	383	6	—	—	—	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morowaka-Rakwana road	11	—	—	—	11	1,500	—	—	—	1,500	6	—	—	—	136	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madampe towards Hambantota ...	—	14·25	5	—	19·25	—	3,058	2,107	—	5,165	—	10	10	—	—	214	421	—	—	—	3	—
Nambapana road	—	—	19·75	—	19·75	—	—	5,375	—	5,375	—		9	—	—	—	272	—	—	—	7	—
Pelmadulla to Gilgarron	—	—	29	—	29	—	—	16,190	—	16,190	—	—	9½	—	—	—	558	—	—	—	24	—
Ratnapura to Halpe	—	—	45	—	45	—	—	34,357	—	34,357	—	—	10	—	—	—	763	—	—	—	52	—
Riverside road, Ratnapura	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	731	—	731	—	—	10	—	—	—	731	—	—	—	100	—
Road to District Judge's quarters, Ratnapura	—	·28	—	—	·28	—	31	—	—	31	—	8	—	—	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roads in Government premises, Ratnapura ...	—	·65	—	—	·65	—	181	—	—	181	—	7	—	—	—	278	—	—	—	—	—	—

AVISAWELLA DISTRICT.																						
Avisawella-Ratnapura road from Avisawella to Pussella	—	—	14·50	—	14·50	—	—	8,699	—	8,699	—	—	12	—	—	—	600	—	—	—	46	—
Avisawella towards Ginigathena ...	—	—	26·50	—	26·50	—	—	17,750	—	17,750	—	—	12	—	—	—	669	—	—	—	55	—
Ferry approaches at Ruanwella and Karawanella	—	·16	·34	—	·50	—	—	450	—	450	—	8	12	—	—	—	900	—	—	—	—	—
Karawanella to Glenella	—	—	14·75	—	14·75	—	—	7,459	—	7,459	—	—	12	—	—	—	505	—	—	—	44	—
Ruwanwella to boundary of Province ...	—	—	9	—	9	—	—	4,500	—	4,500	—	—	12	—	—	—	500	—	—	—	—	—
Sitawaka to Ferry approach	—	—	·25	—	·25	—	—	108	—	108	—	—	12	—	—	—	432	—	—	—	—	—
Dehiowita to Algoda ferry	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	500	—	500	—	—	12	—	—	—	500	—	—	—	11	—
Glenella-Havilland road	—	—	3·50	—	3·50	—	—	1,849	—	1,849	—	—	12	—	—	—	528	—	—	—	—	—
Road from Parakaduwa bazaar to Hemingford estate	—	—	1·88	—	1·88	—	—	849	—	849	—	—	12	—	—	—	451	—	—	—	4	—
Yatiyantota to Polatagama	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	1,899	—	1,899	—	—	12	—	—	—	633	—	—	—	26	—
KEGALLA DISTRICT.																						
Kinadeniya road	—	—	3·25	—	3·25	—	—	862	—	862	—	—	8	—	—	—	265	—	—	—	20	—
Ambepussa to Alawwa	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	488	488	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	97	—	—	6	—
Dolosbage to Rambukkana	—	—	19·50	—	19·50	—	—	9,462	—	9,462	—	—	8–10	—	—	—	485	—	—	—	25	—
Kandy road, 34th milepost to Kadugannawa ...	—	—	28	—	28	—	—	11,191	—	11,191	—	—	8–12	—	—	—	399	—	—	—	60	—
Kegalla to Polgahawela	—	—	7·25	—	7·25	—	—	2,884	—	2,884	—	—	8	—	—	—	397	—	—	—	30	—
Kegalla to Bulatkohopitiya	—	—	16·25	—	16·25	—	—	8,933	—	8,933	—	—	8	—	—	—	549	—	—	—	30	—
Roads in Government premises, Kegalla ...	—	1·50	—	—	1·50	—	365	—	—	365	—	8	—	—	—	245	—	—	—	—	—	—
Givilipitiya-Hatgampola road ...	—	—	1·34	—	1·34	—	—	788	—	788	—	—	8	—	—	—	588	—	—	—	6	—
Total ...	25	16·84	261·56	5	308·40	2,483	3,635	146,141	488	152,747	—	—	—	—	99	215	559	97	—	—	—	—

No. 5.—Bridges constructed at the Government Factory in 1900.

No. of Spans.	Name.	Span.	Clear Width.	Weight per Foot run.			Total Dead Weight.	Safe Live Load Weight.	Estimated Cost.		Type of Bridges.
				Girders.	Flooring.	Road Material.			Per ft. run.	Total.	
		ft. in.	ft. in.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	lb. per sq. ft.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1	Bentota bridge	141 0	14 0	11·84	2·82	10·00	3,477·06	125	191 49	27,000 0	Lattice girders and corrugated flooring
1	Horse bridge, Nakkala over Kumbukkan-oya	100 0	6 0	3·00	1·20	4·30	850·00	125	54 60	5,460 0	Bowstring girders and corrugated flooring
3	Battulu-oya bridge	80 0	14 0	5·72	2·90	10·00	1,489·60	125	116 25	27,900 0	Lattice girders and corrugated flooring
1	Pundalu-oya bridge	50 0	10 0	3·00	2·00	7·20	610·00	125	80 0	4,000 0	Do. do.
1	Bridge on Central road near Tirapane ...	30 0	14 0	4·21	2·10	10·7	510·30	125	63 33	1,900 0	Rolled beams and curved plate
99	H iron bridges under 30 ft. span ...	—	—	—	—	—	14,744·76	125	—	53,360 0	—
										119,620 0	

No. 6.—Distribution of Factory Expenditure, 1899 and 1900.

Year.	Daily Labour.	Fuel.	Government Store Payments.	Piecework.	Market Payment.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1900 ...	151,010 49	11,551 64	396,892 14	83,164 17	191,023 7	833,641 51
1899 ...	125,374 47	12,260 77	367,934 94	65,855 73	48,630 68	620,056 59
Increase ...	25,636 2	—	28,957 20	17,308 44	142,392 39	213,584 92
Decrease ...	—	709 13	—	—	—	—

No. 7.—Classification of Factory Expenditure, 1898 to 1900.

Year.	Bridges.	Buildings.	Customs Improvements.	Departmental Charges.	Irrigation.	Other Departments.	Railway Castings.	Waterworks.	Plague Precaution.	Camps for Prisoners-of-War.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1898	145,103 17	21,606 81	99,521 90	48,332 27	5,272 37	18,615 20	10,162 17	16,831 32	42,960 54	—	408,405 75
1899	222,822 24	44,545 2	183,680 46	53,369 24	6,881 28	27,567 47	13,801 66	6,440 44	60,948 78	—	620,056 59
1900	240,665 70	34,148 0	68,603 35	52,437 69	4,333 73	16,583 90	20,492 87	2,275 43	2,298 0	391,802 84	833,641 51

No. 8.—Statement of Supply and Consumption of Water during the Year 1900.

Month.	Total Supply for the Month.	Total Consumption for the Month.			Daily Consumption.		Rainfall in Inches.	
		Unmetered.	Metered.	Total.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Labugama.	Colombo.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Inches.	Inches.
January ...	78,501,163	71,686,693	8,354,810	80,041,503	3,997,067	1,821,147	15·21	3·72
February ...	77,431,321	65,959,378	8,416,640	74,376,018	2,927,565	2,320,283	5·19	·63
March ...	87,315,370	78,460,924	10,464,990	88,925,914	3,008,352	2,688,235	4·88	3·71
April ...	84,576,819	71,725,586	9,929,090	81,654,676	3,436,744	2,212,766	29·21	15·12
May ...	85,525,465	73,956,510	11,498,230	85,454,740	3,869,846	2,267,087	10·82	10·63
June ...	79,594,384	66,583,877	10,250,910	76,834,787	2,907,728	2,171,868	13·55	7·83
July ...	84,211,604	69,370,440	11,098,180	80,468,620	2,825,128	2,373,007	21·19	6·77
August ...	84,293,787	71,236,377	11,668,460	82,904,837	2,938,861	2,321,253	14·74	7·35
September ...	82,200,607	68,803,754	12,438,260	81,242,014	3,042,429	2,336,286	15·69	4·00
October ...	86,671,266	73,271,136	11,800,570	85,071,706	3,102,504	2,391,661	17·74	9·47
November ...	83,720,106	69,367,320	11,446,188	80,813,508	3,036,430	2,443,500	13·82	9·25
December ...	87,018,749	71,486,286	12,566,880	84,053,166	3,782,405	2,397,999	11·04	5·20
Total ...	1,001,060,641	851,908,281	129,933,208	981,841,489	—	—	173·08	83·68

No. 9.—Monthly Return of Water supplied by Meter in each of the Nine Wards of the City during the Year 1900.

Month.	Wards.									Total.
	Fort.	Pettah.	St. Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Slave Island.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana.	Kollupitiya.	
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
January ...	2,130,130	2,293,490	21,950	257,370	243,210	214,190	41,570	2,135,260	1,017,640	8,354,810
February ...	2,112,090	2,387,970	22,120	298,510	267,960	231,260	48,870	2,087,270	960,530	8,416,640
March ...	2,716,560	2,776,590	28,490	368,490	324,710	335,730	19,320	2,602,530	1,292,570	10,464,990
April ...	2,176,550	2,120,760	16,380	509,120	331,100	251,210	26,480	3,446,550	1,050,940	9,929,090
May ...	2,209,250	2,434,330	24,600	792,720	431,890	332,430	36,150	4,025,910	1,210,950	11,498,230
June ...	2,504,400	2,196,040	16,090	524,760	315,580	257,530	31,570	3,454,680	950,260	10,250,910
July ...	3,098,080	2,215,190	18,790	398,200	331,210	255,850	26,180	3,717,600	1,037,080	11,098,180
August ...	3,313,970	2,356,920	20,680	451,060	398,580	273,450	23,080	3,577,360	1,253,360	11,668,460
September ...	3,950,540	2,417,540	18,300	413,880	462,880	265,430	30,030	3,628,920	1,250,740	12,438,260
October ...	3,672,960	2,608,000	24,840	356,090	316,740	281,170	31,580	3,263,470	1,245,720	11,800,570
November ...	3,417,870	2,021,010	29,520	592,770	445,460	370,870	29,040	3,417,228	1,122,420	11,446,188
December ...	3,942,620	2,294,190	26,920	428,830	417,730	277,520	29,280	4,000,030	1,149,760	12,566,880
Total ...	35,245,020	28,122,030	268,680	5,391,800	4,287,050	3,346,640	373,150	39,356,808	13,542,030	129,933,208

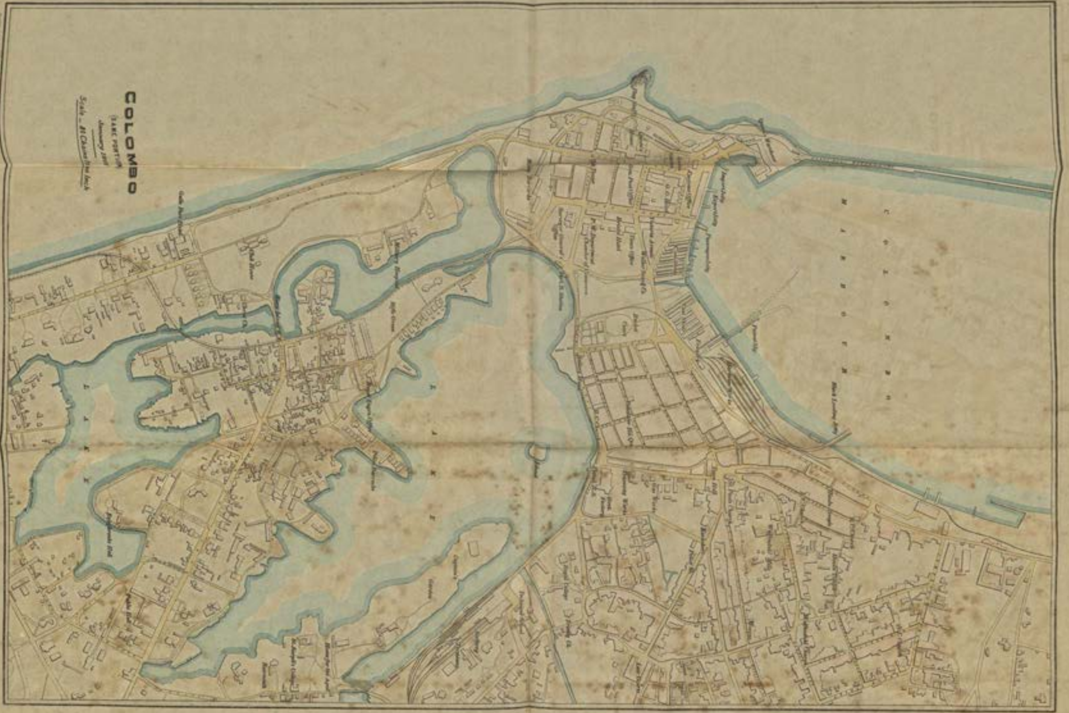
No. 10.—Monthly Analysis of Water during the Year 1900.

Month and Date.	Colour.	Matched by	Grains per Gallon. Chlorine.	Phosphoric Acid.	Nitrogen in Nitrates.	Nitrates.	Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Oxygen absorbed in four hours at Ordinary Temperature.	Total Solid Matter dried at 220° F.	Analyst.	Microscopical Examination.	Remarks.
1900.													
January 29	Yellow	1·9°	·1660	Traces	·0083	Absent	·0021	·0056	·0029	1·40	Mr. T. Cockerill and Mr. M. Cochran	Satisfactory	The water was of good quality; fit for human consumption
February 15	do.	1·5°	·1693	do.	·0087	do.	·0021	·0056	·0033	2·10		do.	do.
March 12	do.	1·2°	·1499	do.	·0104	do.	·0021	·0045	·0030	2·10		do.	do.
April 27	do.	1·8°	·1410	do.	·0080	do.	·0021	·0033	·0038	1·82		do.	do.
May 17	do.	1·4°	·1490	do.	·0080	do.	·0021	·0044	·0046	2·10		Very satisfactory	do.
June 29	do.	2·0°	·2032	do.	·0068	do.	·0039	·0045	·0028	1·75		Satisfactory	do.
July 19	do.	1·5°	·1761	do.	·0068	do.	·0016	·0033	·0011	1·68		do.	do.
August 25	do.	1·5°	·1896	do.	·0057	do.	·0021	·0034	·0012	1·68		do.	do.
September 29	do.	2·5°	·1900	do.	·0063	do.	·0016	·0033	·0224	2·03		do.	do.
October 30	do.	2·0°	·1900	do.	·0063	do.	·0021	·0033	·0215	1·70		do.	do.
November 29	do.	2·0°	·2031	do.	·0069	do.	·0016	·0056	·0030	1·45		do.	
December 22	Yellow / Red	2·0° / ·128°	·1540	do.	·0057	do.	Absent	Slight trace	·0280	2·10		Very satisfactory	do.

No. 11.—Abstract of Provincial Engineers' Travelling for the Year 1900.

	Total Number of Days travelled.	Total Number of Miles travelled.	Average Mileage per Diem.	Number of Nights slept out.	Average Allowance drawn per Mile.	Total Number of Miles of Roads in Province.
Provincial Engineer, Western Province ...	148	3,097	20·92	107	·51	358
Do. Central Province ...	205	5,897	28·76	141	·38	666
Do. Northern Province ...	161	2,645	16·42	134	·60	517
Do. Southern Province ...	172	3,203	18·60	137	·53½	308
Do. Eastern Province ...	152	2,823	18·57	132	·55	348
Do. North-Western Province	154	2,286	14·84	125	·70	425
Do. North-Central Province...	160	2,728	17·00	126	·59	282
Do. Province of Uva ...	180	3,070	17·05	150	·61	373
Do. Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	155	2,451	15·81	128	·65	308

Warandaan
— COLOMBO —
IN THE 18TH CENTURY
From a few simile drawing lately received from the Hague
Scale about 8½ Chines to an Inch



COLOMBO

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL FOR 1900.

THIS is the fourth year of our work since the Department was reorganized and augmented, and it is very gratifying to be in a position to report that whilst the area of the surveys has steadily increased and extended in all directions, the cost rates have been reduced, even for applications, which from the nature of the work—scattered surveys called for at all times during the year—the expenditure must be high and difficult to control. Survey operations commenced in February, and were carried on until October, when all but one of the parties were recessed, so that the surveyors were able to put in about eight months' fieldwork. This of course is exclusive of those who were employed on applications, who have to carry on plan work *pari passu* with their surveys, and consequently cannot be recessed.

The Topographical Survey, which covered over four thousand square miles, largely exceeded the previous year's area. This is due to there being on the whole less detail to insert, and also to the experience the surveyors and officers in charge have gained in the past. In one of the blocks we for the first time worked in what may be termed a hilly country, low undefined ranges that were extremely difficult to locate, and which in many cases had actually to be traversed, so that the large outturn of good work reflects great credit on the Acting Superintendent, the officers in charge, and the surveyors. The surveys were continued south-east from last year's work and embrace a large area of the North-Central Province, the whole of the Trincomalee District, the northern half of the Eastern Province, and a portion of Uva—*vide* the accompanying 24-mile map of the Island on which is indicated the areas covered in this and previous years. The cost rate is exceptionally low, being Rs. 23·52 per square mile including supervision, travelling charges, and recess.

The area of the block surveys has also increased although the staff was reduced during the year to attend to other and more urgent work. The area covered was over 235,000 acres, at a cost rate of 65 cents per acre. By far the largest area in any Province is 84,000 acres in the North-Central Province, where the staff was large and the party recessed so late that the plans were not completed until February the following year, instead of, as in the other Provinces, by the 23rd December.

Application surveys, under which head is included the special surveys required to settle disputes and encroachments, have again become a very important branch of work. It is an extremely expensive, slow, and unsatisfactory form of survey, but cannot be dispensed with under present conditions. The area covered by these surveys during the year must have been very large, as plans of over 7,000 lots, aggregating over 20,000 acres, were received. The cost rate, Rs. 6·78 per acre, is of course high, and must remain so, but it is considerably less than the rate for 1899, whilst the area covered is double, viz., 20,801 against 10,933 acres.

The comparative statement for the five years commencing in 1896 is as follows :—

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Outturn ...	45,438	296,487	1,255,004	2,372,450	2,885,845
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure ...	447,674	480,280	567,613	608,757	639,798

Surveys made in 1900.

	A.	R.	P.
Block surveys	235,039	3	33
Topographical	2,628,487	0	0
Application	20,801	2	5
Miscellaneous special surveys	1,516	2	20
	2,885,845	0	18

From these returns it will be seen that, excluding miscellaneous work, we have already in the last four years surveyed and mapped over 10,000 square miles out of the 25,000, which is the approximate area of the Island; and when it is borne in mind that we have trained over half the staff engaged on these surveys during the same period, those who have had charge of survey operations in the tropics will appreciate what it has entailed.

CADASTRAL.

Southern Province.—Report of Superintendent Mr. F. W. B. Campbell :—

The block survey staff were divided into two parties, one of which worked in the Morawak korale of the Matara District, and the other in the Magam pattu of the Hambantota District.

I will deal first with the Matara District. The party here was composed of a main circuit traverse officer and five other surveyors. Three of these were engaged in blocking up the land in the north-west of Deniyaya lying between the surveys of previous years and the Province boundary, another completed the village of Werapana which lies at the southern end of the Hinidum pattu, whilst the fifth surveyed Elameldeniya village, thus completing the survey of all villages in Morowak korale south.

It was further contemplated to include the large block of forest known as Dediyagalamukalana adjoining Werapana village, but the survey was abandoned, and all block survey work in this district was brought to a close in June to enable me to cope with the large number of outstanding applications and special questions awaiting attention in all parts of the Province.

Magam Pattu, Hambantota District.—Five surveyors were sent into this district in January for the purpose of making block surveys, which were to include all claims, &c., near about the eastern irrigation channel trace. The area, which had been marked out for them, extended northward from the sea to Koggala, and was bounded on the east by the old road from Hambantota to Uva and on the west by the Walawe-ganga. The country is such an easy one to work that I expected to have the whole of this area, and even more, fully surveyed and mapped before the close of the year; but this was rendered impossible owing to the withdrawal of two surveyors in June for application work, and the retirement of a third in July, the result being that gaps were left which might otherwise have been avoided. Each surveyor in this district ran his own main circuit traverse. Altogether, in the two districts, 121 miles of main circuit traverses were surveyed and co-ordinated.

Twenty new and old points were fixed by Mr. Hampton and myself as check stations on the "new fixing" position for the use of the cadastral party in the Province.

The following villages were wholly surveyed in the Morowak korale: Pahala Kolavinagama, Ihala Kolavinagama, Ehelapitiyagama, Elamaldeniya, and Kaluowitigam (five villages).

In the Hinidum pattu Lelwala and Werapana (two villages).

In the Magam pattu Arabokka, Meriyawela, Sittrakel, Wellipotawela, Tavaluvilla, Wellawa, Wandampe, Pybokka, Medagama, Digagalgoda, and Hambantota gravets (eleven villages).

The villages that have only been partly surveyed are Morawaka, Warala, and Matugoda in the Morowak korale; and Godakoggala, Walakoggala, Punchihenagama, Mahabolana, Karavali, Koholankela, Palle Beregama, Ridigama, Lunama, and Hendawalpokuna in the Magam pattu (thirteen villages). The total number of villages therefore either wholly or partly surveyed in both districts was 31.

The total extent surveyed was approximately 49,033 acres, the number of lots 693. This gives the average extent of the lots 70 acres 3 roods. The total cost of the work was Rs. 37,253·49, which works out at an expenditure of about 75 cents per acre. The cost includes camp building, triangulation, sick leave and holidays, and supervision.

The plans were all completed and handed in before Christmas, with the exception of one of the Magam pattu sets, which contained a great deal more detail than the others. This, however, was fully completed and passed by me immediately after the holidays.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.—Report of Superintendent Mr. C. C. M. Fyers:—

The cadastral party was smaller than last year, but the outturn was 10,700 acres better than the previous year, due principally to the manner in which the assistants worked, and to the fact of the assistants having got into a systematic way of working and keeping all the surveys plotted up to date from the day they went to the field, also to the prompt attention given to all co-ordinate record sheets as soon as they were received—the Superintendent checking each main circuit traverse, working out the last two columns, and himself plotting all the traverses on the record sheets.

Thirty-nine main circuit traverses were surveyed, giving a total of 7,686 chains, equal to 96 miles.

The following villages were surveyed, viz., Patagama, Weragama, Delwala, Kahawatta, Dambuluwana, Uduathana, Karangoda, Muduwa, Mareliya, Magurugoda, Bataendiriya, Dellaboda, Elapatha, Demalaporuwa, Radella, Galgomuwa, Haldola, Balibatgoda, Wareniyagoda, Muwagama, Porahitigama, Wadumulla, Ethoya, Hangomuwa, Gangulwitiya, Amuwala Kekula, Alupotha, Watupitiya, Batakada, Palawela, Damme, Kehelowita, Doloswala, Dimiyawa, Kolombugama, Peboutuwa, and Millawitiya (38 villages), in the Nawadun korale.

The whole of the Nawadun korale was completed, one of the largest korales in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, also about 2,200 acres of the Kuruwiti korale.

The following villages were partly surveyed, viz., Balagangoda, Holipitiya, Dewalegawa, Kahangama, Dodampe, and Ratnapura town.

The total extent surveyed was nearly 36,506 acres 2 roods and 28 perches, and the number of lots 1,275. The average extent of the lots is therefore about 28½ acres. The 36,506 acres were surveyed at a cost of Rs. 14,378·87, or 39 cents per acre. This includes supervision, travelling, coolies' pay, salaries, leave, and two months' recess. Considering the very rough country the surveys were carried out in, together with a rainfall of 181 inches, the cost per acre is remarkably low.

I should not omit to make special mention of the fact that each surveyor surveyed over 9,000 acres.

Nine new check points (given below) were selected, cleared, piled, observed, and computed by the Superintendent of Surveys. Ten old stations had to be cleared and visited; the total cost being Rs. 2,728·97, making the cost per station observed from a little over Rs. 149. This is undoubtedly a very difficult and trying part of the country to take observations in—the mist, the torrents of rain, the rugged nature of the hills which had to be negotiated, and, I might add, the millions of leeches.

The following are the new check points, viz., Thippolahenakanda, Alupatgala, Paluwattehenakanda, Nawalahenakanda, Bulatwelhenakanda, Denikurumullahena, Horanapitagahakanda, Muttettuhenakanda, and Kuduminissuhena.

Twelve old principal stations were cleared, repiled, and observed from, viz., Talakanda, Kombekanda, Karawita, Kurulagala, Kukulugala, Kolombugama, Balangala, Balagangoda, Potgul, Bellungala, Galkaduwa, and Wadugulankanda.

All record sheets and tenement lists of the entire year's surveys were forwarded to the head office on the 4th December, 1900.

Province of Uva.—Report of Superintendent Mr. J. L. Hampton :—

Eight surveyors were employed on block surveys from January, but towards the middle of the year two were withdrawn, one for triangulation and the other for application surveys.

The following villages were surveyed: Ketawalla, Hellemana, Pallegama, Digalla, Udagama, Ettampitia, (Udagama), Weragama, Ettampitia, (Pahalagama), Gawalagama, Asswedumа (Welagama), Bowella, Mitewalanda, Galalarawa, Ulugala, Hangeliwella, Paretota, Kotawerandagama, Kudugallagama, Yahalarawa, Dawatagama, Kumburugama, Daragalagama, Ratambagama, Katugahgama, Ambagas, Kabiledowa, Edandupola, Koskaruwa, Idamagama, Pahalpola, Ketakela, Dewitawita, Landagama, Dambawana, Gannakumbura, Kabellegama, Yalpatawila, Merahawatta, Udapellagama, Nawella, Ammuramulla, Aganpodegama, Medegedara, Kotaketala, Pedakumbura, Karagastenna, Welakada, Kotaketula, Malittenna, Hugurugama, Ellagama, Kortahela, Kahagala, Kadurugama, Kandane, Bulatwatta, Baddegama, and Attalapitia.

The total extent surveyed was 29,914 acres, the number of lots being 1,317. This gives the average extent of the lots as 22½ acres. The total cost of the work was Rs. 24,539, and the rate per acre 82 cents.

All block surveys (save one) were placed on the new fixing, and to do this 31 check points were fixed and entered in the Provincial Trigonometrical book, while 50 co-ordinated traverses were run, giving a chainage of 8,285 chains or 103 miles.

Twenty miles of main circuit traverses on the old fixing of previous years were re-coordinated and placed on the new fixing.

In connection with the foregoing I must bring to your notice the excellent work done by Mr. A. G. H. Dawson, who surveyed 23 main circuit traverses (36 miles) out of the 50, and fixed 26 check points out of the 31.

A change of Superintendents took place at the end of April.

All the plans of the block surveys were completed by the 23rd December, and a one-mile-to-an-inch map (topographical) was begun during Christmas and completed by the 15th January.

The rate per acre compares favourably with that of 1899 (Rs. 1·20 per acre), owing mainly to the surveyors having gained more experience, and being supplied with better theodolites.

North-Central Province.—The Superintendent having been ill and absent from his station he was unable to furnish me with a report on the year's work, so the following information has been furnished by Mr. Robertson, Assistant Superintendent :—

Special Questions ; Village Surveys.—Under my immediate supervision the survey of these villages was taken up by the party who arrived with me. In all six villages, Kunchikulam in the Kalagam korale, Ulpotuwewa in the Maminiya korale, Ihala Galkulam and Getalagama in the Ullugala korale, and Gomuruwewa and Kiwalakada in the Kunchuttu korale, were surveyed, the approximate area being 8,250 acres.

The following sixty villages in the Nuwaragam korale were entirely surveyed : Pupulawewa, Potanegama, Kuda Ratmala, Ihalawewa, Haggonruwa, Siyambalawa No. 1, Alankulam, Siyambalawa No. 2, Amanegama, Kuda Nelubawa, Halmillawewa, Kudagama, Hinguruwewa, Tirappane, Waragodagama, Kurunduwewa, Ihalatalawa, Achariyagama, Kalu Achariyagama, Katugampolagama, Medagama, Divulwewa, Kubukwewa, Kandakulam, Kiralogama, Nellikulam, Dikwewa, Gambirigaswewa, Karagahawewa, Kongahawewa, Mudunegama, Kumbukgahawewa, Ratmalagahawewa, Galagama, Wetiyawa, Halambawa, Pahalawewa, Herigollagama, Kongoliawa, Eriyagama, Tamenanawa, Maha Ratmala, Egodagama, Maha Nelubawa, Sangiliya, Migaswewa, Gomnugonugama, Galuewa, Palugollagama, Payindikulama, Kumbukwewa, Kuda Bellankadawela, Akkurugama, Kudagama, Delnegama, Talakolawewa, Ketakala, Korakabawa, Alutwewa, and Galayagama ; and the following six villages partly surveyed : Timbirikadawela, Anuradhapura, Waduressagama, Kirimetiyagama, Maha Bellankadawela, and Rajapaksagama.

In the Eppawelakorale the following eight villages were entirely surveyed : Mawatagama, Palugaswewa, Makulawa, Eliya Divulwewa, Ihalagama, Pachchalawetiya, Kele Amunu kola, and Konwewa Kirivelhinna ; and the following six villages partly surveyed : Ihala Halmillawa, Rajallagama, Hurigaswewa, Timmagama, Pahala Siyambalawa, and Eppawala.

In the Ullugala korale the following six villages were entirely surveyed : Getalagama, Ihala Galkulam, Kaluwaragaswewa, Guanikulam, Pahala Galkulam and Galwaduwagama, Getalagama, and Ihala Galkulam being surveyed as special questions.

In the Kanadara korale the following twenty-six villages were entirely surveyed : Yahalagama, Ihalawewa, Wanniankulam, Tammanawa No. 1, Ponnarankulam, Korubichchikulam, Kudawewa, Ponimankulam, Tammanawa No. 2, Kawarakkulama, Maha Wannanmaduwa, Kuda Wannanmaduwa, Maha Kalattawa, Kuda Kalattawa, Tariyankulama, Mudirippuwa, Nelunkanniya, Hammillawa, Satambakulama, Bandiramkulama, Maha Nellunkulam, Tammanakulam, Kirikkulamkuda, Nellmekulam, Uchchankulam, and Tammannawa No. 3 ; and the following three villages partly surveyed : Illuppakanniya, Mihintale, and Guanikulam.

In the Kenda korale the following thirty villages were entirely surveyed: Wahamalgollawa, Ratmalagahawewa, Horowatibbawewa, Kudagama, Kumbukgollawa, Bogaswewa, Pallankulam, Kuda Dinunbinduwewa, Mahawewa, Gonawa, Mediyagama, Ketamankulam, Ihatpankulam, Illuppankadawela, Nallapambukulam, Sirukulam, Kannatiya, Rambewa, Sangilikulama, Kabaragoyawa, Palukandawewa, Pudukulama, Walackkadawela, Pahalagama, Kunchikulama, Tannayankulama, Koolankulama, and Kurundankulama; and the following eight villages partly surveyed: Nuwarawewa, Malameriyagama, Katu Puliyankulam, Mankadawela, Andiyankulam, Puliyankulam, Ukkulankulam, and Maradankulama. Altogether 132 villages were entirely and 19 villages partly surveyed in the Nuwaragam, Eppawela, Ullugala, Kanadara, and Kenda korales.

The total extent surveyed was approximately 91,750 acres, of which 10,500 acres will have to be deducted for the reason hereinafter given. The area, 84,789 acres, of which plans have been drawn up and forwarded to headquarters, is made up of 1,030 lots.

This gives the average extent of the lots 82 acres. The total cost of the work, including supervision, travelling, sick leave, and holidays was Rs. 35,542·93.

I started on the 11th July to take observations, and observed at Issambassawagala, Weragala, Dunumadalagala, Mihintale, Katupotakanda, Vesagiriya, Mandagala, Andaragalawehare, Nala Ullachchiagalwehare, Konwewa Kiriwelhinna, Turuwila Wekanda, Nidahangala, Getalagamakanda, and Ritigalakanda.

It is necessary only to take observations at Ihala Talawawekanda, Payindikulam Galkanda, Manawewakanda, and Milagaswewakanda this year in order to fix them, as they were included in my observations taken during 1900.

In all twenty-four stations were either restored or cleared and piled while I took observations by 4 arcs, and included angles of 20 repetitions at each of the fourteen stations I observed at. And this took me up to the 18th October.

All observations were most carefully taken and the stations well piled and white-washed, while the crowns of the hills were well cleared. At the start the observations were much hindered owing to the inclemency of the weather, and I could not have continued observing if I had not been provided with a tent. It was unfortunate that the observations were started at so late and unfavourable a time of the year; they should in this Province be taken between January and May. I worked out my observations, and from the deduced angles supplied by me the Superintendent was able to satisfactorily calculate the positions, as check stations, on the new fixing of Weragala, Dunumadalagala, Mandagala, Andaragalawehare, Nala Ullachchiya Galwehare, Konwewa Kiriwelhinna, Turuwilawekanda, Nidahangala, and Ihala Talawa Wekanda, thus establishing a reliable set of check stations between Rambawa and the western minor road, a country hitherto devoid of them.

Western Province.—Report of Assistant Superintendent, Mr. J. B. M. Ridout:—

All the plans of the work done in 1899 were completed and handed in at the end of that year with the exception of a small portion of Mr. Staples' work, for which further field work was required on account of a misclosure. This was attended to and the plans sent in during January before this officer started work on his new block.

The block selected for cadastral survey in 1900 is situated in the Meda and Udugaha pattuwas of the Hewagam korale, the boundaries being the Hanwella-Bope road on the west and the Kelani-ganga on the north. One of the reasons for selecting this block in preference to going on where work was left off in the previous year was that the Kelani Valley Railway passes through it, and it is important that all claims to land should be settled at an early date.

The work was begun at Hanwella, the surveyors working in an easterly direction, and it was hoped that all the land up to the Avisawella estate would be surveyed during the year; but owing to the necessity of increasing the staff of the Application Branch, four out of the five surveyors engaged upon cadastral work were taken off and put on applications, three during May and one during June, leaving only one officer for cadastral work, and consequently the work done was very much less than this. One of the cadastral surveyors did not work in this block at all: he was sent to finish off portions which were enclosed by the previous year's work but had not been completed. As soon as he had finished this work he was put on application surveys.

The following villages were surveyed entirely, all of them being in the Udugaha pattuwa of Hewagam korale: Brendigampola, Elamalawala, Kadugoda, Kahahena, Kahatapitiya, Kaluaggala, Mabula, Mawalgama, Neluattuduwa, and Niripola (ten villages).

The following villages in the Hewagam korale were partly surveyed: In the Meda pattuwa—Hanwella, Tunnane (all that portion of these two villages which lies to the east of the road bounding the block was completed), and Mawatagama. In the Udugaha pattuwa—Diddeniya and Welikanna (five villages).

The following three villages in the Siyane korale, which had been left unfinished in the 1899 surveys, were completed this year: In the Meda pattuwa Galloluwa and in the Adikari pattuwa Mabima and Pattiwela.

The total number of villages either fully or partly surveyed was eighteen.

The total area surveyed during the year was approximately 11,200 acres, or 17½ square miles. Out of this about 1,600 acres was in the Siyane korale, and I am unable to give any information as to the average size of the lots, cost per acre, &c., as the surveyor who made this survey was on sick leave all the latter portion of last year and at the beginning of the current year, and was too ill to send in his A and B returns; and the plan work was still outstanding when I left the Province.

In the Hewagam korale the extent surveyed was approximately 9,885 acres, the number of lots being 1,442, giving an average extent of 6 acres 2 roods and 32 perches. The cost rate of the work, including supervision, sick leave, and holidays was 95 cents per acre. Out of this expenditure Rs. 315·54 is sick leave and holiday pay and Rs. 1,110·36 is for supervision. If we omit the former item the rate works out to cents 81·0 per acre.

This is not so good as in the previous year, when the rate was cents 76 per acre, but perhaps that was hardly to be expected. The lots were on the average of smaller extent this year (6 acres 3 roods 16 perches, as against 7 acres 2 roods 36 perches), and the country worked over was more hilly and not so open. This is borne out by the fact that the officer who has hitherto been using the plane table with such excellent results found that this instrument was quite unsuited to the country that he had to work in, and consequently had to do most of his work with the theodolite. The field work was, too, a great deal interfered with by the floods, which were especially bad this year.

North-Western Province.—The year's work in this Province is on both sides and within a few miles of Kurunegala extending through portions of the Weudawili, Dambadeniya, and Katugampola hatpattus. Ten surveyors were employed on the survey, but not continuously, throughout the year. Some of them were inexperienced and had only received a comparatively short training. The districts under survey were, however, easy to deal with, being cultivated and close to the Superintendent's headquarters, so that they formed an excellent ground for schooling young surveyors. The area covered is not large, 24,911 acres in 1,407 lots, averaging about 17½ acres, but the plans were completed and forwarded in good time. The cost rate, Re. 1·11 per acre, is the highest in any Province.

The following 95 villages are reported to have been surveyed: Ambekola, Algama, Ambagamana, Ambegahagedera, Acherigama, Ambehera, Akurumullegedera, Badegema, Bamberagama, Bemulegedera, Bolana, Badegammuwa, Bulupitiya, Chillaragedera, Dalupotta, Dunukkadeniya, Dehikumbura, Ehelampitiya, Gorakamaditta, Gangoda, Ginipenda, Galanagedera, Galahera, Galabodagama, Gannukate, Halielagedera, Havanagedera, Harakgomuwa, Halwele, Heyerapola, Ilukgoda, Ihalanettipola, Ihalakadamuna, Karaveddana, Kongaswela, Karandagola, Kaduruwela, Kalugama, Kirilebokka, Kelinpola, Kadarawellagedera, Kolapitiya, Kalundawa, Mukuloluwa, Moratiya, Manahettiya, Mewewa, Marawila, Moragala, Megodakurugomuwa, Nagama, Nelella Nugagahagedera, Nahalla, Olagama, Pattiyagama, Pahala Tammila, Poogala, Pahala Nettigola, Petungoda, Paka amuna, Paragahakotuwa, Polgahayaya, Puwakgahakotuwa, Polwattegedera, Pahalakadamunna, Pambe, Pidumwela, Pambe, Rambukandana, Rambadagala, Ratmale, Rangallepola, Siyambalawehera, Sembuwewa, Tammila, Uhuniya, Udugama, Vidhanegedera, Viharegama, Walpitagedera, Walipolla, Walahamulla, Wewella, Wetawana, Warakwehera, Wewegedera, Welamitiyawa, Walasgowa, Weragala, Welagedera, Wewelpola, Yantanpola, Yakkawela.

General Remarks.

The outturn for the year is good, particularly in the case of some Provinces, and except in the case of the North-Central Province, where the area surveyed was very large, all the plans were forwarded in good time. The staff for these surveys has been largely reduced to enable the Department to grapple with the hundreds of isolated surveys, the demand for which has increased considerably. This will of course affect both the area and cost rate of next year's block surveys, which will be confined to the Southern and North-Central Provinces; where it is anticipated the surveys will be utilized in connection with the Waste Lands Ordinances. In the North-Central Province these surveys are being continued northwards each side of the railway line, and might with advantage be carried through the Northern Province to Elephant Pass, after which the Jaffna Peninsula should receive attention.

The following return gives the area, &c., surveyed in each Province during the year :—

Block Surveys made in 1900.

Provinces.	No. of Lots.	Area.			Cost.		Rate per Acre.		Average Extent.		
		A.	R.	P.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	A.	R.	P.
Western	1,442	9,885	3	14	9,423	12	0	95	6	3	16
Central	—	—			2,536	12	—		—		
Southern	693	49,033	0	10	37,253	49	0	75	70	3	0
Eastern	—	—			1,546	15	—		—		
North-Western ...	1,407	24,911	1	4	27,716	65	1	11	17	2	32
Uva	1,317	29,914	0	11	24,539	77	0	82	22	2	34
North-Central ...	1,030	84,789	0	6	35,542	93	0	41	82	1	11
Sabaragamuwa ...	1,275	36,506	2	28	14,378	87	0	39	28	2	21
Total ...	7,164	235,039	3	33	152,937	10	0	65	32	3	9

In the four years ending December, 1900, the cadastral parties have surveyed 805,750 acres, or 1,258 square miles, comprising the survey of 1,059 villages, as follows :—

	1897-98.	1899.	1900.	Total.
Western ...	65	30	15	110
Southern ...	32	14	36	82
Central ...	34	7	—	41
North-Western	180	93	95	368
Uva ...	55	25	58	138
Sabaragamuwa	55	10	46	111
Eastern ...	27	23	—	50
North-Central	—	—	159	159
	448	202	409	1,059

Of these 1,059 villages, the list given below shows the plans forwarded to the Government Agents during the year and the settlements, &c., made on them :—

Return of Block Survey Village Preliminary Plans forwarded to Government Agents, and the Lots reported settled, 1898, 1899, and 1900.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Preliminary Plan No.	Sold or Settled.		Unsettled.		Villages.
	Number of Lots.	Extent.	Number of Lots.	Extent.	
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	
1 ...	13	32 2 38	66	596 1 1	Pelpita
2 ...	14	49 3 10	7	95 1 17	Pugoda
3 ...	12	26 0 23	18	125 1 15	Kospitiyana and Kumarimulla
4 ...	58	91 0 7	26	265 2 25	Owitigama
5 ...	48	72 0 23	42	186 0 4	Detamulla and Nikawala
6 ...	—	—	120	415 1 0	Millata. (*See* Preliminary plan 35 for the other portion)
7 ...	13	71 2 35	174	623 1 22	Galpotugoda and Gampolagedara
8 ...	—	—	10	119 3 1	Kandana
9 ...	10	20 2 36	—	—	Part of village Pingomuwa. (*See* Preliminary plan 22 for the other portion of same village)
10 ...	20	22 3 25	12	138 1 34	Pattiyagama
11 ...	4	8 3 35	17	139 1 20	Kapugoda
12 ...	14	41 3 28	75	825 1 16	Giridara
13 ...	1	1 0 25	65	191 3 15	Henegama
14 ...	27	23 1 17	14	107 0 30	Udagama
15 ...	37	163 0 27	1	1 0 5	Senasungoda
16 ...	22	190 2 28	—	—	Tarale
17 ...	39	292 1 2	—	—	Udakananpella
18 ...	21	23 2 31	77	455 2 4	Dangalla
19 ...	54	52 0 11	71	426 0 23	Ganihigama
20 ...	151	485 0 26	—	—	Guruwala
21 ...	49	175 0 20	—	—	Kendagolla
22 ...	44	95 1 33	32	200 2 11	Part of Pingomuwa
23 ...	33	51 3 13	22	149 2 11	Narangaspitiya
24 ...	19	24 2 38	9	184 0 3	Kuttiwila
25 ...	—	—	56	817 3 13	Palugama
26 ...	—	—	62	690 1 33	Welgama
30 ...	—	—	64	601 1 19	Tittapattara
31 ...	—	—	29	197 1 13	Yattowita
32 ...	—	—	51	712 0 5	Samanabedda
34 ...	—	—	46	236 1 28	Mahaloluwa
35 ...	—	—	17	43 2 16	Millata
36 ...	—	—	103	375 0 34	Udagama
40 ...	—	—	123	341 0 19	Meddegama
41 ...	—	—	66	201 2 37	Pallegama
42 ...	—	—	244	572 0 38	Werahera
47 ...	52	141 0 23	29	114 3 31	Anuragoda
48 ...	12	16 2 20	34	138 1 24	Pepiliywala
49 ...	—	—	104	790 2 18	Udamapitigama
38	767	2,174 2 14	1,886	11,079 1 25	

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

1 ...	—	—	336	14,660 2 0	Delgoda
2 ...	—	—	22	280 0 21	Eluwana
3 ...	—	—	57	1,906 2 5	Yayinna
4 ...	—	—	37	365 0 5	Nugawala
5 ...	—	—	23	485 2 2	Horkhinella
6 ...	—	—	41	974 3 3	Howpe
7 ...	—	—	10	204 3 10	Hapuhentota
8 ...	—	—	80	1,205 3 36	Nabuluwa
9 ...	—	—	47	1,829 3 6	Erabadda
10 ...	—	—	74	1,308 0 26	Kalalella
11 ...	—	—	50	594 1 29	Bungiriya
12 ...	—	—	79	687 1 33	Wellandara
13 ...	—	—	24	847 1 25	Gonakumbura
14 ...	—	—	25	391 3 39	Welimaluwa
16 ...	—	—	64	1,189 0 6	Demanagamana
18 ...	—	—	28	825 3 38	Hakamuwa
21 ...	—	—	24	741 2 26	Naragalla
22 ...	—	—	21	618 1 33	Watapota
23 ...	—	—	36	1,184 2 18	Dombagammana
24 ...	—	—	30	1,106 2 6	Dela
25 ...	—	—	36	878 0 15	Endane
29 ...	—	—	31	793 1 37	Handurukanda
30 ...	—	—	20	1,040 2 7	Poranuwa
35 ...	—	—	18	1,857 1 31	Miyanaivita
24	—	—	1,213	35,978 1 17	

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Preliminary Plan No.	Sold or Settled.		Unsettled.		Villages.
	Number of Lots.	Extent.	Number of Lots.	Extent.	
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	
1 ...	7	1,831 2 0	20	1,405 1 29	Tirikkovil and Komariya
2 ...	14	265 3 27	89	3,234 3 22	Tampalavil and Tirikkovil
3 ...	—	—	37	4,847 0 33	Waganeri
4 ...	—	—	51	5,249 1 0	Oddaimavadai
5 ...	—	—	18	1,289 2 26	Mailankaraichchai
6 ...	—	—	19	696 2 33	Miravadai
6	21	2,097 1 27	234	16,723 0 23	

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

1 ...	—	—	6	25 1 39	Godagama
2 ...	—	—	7	20 1 34	Kudamaka
3 ...	—	—	13	34 0 30	Eragoda
4 ...	—	—	2	17 0 16	Kurukuda
5 ...	—	—	10	22 3 38	Bowatura
6 ...	—	—	23	26 2 3	Wallahagoda
7 ...	1	0 0 8	42	170 3 28	Gampalawela (part of)
8 ...	—	—	34	356 2,13	Herakola
9 ...	—	—	33	317 1 29	Halagama
10 ...	4	213 0 31	75	251 3 10	Tembiligala
11 ...	—	—	34	154 0 26	Tembiligala Udagama
14 ...	—	—	5	39 1 2	Gampolawela (part of)
15 ...	—	—	20	285 1 17	Kahatapitiya
16 ...	—	—	28	383 3 1	Unambuwa
17 ...	—	—	8	45 0 12	Kirapana
15	5	213 0 39	340	2,151 0 18	

PROVINCE OF UVA.

2 ...	—	—	94	773 1 26	Gotuwela
3 ...	—	—	28	553 3 4	Welikemulla
4 ...	1	0 3 8	7	86 0 15	Pitawela
5 ...	—	—	14	254 3 20	Kanupelella
6 ...	4	2 2 32	8	72 1 7	Alubogolla
7 ...	—	—	24	326 1 35	Pattiyakumbura
8 ...	—	—	5	91 1 4	Alubogolla (detached)
9 ...	—	—	12	301 1 2	Pussagolla
10 ...	—	—	22	182 2 12	Godagama
11 ...	—	—	19	259 2 39	Unagolla
12 ...	—	—	20	297 0 16	Weliwatta
13 ...	4	6 2 5	23	123 1 5	Meddagama
14 ...	—	—	71	954 2 20	Kurukude
15 ...	—	—	43	616 1 4	Elawila
16 ...	—	—	52	612 2 8	Hinnarangolla
17 ...	—	—	79	1,241 0 34	Idama
18 ...	—	—	29	342 2 31	Wellewela
28 ...	9	60 1 16	164	1,685 1 26	Moretota
30 ...	—	—	124	2,016 1 14	Pattiyagedara
32 ...	—	—	28	2,444 3 30	Katugaha
36 ...	—	—	155	3,361 2 16	Halpe
21	18	70 1 21	1,021	14,397 3 8	

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

1 ...	—	—	64	1,272 2 5	Rambukkana
2 ...	—	—	56	580 2 21	Moragala
3 ...	—	—	75	1,798 0 36	Kiripitiya
4 ...	—	—	8	719 3 23	Morawaka
5 ...	—	—	75	2,372 2 21	Gorakawala
6 ...	—	—	50	1,148 3 30	Pitabeddara
7 ...	—	—	42	320 0 37	Dankotuwa
8 ...	—	—	57	768 0 16	Kaduruwana
9 ...	—	—	70	1,014 2 14	Alapaladeniya
10 ...	—	—	291	4,805 2 39	Weliwe
11 ...	—	—	32	481 0 35	Uwaragala
12 ...	—	—	217	7,020 1 37	Siyambalagoda
13 ...	—	—	49	314 2 18	Hattotuwa
14 ...	—	—	24	646 2 8	Kotagala
15 ...	—	—	78	503 1 18	Hewaowita
24 ...	—	—	105	1,924 3 2	Dangalla
25 ...	—	—	154	1,078 1 39	Edandukitiya
26 ...	—	—	146	1,811 3 38	Banagala
27 ...	—	—	50	2,740 0 36	Derahagala
28 ...	—	—	23	115 1 15	Waturakumbura
29 ...	—	—	78	851 0 4	Dehigaspe
30 ...	—	—	29	401 3 14	Puwakgodaowita
31 ...	—	—	30	333 0 9	Lewpatdeniya
32 ...	—	—	27	619 1 5	Kebelwala
24	—	—	1,830	33,643 3 0	

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Preliminary Plan No.	Sold or Settled.		Unsettled.		Village.
	Number of Lots.	Extent.	Number of Lots.	Extent.	
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	
1 ...	—	—	14	176 2 3	Kitulwala
2 ...	—	—	2	65 2 17	Dalupotagedara
3 ...	—	—	20	297 2 14	Ambalawa
4 ...	—	—	13	164 1 11	Polkumbura
5 ...	—	—	3	95 0 2	Madurupitiya
6 ...	3	31 3 0	7	95 3 35	Kosgolla
7 ...	—	—	14	200 0 1	Udagedara
8 ...	—	—	6	120 3 39	Metiwalagedara
9 ...	—	—	7	76 0 33	Gedarawela
10 ...	—	—	14	126 0 27	Dalupatmulla
11 ...	6	64 3 21	11	204 3 38	Yakanehera
12 ...	—	—	26	604 3 36	Panawitiya
13 ...	1	2 1 23	6	117 3 17	Elabodagedara
14 ...	14	242 2 0	96	1,727 3 5	Murutenge
14	24	341 2 4	239	4,073 3 38	

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

1 ...	—	—	12	654 3 27	Ihalagalkulama
2 ...	—	—	13	504 3 38	Getalagama
3 ...	—	—	11	384 2 24	Ulpotawewa
3	—	—	36	1,544 2 9	

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS.

This survey is without question the most satisfactory as well as the most interesting that the Department has undertaken at any period of its existence. One has only to read the reports of the Superintendent and the officers in charge of survey parties to see how keenly they are interested in the work, how extremely valuable the information we are gathering is to Government and the public, as well as the enormous influence it must have on all irrigation and other engineering works which are either in progress or are to be carried out in future.

The surveys carried out this year were in the Trincomalee District, the eastern part of the North-Central Province, that portion of the Eastern Province which extends from Trincomalee southwards and westwards to the Province of Uva, and the eastern or low-country portion of Uva.

There were practically three parties, although for some time a small party worked independently in the Trincomalee District, and the following return gives the result of the year's work by each :—

Survey Parties.	No. of Villages.	No. of Tanks.	Roads.	Streams.	Square Miles of Country surveyed.	Cost per Square Mile.	Total Cost.
						Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Trincomalee District ...	119	1,325	1,224	1,215	1,561	23 52	96,616 5
Eastern Province west and Uva ...	108	350	801	902	1,620		
Eastern Province north and east...	98	265	604	390	926		
	325	1,940	2,629	2,507	4,107	23 52	96,616 5

This is a distinct advance on last year although, as I stated in my preliminary remarks, the country on the whole was such as to admit of a larger area being covered than in the previous year. The expenditure having only slightly exceeded that for 1899, the cost rate has been considerably reduced, viz., from Rs. 26·58 to Rs. 23·52, per square mile.

The Acting Superintendent, Mr. Wickwar, has remarked in connection with this survey that it is impossible to avoid missing both natural features and old irrigation works in a practically unknown country covered with dense vegetation, but that on the whole he believes that nothing of importance had escaped notice. It is almost unnecessary to say that he is right, and that a perfect survey under such conditions would be impossible. I am further quite prepared to find that we have left out one or two important natural features and old tanks in Tamankaduwa, and one or two other areas where we commenced work. I have detected some omissions myself when going over the ground, and have had others brought to my notice by the well-known sportsman, Mr. H. Storey, whose kindly interest in our work has been very encouraging. These areas will be thoroughly revised by a few experienced surveyors before the final map is published. In connection with the hill sketching, we have again been able to use the plane table, and I hope that as soon as we get into Uva it will entirely replace the compass; if it does, the outturn will be doubled, and we shall be able to sweep over all the country between Hakgala and Lunugala with great rapidity. This however must await the completion of the North-Central and North-Western Provinces, which I hope will be undertaken and completed by the end of next year.

I would call particular attention to the reports of Messrs. Blair and Halliley in the Appendix, as they contain information of great value and interest both to the archæologist and engineer,

Mr. Blair is particularly complete, as he has gone very thoroughly into irrigation questions in the Trincomalee District; and Mr. Halliley's discovery of the ancient palace and stronghold in Nuwaragala is most interesting. It appears to be a second Sigiri. The reservoir cut out of the solid rock, 80 ft. long by 50 broad and 5 deep, is unique, the labour of cutting out such a tank being enormous. There are also other works of interest described in this report, such as the sluice at Watawalakandiya No. 2, which I have visited when inspecting the survey party; also the Kalugalbemma, which I believe will be found to be a large irrigation work, probably connected with the Mahaweli-ganga. These reports will also be very useful as well as interesting to all those who wish to form an idea of what Ceylon was in past years.

The details of the work will be found fully gone into in the Acting Superintendent's concise report, so it only remains for me to express my entire satisfaction with his conduct of the work, and to endorse the good opinion he has expressed of that accomplished by the officers in charge and a large majority of the surveyors.

Report of Mr. Wickwar, Acting Superintendent of Topographical Surveys.

The topographical operations carried out during the year were confined exclusively to the eastern portion of the island, and included portions of the Eastern, North-Central, and Uva Provinces.

The field season practically commenced early in February and the last party reached Colombo for recess about the middle of October, making about eight months' fieldwork.

The party consisted of one Superintendent, four officers in charge, and twenty-five assistants.

Mr. Templeton, the Superintendent, handed over charge of the Branch to me on the 8th March, and I continued to act for him from that date. Until the arrival of Mr. Blair, in the middle of May, I was doing the double work of Superintendent and officer in charge of a party. From that date Mr. Blair relieved me of my charge of eight men.

The parties were divided as follows: Mr. Blair and eight assistants; Mr. Halliley and seven assistants; Mr. Meaden and six assistants; Mr. Kalenberg and four assistants.

Mr. Blair worked from Trincomalee as his headquarters. The portion of the Eastern Province north of the Trincomalee-Dambulla road was completed by this party.

The country between the above-named road and the Trincomalee-Anuradhapura road was also completed as far as last year's work.

The greater portion of this block was previously unknown country, but our surveys now show the ancient irrigation schemes which have for centuries fallen into disuse.

Mr. Halliley started with his headquarters at Maha-oya, on the Batticaloa-Badulla road, but towards the end of the field season he moved to Bibile, so as to be in closer touch with his assistants. A very large area has been completed by this party. The block lies on both sides of the main road from Rugam to Bibile, and I might mention that this is the only cart road in the block.

Mr. Meaden worked from Kalkudah until towards the end of the season, when he moved into Batticaloa. This party worked due north of Mr. Halliley's block, the coast line being the eastern boundary and the Mahaweli-and Virgil-gangas the western and northern, respectively.

Mr. Kalenberg worked originally from Kanthalai and then from Muttur as headquarters. His party completed the survey of country between Mr. Meaden's and Mr. Blair's blocks by the end of June. I had intended that they should then take up the block east of Mr. Halliley's and due south of Batticaloa. Unfortunately, however, the officer in charge, Mr. Kalenberg, was unable to shake off the fever from which he was then suffering, and I was unable to put an officer in temporary charge. I therefore split up the party, sending him and two assistants to Mr. Halliley, and one each to Messrs. Blair and Meaden.

The total area surveyed this year is 4,107 square miles, or 783 square miles in excess of last season. The total cost of the survey is Rs. 96,616·05, or Rs. 23·52 per square mile.

The following table shows the area in square miles in each Province:—

Eastern.	North-Central.	Uva.
2,905	622	580

I attribute the large area surveyed this year to a great extent to the large gangs of coolies allowed each assistant. The great difficulty is to keep the country open ahead of the surveyor—in other words, to have sufficient boundaries cleared for survey.

The average number of coolies allowed each assistant was thirteen men, and if this number be reduced I consider that it represents a dead loss to the Department, as the surveyor cannot have sufficient clearing in hand to keep him occupied. The reduction in the cost per square mile from Rs. 26·58 last year to Rs. 23·52 I attribute to the same cause. The area and cost are by no means directly proportional to the number of coolies employed. For instance, if an assistant and twelve men can survey an area of 120 square miles, it does not follow that with a gang of six men he surveys 60 square miles. As a matter of fact, with six men in a gang an officer cannot survey without going over the same ground twice, once angling and once chaining. This reduces the area to about 30 square miles. A smart officer can with advantage work a gang of fifteen or seventeen men. He would increase his outturn, also proportionately reduce the cost per square mile. I believe that six assistants are the maximum number that an officer in charge can conveniently work, and every year gives further proof that this is correct.

It is not sufficient for the officer in charge of parties to be able to lay down the monthly work on the 16-chain sheets. He must make himself acquainted with the nature of the country that each assistant is working in, frequently check traverses himself, and go into the plotting of work which is unsatisfactory. Irrigation schemes of any importance must be visited by him, and the hill-sketching done. Experience has frequently taught us that many of the assistants cannot be entirely trusted. This in itself greatly increases the responsibility and work of the officer in charge of parties.

The time allowed for this monthly routine is limited. After the fixation work, distribution of money, and completion of monthly accounts, which is done at the head camp, the officer in charge of parties has usually about twenty days for travelling in each month.

To the energy and interest taken in the work by the officers in charge is the success of this year's operations greatly due. Mr. Kalenberg was entirely new to the work and did as well as could be expected. With very few exceptions the assistants worked well.

I am glad to be able to report that the health of both the surveyors and coolies was good. I attribute this to a great extent to the intermediate recess. Hitherto the surveyors were generally attacked by fever, and got ill towards the end of the field season or at the beginning of the dry weather.

Mr. Blair in his report gives the following interesting statistics showing the average amount of work done by one surveyor :—

He is 120 days actually surveying, and covers an area of 130 square miles, chains 367 miles, and walks 890 miles to and from work. His work in camp, about two days per week, consists in plotting 6,400 bearings and preparing monthly a tracing of the work done, &c.

These figures show that the average distance walked to and from work each day is 7½ miles, and the rest which the officers obtain during the intermediate recess allows them to recuperate and prepare for the remaining portion of the field season, which is always the most trying part of the year.

I believe that a great deal of fever would be prevented by the use of distilled water both for officers and men. Two were cases of fever and the third an accident. Mr. Power was attacked by three bears, one of which mauled him. On this occasion the head cooly and one of his men behaved very well, as they killed the bear, which was at the time mauling Mr. Power. These two men received their reward by an increase in their rate of pay.

Hill-sketching.—This branch of our work is becoming a severe tax on the officer in charge of parties and gave a considerable amount of trouble this year. I cannot speak too highly of the excellent work done in this line by Messrs. Blair and Halliley. The latter officer especially has particular aptitude for the work, and the extent of country which he was able to complete and the manner in which it was carried out is most creditable to him. The want of suitable rope ladders for tree climbing and of strong field glasses was very much felt.

Writing under this head Mr. Blair says—

To give an idea of the amount of labour entailed in hill-sketching, I may mention that I mapped 125 miles of range, by taking nearly 2,000 bearings from 35 different points, scattered over an area of 800 square miles.

Mr. Halliley was able to train one of his assistants in hill-sketching to some extent, but in view of the fact that we shall shortly have to undertake the mapping of the hilly districts I strongly recommend that promising assistants be trained in this line. It will be out of the question to expect the officer in charge of parties to do the hill-sketching without considerable help.

I consider the plane table the most convenient instrument for the work, and Mr. Halliley used it exclusively, in many cases working with it from the tops of trees. Mr. Blair, on the other hand, used a theodolite and calculated his distances from a small base.

One of the chief advantages derived from the Topographical Survey is the discovery and elucidation of the ancient irrigation schemes, large or small, which have hitherto been found in every part of the island, in which our operations have been carried on. I do not intend here to enter into a long description, or discuss the merits of the schemes which have been discovered or surveyed, but a few observations will not be out of place.

We have learnt one important fact, and that is that, with very few exceptions, no single tank forms exclusively a scheme in itself. Almost every tank is only a link in a chain and affects, and is affected by, the other tanks forming a portion of the same scheme. It is obvious, therefore, that if repairs or alterations are to be made to any particular tank, the effect that such improvements will have on the remaining tanks in that scheme or chain should also be considered. This cannot be done without a survey. Hitherto schemes have been taken up without complete surveys, the tank being regarded as a separate and complete scheme in itself, and the result has not unfrequently been a failure.

Mr. Blair has some interesting observations in his report, which will be found in the Appendix.

I had a large extent of country to get over in order to visit my assistants. Until the arrival of Mr. Blair in May I was tied down a great deal and unable to leave the eight men who were working directly under me.

I visited Messrs. Halliley and Meaden in March, with the Superintendent, Mr. Templeton. I again visited them in May and July. Mr. Kalenberg was visited by me in February, May, and July. I was visited by the Surveyor-General at Maha-oya in May, and again at Alut-oya in September.

It is absolutely necessary for the Superintendent and officers in charge to visit their assistants and travel as much as possible. From February to September I travelled 1,500 miles with an average of 19 days a month. A new departure was made this year with considerable success. I refer to the intermediate recess. During the early part of June Messrs. Blair and Kalenberg's parties were recessed at Trincomalee ; Messrs. Halliley's and Meaden's parties being recessed at their respective headquarters during the latter part of June. There can be no question that the idea was a good one. The surveyors get a rest at a time of the year when it is greatly needed, namely, at the beginning of the dry season. All plan work and a great deal of detail can be got through, enabling the officer in charge to have omissions or corrections made. It is more satisfactory to be able to do the fixation work in the presence of the assistants. In cases of two men working adjoining blocks it occasionally happens that one surveyor surveys a stream or track up to his boundary, and the other does not consider it of sufficient importance to be surveyed ; or work which it is impossible to lay down satisfactorily can be gone into in presence of the assistants.

During this recess the coolies are not allowed to be idle. They continue to clear boundaries, and when the surveyor returns to the field he finds sufficient work to keep him engaged for some days.

I received instructions to have all surveyors in Colombo for recess early in October. This was not possible, as the dates of sailing of the steamers from Batticaloa to Colombo did not suit. However, practically all were in Colombo by the middle of October. Owing to want of accommodation in the office, the parties working under Messrs. Halliley, Meaden, and Kalenberg were given a portion of the Chamber of Commerce buildings to do their work in, Mr. Blair's party only remaining in the head office.

In all 194 16-chain to the inch plans were drawn up, and all the work was reduced to the two-inch to the mile record sheets. These sheets, of which there are 58, were drawn up and completed and ready for typing by the 15th December. In addition to this eight record sheets of Mr. Blair's 1897 work were drawn up. Great improvement in draughtsmanship and uniformity in drawing up the record sheets is noticeable this year. Now that the reproduction of the hill-sketching has been so greatly improved I trust that we shall soon be able to publish a one-mile to the inch plan which no country need be ashamed of, and which the public can point to as one of, if not the most, useful and cheapest works ever undertaken by the Department. I wish to call attention to one important point. There are individuals who expect us to produce an absolutely perfect map as regards the features. No one would undertake to survey the country without omissions, with the limited time and expenditure at our disposal. The difficulties that the surveyors have to contend with are unknown to the public, and I can only say that I consider that great credit is due to the young and inexperienced assistants for the large amount of work which has been mapped, frequently in hitherto unknown country. When one considers that large tracts of forest, uninhabited, unroaded, unwatered, and absolutely unknown, have to be dealt with, omissions must be expected.

Every care is taken to prevent features being left out, and as far as I know no important omissions have occurred. To ensure greater accuracy being maintained on the one-inch maps which are to be issued, I would suggest that the two-inch record sheets be submitted to the Superintendent for examining after being typed. Errors can then be rectified before the sheets are photographed. The "first pulls" from the lithographic room should also be submitted for examination before several hundred copies are printed. Any errors which may not have been previously detected can then be corrected on the stone.

With very few exceptions, all the surveyors were allowed to go on leave when the record sheets were completed in December. The rest was needed by the men, who have this year turned out the largest amount of work yet done in a season.

The clerical work was done by Mr. R. Perera, and I cannot speak too highly of his diligence, accuracy, and willingness to work at all hours. The work is necessarily heavy, but I always found it up to date and the registers, diagrams, and files most neatly kept.

TRIANGULATION.

The secondary triangulation of the south-east of the Island is now completed, Mr. Ingles having carried out a difficult survey with skill and perseverance. This officer is now acting as Trigonometrical Superintendent, and the triangulation of the north-west is being carried on by the Assistant Superintendent Mr. Dawson, who I trust will succeed in closing up a large gap, which presented so many difficulties that I feared the want of points might have interfered with the Topographical and Cadastral Surveys. When this is closed we shall only have the north-east corner of the Island to deal with. This I prospected in March, 1898, and found that it could be only carried out by what is termed a traverse, and that we should have to depend almost entirely on staging.

Report of Mr. Barnard, Superintendent of Trigonometrical Surveys.

In addition to the usual amount of miscellaneous duties, the work undertaken by the Trigonometrical Branch during 1900 comprised the consideration of five schemes of triangulation.

The number of points placed on the New Fixing during the year amounted to 63.

1. *Province of Uva, Haputale Triangulation.*—The reduction of this scheme, with the help of the new observations at Kirioluwahela taken in connection with the Haburagala triangulation, was completed in the early part of the year, and resulted in the fixation of 26 points, 13 of which were adopted as secondary and the remainder as minor stations. The total cost of the work, as already reported in 1899, was Rs. 7,194, making the cost per station observed from Rs. 553·39.

2. *Western Province.*—Three stations were placed on the New Fixing, the computations being based on old observations.

3. *North-Western Province, Dambadeniya Triangulation.*—This scheme, of which nearly half the stations had been observed from in 1899, was completed at the beginning of the year. Observations were taken at 13 main stations at a cost of Rs. 329·61 per station, the total cost being Rs. 4,284·87.

The computation of this triangulation must remain in abeyance, however, until the completion of the north-west coast triangulation (mention of which is made below), as it is necessary that the reduction of the chain of secondary triangles between the principal chains should be harmonious.

4. *Southern Province, Haburagala Triangulation.*—This important scheme, which had been begun under somewhat inauspicious conditions in 1899, was completed between the end of February and the middle of June: 14 main stations were observed from, and 34 stations placed on the New Fixing.

This triangulation is the most important undertaken since 1897, the whole of the country being practically unknown. Owing largely to the considerable area of practically flat jungle country, and the distances apart of the main stations, observing proved specially

difficult. Great credit is therefore due to the observer, Mr. Ingles, for the excellence of the observations taken under those conditions; the mean triangular error of the 85 triangles observed being under 4 seconds of arc. I append the following extract from Mr. Ingles' report, from which some idea of the country and of the difficulties he had to encounter may be gathered:—

At Hambantota tower I had to observe on flashes at Kadrupokuna 25 miles. Amangal 31 miles, Gonadeniya 22 miles, Gongala 37 miles, and Kataragam 23 miles; this necessitated having the experienced coolies of my gang all over the country in inaccessible places, and was a source of delay in the progress of the work.

The travelling on this work, necessitating the transport of the whole camp and food stuffs for the large gang of coolies employed on an average on two days' journey every week, proved to be very exhausting work, especially such journeys as Kirioluwahela to Godamoda, Godamoda to Gongala, Gongala to Ranchimaduwa, &c., where rough climbs had to be undertaken at any hour of the day the party happened to arrive, and the camp erected at once on the spot. The points visited were spread over a considerable area of about 1,000 square miles. On one occasion when *en route* from Liyangahatota to Karambagala I was turned back by the Walawe ganga being in flood, and instead of a journey of 5 miles had to proceed *viâ* Ambalantota, only reaching Karambagala after a 25 mile-tramp.

The country round Karambagala and Haburugala is very interesting; the former hill is built up of great boulders forming numerous caves which have been converted into temples. In one of the latter a small Buddha still remains. Large water holes are situated quite near the summit, and the view seen from the top would well repay a visit, it being the most prominent feature in the country for 20 miles round. A full description of the hill was given by me in my prospecting report during 1899. I found plenty of water at Haburugala lying in great holes in the rock, as also at Ellalawatta. The latter hill is also a very interesting spot: many remains of old temples are to be seen, a fine flight of cut stone steps remain up the hill side, and two large water holes, protected with well-built-in stones forming baths, into one of which access is gained by shallow steps cut in the solid rock.

There are a fair number of small paths in the district, a few of them rideable, very few fields, and but little cultivation of any kind. The inhabitants appear to be very poor. I saw a good deal of game in the country, notably at Haburugala, and also on my way to Kataragam, where one evening I came on seven large elk, of which two were buck. It was unfortunate that my guns were all behind, as I was only taking a short stroll to see how to proceed on next day towards Kataragam hill.

I would here again recommend that a suitable camera be supplied to the Trigonometrical Branch. Had Mr. Ingles had such an apparatus at hand, many photographs of great interest, at least to the Archæological Commissioner, might have been secured at nominal expense to Government.

5. *North-West Coast Triangulation.*—The object of this very important work is to cover the area of country enclosed by Chilaw, Galgiriya, Ritigala, Issambessawagala, and Chenmalai, with a network of triangles, joining the principal Negombo-Batticaloa chain to the northern principal triangulation. Several attempts have already been made in past years to triangulate this part of the Island, but, owing principally to a want of system and to scarcity of funds, they have proved abortive. During the latter part of the year Mr. Dawson, an officer of some experience in the work, was sent to prospect the country. His report, which is remarkably complete for the short time at his disposal, shows that with the help of five or six stages from 50 to 100 ft. high no great difficulty need be apprehended in carrying out the scheme to its completion. The larger part of 1901 will, I anticipate, be taken up in preparing the necessary structures. The actual observations can scarcely be begun until the early part of 1902.

6. *General Remarks.*—The high standard of accuracy of Mr. Ingles' observations has been fully maintained throughout the year. He was assisted by Mr. Bowden, upon whom he reports favourably, until the middle of June. Mr. Ingles proceeded on three months' home furlough in July, and returned at the end of October. Mr. A. H. G. Dawson was attached to the Trigonometrical Branch in August.

The health of the whole staff was very good during the year, although the stormy weather encountered during the course of the operations proved very trying to men living under canvas at comparatively great altitudes.

MISCELLANEOUS SURVEYS.

These surveys were various and scattered, many of them being urgent, such as the surveys for the acquisition of land for railway purposes in the Western, North-Western, Northern, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces. Besides these there were surveys in the towns of Colombo and Nuwara Eliya and small surveys, such as the redefinition of boundaries, &c., in nearly every Province in the Island, the cost of which will be found in Return J in the Appendix.

INSPECTIONS BY THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

February.—North-Central Province and Southern Province.
March.—Southern Province and Central Province.
April.—Central Province.
May.—Uva.
June.—North-Central Province and North-Western Province.
August.—North-Central Province and North-Western Province.
September.—North-Central Province and Trincomalee District.
October.—Uva.
November.—Northern Province.
December.—Southern Province.

HEADQUARTERS.

Hitherto it has been field operations which have created most interest, and perhaps been allowed undue prominence; now, however, it has become clear that without strenuous efforts, quicker and more modern methods, and also an increase in the staff of draughtsmen, the reproduction of plans and maps cannot possibly keep pace with field operations.

To meet the former the Assistant Surveyor-General, Mr. Warren, has during his leave, and entirely voluntarily, gone into the question both at Southampton and in Holland, and has become

acquainted with processes which will help us to reproduce maps and plans more accurately and rapidly. As regards the headquarter staff, he has put the case very clearly, and shows that the disproportion between the field and the headquarter staff is such as to make it impossible to work off preliminary plans as quickly as could be done when the field and office staff were about the same strength. The Department was reorganized for a Cadastral and Topographical Survey, and for these surveys our present staff is sufficient; but this is now altered, Application Surveys being again our most important branch, requiring the services of upwards of sixty surveyors. It is evident therefore that we should, under ordinary circumstances, require about sixty clerks and draughtsmen for these surveys alone, if we are to keep pace with the field. This however is out of the question at present, as we have neither the time nor the accommodation to train more men, the volunteers now in the office being often greatly in the way of the draughtsmen. It must be borne in mind that a draughtsman requires a great deal of room as well as light; he is not a clerk, who can be accommodated with comparative ease in a confined space.

These questions have been dealt with in detail and with great care in the Assistant Surveyor-General's report, to which I would call particular attention, so that it is unnecessary for me to go beyond the general statements and figures I have given above, and to emphasize my opinion, which is, that if the Application Branch is to remain our principal work, and continues to require the attention of sixty surveyors, either the staff of draughtsmen will have to be increased or the delay in furnishing plans must be accepted as part of a unique system. I do not recommend an increase of the headquarter staff to bring it up to the field staff, because it is my belief that we shall be able, even with the present staff, to supply the Government Agents with as many plans as they can *deal with*, and that before the end of the current year it will be found that many of the plans of application and other surveys, which have been so urgently demanded, have not received attention.

768 preliminary plans, showing 8,347 lots representing 79,975 acres, were forwarded by the Department during the year. These surveys were all made at the instance of Government or its representatives, and were presumably called for either to settle claims or for the purpose of bringing forward land for sale; so it would be as well to inquire at the end of the current year whether they have all received attention.

I would also call attention to the return of plans forwarded to the Special Officer and Government Agents in connection with the Waste Lands Ordinances. These represent over 30,000 acres, and if on inquiry it is found that they are not all being utilized the demands for further plans might cease, and so enable the Department to pay greater attention to the preliminary plans of application surveys.

Report of the Assistant Surveyor-General.

I was on leave during the whole of 1900, my duties being performed by Mr. S. J. C. More, Superintendent of Surveys.

I was anxious while on leave to see something of the processes now in use in the reproduction of maps both at Southampton and The Hague. I had studied the processes at Southampton in 1889, but it is very difficult, if not impossible, to keep up to date during a ten-year absence, and I was specially anxious to see the processes used at The Hague, as Mons. Echstein is an authority on such subjects of world-wide fame. I was not however able to do so until October last, and even then could not spare time for the work as I should have liked. Having, while residing at Belgium, ascertained that it was necessary to get an order from the Minister of War for Holland before I could be admitted to the Institut Topographique Militarie des Pays Bas, I addressed the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject, and he was good enough to send me a letter of introduction from the Foreign Office to Sir Henry Howard, H. M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague, in which he was asked to render me all the assistance in his power to obtain the object of my journey.

I arrived at The Hague on the 1st October, and on the morning of the 2nd called on Sir Henry Howard, who, I was gratified to find, had received a direct communication regarding my visit. Sir Henry most obligingly made all the necessary arrangements during the course of the day and the following morning introduced me to Mons. C. A. Echstein, Director of the Military Topographical Institute, and to Mons. Rensdyk, Keeper of the Archives. I spent the remainder of that day examining the very valuable collection of maps on record relating to Ceylon and the work of copying those already selected by the Surveyor-General for the Government of Ceylon that is being done in that office. The draughtsmanship on these maps is of a very high quality, they being exact facsimiles of the originals. This makes the work one of great labour and entails the employment of a first class draughtsman; indeed Mons. Echstein informed me that he is one of the best draughtsmen in his Department. The work is consequently costly, but in the end we shall possess a collection of maps that could be obtained, in such style, by no other method and of great interest from the antiquity of the originals.

I was unfortunately unable to spare more than three full days for the study of processes used by Mons. Echstein, but, thanks to his extreme courtesy and to that of all officials in his office with whom my work brought me in contact, I was able, by taking full advantage of their working hours, to obtain a large amount of useful information and practical insight into the processes used.

At the end of October I was able to spend two days at the Ordnance Survey Office at Southampton, Col. Johnstone, R.E., Director of Surveys, having kindly given me permission to visit that institution at my convenience. Here I saw again much that I had already seen in 1889, but I also saw much that was new to me. Major Grant, who was in charge of the departments in which I was interested, having requested Mr. Thornton, the Head Draughtsman, to see that I was given all the information I required, I was put in the way of doing all I wanted to with the least possible delay, and I am much indebted to these officers for the facilities afforded me and for the valuable hints so freely given. I also about the same time visited the establishments of Messrs. Ross, Opticians, Messrs. Penrose & Co., Photo Process Workers, and Mr. Hare, Camera Maker, to obtain certain details in their respective branches. I shall of course have to await the receipt from England of the necessary appliances and chemicals before being able to take full advantage of the knowledge I have obtained, but I trust even during the current year to be able to make considerable

improvements in the methods hitherto in use in Colombo, if not to fully introduce such new methods as will enable us to turn out work that will bear favourable comparison with the countries that have so far been a very long way ahead of us. This will take time, but I have great faith in the ability of the draughtsmen who will have to take the work up to bring it to very near perfection as soon as they have had sufficient experience.

Requirements at Headquarters.—The Acting Assistant Surveyor-General commenced his report on the working of the office for 1899 by pointing out that the headquarter staff had been worked at high pressure throughout the year. The remark, judging from the records of work accomplished, equally applies to 1900, and I had not taken over my own duties many days before I became fully alive to the soundness of his statement that "the staff of draughtsmen will have to be increased." No doubt the introduction of time-saving methods and the general re-arrangement and modifications effected in the working of the staff during recent years have enabled us to turn out work with greater rapidity than we could formerly, but there is a limit of efficiency with the best of methods and processes.

I find that field plans have been pouring in at a tremendous rate recently, due to the very large field staff employed on application and special-question surveys. This class of work is not only the most trying, expensive, and unsatisfactory, from a purely survey and mapping point of view that we are called upon to perform, but the work connected with it in the head office is very intricate and it requires more careful handling for the results achieved than any other class of survey used in Ceylon. In 1891 I had a staff of 73 clerks and draughtsmen against a total of 70 field surveyors, and on January 1, 1901, I find myself with a staff of 83 clerks and draughtsmen against a field staff of 132. In the former case some 20 surveyors were fully employed in application and special questions, whereas this year we have a staff of 61 application surveyors at work.

But there is another direction in which the office is handicapped, apart from the numerical strength; this is in the highly important matter of accommodation for (1) draughtsmen, (2) records, and (3) stores. I will take each of these heads separately.

(1) A draughtsman takes up a lot of space, frequently out of all proportion to the importance departmentally of either himself or the work in hand, but it must be available. A drawing office may at times appear to the uninitiated to be littered with sheets of paper in a very disorderly fashion, but a close inspection will show that there is a method in it. Clearly, the larger the staff employed in the field on work requiring examination, the larger the staff that must be employed in the head office and the greater the accommodation necessary. (2) It must be self-evident I think that an increased amount of work done in the field requires a corresponding increase in the accommodation for the office records connected with it, in which are included correspondence and other documents of a similar nature, surveyors' field books, field sheets, preliminary plans, title plans, and registers. (3) The argument used with regard to (2) applies equally to this head, which includes of course a large stock of valuable instruments and every other requirement of a surveyor from a nib and a sheet of foolscap to a 5-chain steel tape or wire and a large size theodolite.

Prior to the reorganization of the Department in 1897 the headquarter office was arranged to suit the requirements of that day; the increased staff however clearly required an extension of the head office and one was carried out. The last three years' working has proved that this accommodation is already quite inadequate under all the above heads, and, finding on my resumption of duties that the matter has become urgent, I have taken immediate steps to prepare designs for what I consider necessary for present requirements, and that will doubtless carry us on for a few years without any more great inconvenience, but I am not at all prepared to say that further extension will not be required in the future. The designs which I hope to submit very shortly will include considerable alterations to the York street front of the 1897 extension; this will not only give us urgently needed accommodation for draughtsmen, but do away with a public eyesore.

I cannot undertake to keep pace with the field staff under present arrangements, but I am of opinion that with an increase of twenty clerks and draughtsmen, with the necessary accommodation and implements, I could keep pace with the fieldwork even if the Block Survey staff was kept at its full original strength, and the application work could then proceed with the present staff, but no increase on that staff could be admitted without a further increase in the office.

This statement may to the non-professional appear to require explanation; it lies in the fact that large areas in connected surveys are far easier to deal with than isolated and scattered work, and as the block surveys extend over the country more and more application surveys will gradually come within their area. The work entailed on them will then be simplified in many cases into merely drawing a line on paper and defining it on the ground between two points already mapped, the labour at headquarters in such a case being a mere trifle. From a mapping aspect, therefore, if it is deemed desirable to carry on the present system and staff on application surveys, I should like to see the block surveys vigorously prosecuted at the same time, knowing that although I may thereby be somewhat accumulating unsettled block survey plans, I am providing for the more rapid production of preliminary plans of application surveys with all the attendant advantages to would-be purchasers.

Cadastral Department.—The first duty of this department in the year is to prepare the reports on the previous year's field progress; in doing this the block surveys of 296 villages on 152 field sheets of 210,862 acres in 9,186 lots by 52 surveyors had to be computed village by village, the detail computations of lots being left till the new work had been compared with old surveys. The returns of all surveyors have to be examined and each man's progress worked out.

The original sheets of the block surveys are not allowed to be issued to the field again, but tracings are made from them and ferro-gallic copies taken to be issued as preliminary plans to the Government Agents and to serve as office records; 231 of such tracings were made and ferro-gallic prints made, which were afterwards coloured, examined, and old surveys inserted on them. The final computations of 2,046 lots with a total area of 42,715 acres were completed, worked up to date, tenements written, preliminary plans completed, and

certified sketches issued to Government Agents and Special Officer.. Nine sheets of block surveys made during 1900 were received during the year, from which the work in three villages was specially taken up for settlement, ferro-gallic prints made, old work inserted, computations taken, and preliminary plans sent to the Government Agents.

The following schedule shows the issues of Block Survey preliminary plans during the year :—

Province.	No. of Plans.	No. of Lots.	Extent. A.	R.	P.
Western	15 ...	1,243 ...	6,476	0	37
Sabaragamuwa	4 ...	107 ...	3,953	2	3
Eastern	4 ...	125 ...	12,082	3	12
Southern	20 ...	1,627 ...	29,272	1	35
Central	6 ...	174 ...	1,372	2	19
Uva	6 ...	544 ...	8,465	3	39
North-Central	3 ...	36 ...	1,544	2	9
Total ...	58	3,856	63,168	0	34

Owing to pressure of other work in the office the final preparation of block survey preliminary plans has to be taken up as opportunity offers. At the end of 1900 all village surveys made to end of 1899 had been traced, but 177 copies had not been compared with old work, while 25 plans compared had not yet been computed. We had on the 31st December, 1900, still to prepare preliminary plans of 218 villages exclusive of surveys made during that year.

The work under the Waste Lands Ordinances prepared by this department has increased immensely, being three times that of the previous year, but it is generally such as will enable the Settlement Officer to deal with whole villages, and in this way must assist in the settlement of country to a much greater extent than the sketches of the isolated lots prepared in the Preliminary Plan Department and referred to below. It is the final issue of the certified sketches that takes time, and the more the Settlement Officers are supplied with copies of the Block Survey plans, the more they will ask to be supplied with certified sketches. These were supplied as follows :—

To whom.	No. of Sketches.	No. of Lots.	Extent. A.	R.	P.
Special Officer, Southern Province ...	229 ...	625 ...	25,309	1	12
Government Agent, Sabaragamuwaa ...	5 ...	8 ...	3,224	0	21
Government Agent, Uva	7 ...	15 ...	1,550	3	7
Government Agent. Kandy ...	2 ...	2 ...	33	3	35
	243	650	30,118	0	35

The Special Officer, Matara, was supplied with plans and tenements of 22 villages in the Morawak korale to the extent of 32,866 acres. Twenty miscellaneous tracings, amended sketches, schedules of boundaries, and lists of chenas, &c., were issued to the Special Officer and Government Agents.

Eight acquisition preliminary plans were prepared for lands required for Harbour Improvements.

Sixty-four copies of certificates of ownership and 229 registers under the Land Registration Ordinance were examined and forwarded to the Registrar-General.

Thirty-six advertisements for the sale or settlement of lands within the block survey areas, containing 1,221 lots, were received from the Government Agents, verified, and forwarded to Government for insertion in the *Gazette*, while 19 applications for title plans for 320 lots within the same area were examined, registered, and forwarded to the Title Plan Department; 119 old preliminary plans in duplicate were amended in connection with the block survey plans.

Record Map Department.—Here are kept records of all surveys made by the field staff of the Department on the scale of 16 chains and 1 mile to an inch. Before any action can be taken on a new survey it must be compared with the records of previous work, and laid down in position on the 16-chain sheet. 11,676 lots were treated in this manner during 1900, 4,646 relating to surveys connected with the Kelani Valley and Anuradhapura-Jaffna Railway Extensions (of which 2,659 were for the latter). 252 were by licensed surveyors, and the balance of 6,778 were of applications for purchase of lands, special surveys made at the request of Government Agents, &c. At the end of the year there remained 2,156 lots of surveys still to be examined more than were disposed of by Government Agents during the whole of 1900.

New sheets have been taken up on which to lay down the new block surveys; these will gradually form a fresh series of record maps. For the examination of subsequent surveys these are traced and ferro-gallic copies made; so that the maps themselves are preserved from the wear and tear inseparable from such work and only actually sold lands will be inserted on them. In this manner the whole of the surveys made during 1897 have been recorded. Much of the 1898 could not be completed on account of stress of other work, and the greater portion of that carried out in 1899 is in a similar state; in fact, the work had to be entirely suspended after April last. The reason given for the reduction not being proceeded with last year was "the lithographic room not being prepared for direct printing on zinc;" this process will be carried out in the Photographic Department, and I am now prepared to make helio-lithographic or zincographic prints for such purposes. I therefore hope to be able to make some progress with this very desirable work during the current year.

Numerous plans other than those referred to were treated in this department; tracings of various descriptions were supplied to Government Agents and others, plans previously issued were examined, new work inserted and returned, 14 schedules of proclamations on the Forest Ordinance were checked, and numerous other minor works carried out.

Preliminary Plan Department.—The total number of all preliminary plans prepared during the year in this department was 1,073 for 21,169 acres 3 roods 18 perches in 8,151 lots, of which 710 plans for 16,807 acres 1 rood 36·38 perches in 4,491 lots of land surveyed on applications or Government Agents' requisitions were forwarded to Government Agents, out of which 2,096 acres and 4 perches in 610 lots were advertised for sale and 1,465 acres 2 roods and 38 perches in 297 lots were disposed of to the 31st December, leaving 14,711 acres in 3,881 lots to be advertised during this year. 181 acquisition plans for 1,123 acres 1 rood 20 perches in 2,877 lots were also sent, out of which 121 plans for 998 acres 3 roods 12 perches in 2,444 lots were in connection with railway extensions.

The preparation of Waste Lands Ordinance plans is an important duty of this Department and occupies a lot of time on account of the amount of detail required to be shown on them. Altogether 231 tracings were prepared, 101 being for the Special Officer in the Matara District and 130 for Government Agents, besides which 6 tracings were amended for the Special Officer and 38 for Government Agents. I should mention that this is in addition to tracings supplied by the Cadastral Department.

217 "true copies" of preliminary plans were supplied to various Departments, 148 of which were for Government Agents, while 207 preliminary plans were amended during the year.

The examination of land sale notices and entry of date of sale of each lot in the registers is a very heavy duty which falls on the preliminary plan registrars and frequently causes serious delay in the registration of preliminary plans for issue; the books being required for one purpose cannot of course be used at the same time for another. 466 notices for 11,900 lots were examined, with the result that 132 lots were struck off for various causes.

Title Plan Department.—The issue of title plans to Government Agents again shows an increase over the previous year, the difference in the total being 774. The increase in the issue of plans of lands sold was only 86, a great deal of time having been taken up in the preparation of acquisition plans, which show an increase of 581 over 1899, the actual number of plans drawn reaching a total of 17,812. This department has therefore created a record for 1900 that was previously held for 1872, when the total number of plans drawn was 17,562. We still have 1,284 outstanding applications for plans on last year's sales to be drawn during the current year; this is however not a heavy item when compared with work done, and these will be worked off as early as possible. It will be seen that although the work on title plans was considerably simplified in 1899 it is still a difficult matter to keep up with the demand. The anticipations of the Acting Assistant Surveyor-General in his report last year have been fully realized; he said: "Judging from applications received to date, the demand for title plans during 1900 will be very heavy."

Details with regard to the issue of title plans, &c., and their extents will be found in the appendices.

Photographic and Ferro-gallic Department.—The whole of the Topographical Surveys of 1899, covering an area of 3,324 square miles, were, as mentioned in last year's report, reduced by photography and lithographed within a month of the completion of the plans by the field staff. There were in all 56 sheets dealt with during 1900. These field plans are on the scale of two miles to an inch and are handed over to the Photographic Department with all the names in pencil only; the first thing to be done therefore was to type all the names in their correct places, after which the negatives are taken and bichromate transfers prepared and handed over to the Lithographic Department to be printed.

Good progress was made during the year in reducing the Block Survey sheets to the scale of 16 chains to an inch, with a view to further reduction to the same scale as the published maps of the Topographical Survey, viz., one mile to an inch. From cloth tracings prepared from the original sheets on the scale of 8 chains to an inch, 133 negatives were taken on the 16-chain scale, transfers laid on the stone, and blue prints pulled for the preparation of the plans for further reduction, but owing to the fact that there were not sufficient completed sheets available to render the further reduction of any great value for the present, combined with the pressure of other work, no further action was taken. These reductions will in the first place be utilized for the completion of office record maps and then worked up for further reduction as originally intended, as time admits.

During the year 7,453 ferro-gallic prints were made, an increase of 634 over 1899. Out of this total 2,890 prints were of preliminary plans with 834 tenement sheets, 3,071 were plans on various scales, of which 458 were copies of the Block Survey sheets for Government Agents and office records.

Since this process was started in 1891, 31,317 copies of plans, &c., have been made; by no other process that I know of could so much work have been turned out so cheaply and satisfactorily. The following table shows the yearly outturn:—

Year.		Prints.	Year.		Prints.
1891	...	217	1896	...	2,052
1892	...	503	1897	...	4,401
1893	...	499	1898	...	6,259
1894	...	918	1899	...	6,819
1895	...	2,196	1900	...	7,453

We commenced work in 1891 with one printing frame, but in 1897 it was found necessary to get another and a second developing tray. The yearly increasing demands on this work have, however, rendered a third indispensable; this has been made locally and will shortly be at work.

The greatest credit is due to Mr. J. B. de LaHarpe, who has been in charge of this Department since it was started, and were it not for the great interest he has taken in the various time-saving processes I have been able to introduce I could not, with the enormous increase of work of late years in all branches of the office, have been able to bring it to its present state of efficiency and usefulness.

I attach a diagram showing the sheets available on the scale of 16 chains to an inch, which will be valuable to Government Agents and others who wish to purchase copies of the diagrams. When applying for sheets it must be remembered that each square is divided into four quarters; application should therefore be worded "L/8 4th Quarter."

Lithographic Department.—The outturn of this department shows a small increase over that of last year of 399 copies with a total of 28,292 copies of various kinds of maps, plans, and diagrams. There was a slight decrease of 455 in the number of prints supplied for the reports of the Archæological Commissioner, but very little was done in the way of diagrams for Government reports. The most important work carried out was the reproduction, on the scale of one mile to an inch, of the topographical surveys carried out before and during 1899. A preliminary issue from 68 sheets was struck off in black so that the work as it proceeds may be available to the public at the earliest possible date. A diagram is attached, showing the sheets that are ready for issue, and I propose to sell them at the rate of 25 cents a sheet, in order to endeavour to encourage the public to provide themselves with maps and thus obtain a better knowledge in detail of the country. It is hoped to make an early start on the reproduction of these maps in colours, to be followed as the work progresses with maps on smaller scales. As it is, those already in issue, a specimen of which is given at the end of this report, will be found invaluable to travellers and sportsmen. The country covered by last year's surveys, maps of which in the same style will shortly be available to the public, is also indicated on the diagram referred to above; they will however take some time to prepare owing to the heavy work entailed in reproducing the hill-sketching.

3,504 letters, circulars, &c., were printed in the Remington duplicator.

The total number of transfers prepared was 297, from which 28,292 copies were printed:—

Colonial Secretary	625
Archæological	3,750
Other	1,370
Survey Department	4,302
Spare copies	3,500
Surveyor-General's report	6,800
One mile to an inch map	7,300
Blue prints for photo reduction	645
	28,292

Miscellaneous Department.—From the records of work issued free of cost 42 separate individuals appear as having been supplied with copies of maps or plans, from a couple of school maps valued at 40 cents to more or less elaborate copies of town surveys and maps produced by lithographic or ferro-gallic processes. Plans have been supplied for the use of His Excellency the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, every Government Agent, seven Assistant Government Agents, the Director of Public Works, the Conservator of Forests, the Chief Resident Engineer, Railway Extension, the Officer Commanding Royal Engineers, &c., giving a total of just 700 plans or tracings issued under this head alone valued at Rs. 3,768. The Hon. the Government Agent, Western Province, comes first in the number of times his requests are registered for the year, being 17, while the Conservator of Forests follows him closely with 16. Issues to the public amounted to 929 items, for which fees amounting to Rs. 3,392·78 were recovered.

As the Topographical and Block Surveys of the Island progress the importance of this department will be more emphasized, as the issues of all copies of lithographic and ferro-gallic prints are done here, and more accommodation for the storage of such matter will have to be provided as the presses now in use are full to overflowing.

Field Sheet Department.—Though this department does not get any credit for the actual carrying out of surveys and the production of maps, a great deal is dependent on the manner in which the duties that devolve on it are attended to. Those in charge are responsible for the prompt issue of sheets to the field and office for every kind of work; this is by no means a light task, as the field sheet receptacles contain over 25,000 separate field sheets without counting those belonging to the Topographical and Block Surveys. The issues to the field alone during 1900 amounted to 4,372 on 1,185 requisitions from surveyors. In view of the fact that some of these sheets date back to 1844, and that with the isolated block system of survey that has been in vogue many of these have been for years travelling backwards and forwards between the field and office rolled up in tin cases, and worked on in all sorts of camps and weather by all sorts of surveyors, it is not surprising that we have some very curious specimens of the dilapidated state into which it is possible to reduce a sheet of double elephant drawing paper by inconsiderate usage. It must not however be supposed that it is the paper only that suffers; the destruction of the work on it is the most serious part of the matter, and unless the block surveys are vigorously proceeded with and the original field records thereby put into a more enlightened and permanent footing, we shall, by lapse of time and through fair wear and tear, see these invaluable possessions gradually fade away and disappear before our eyes.

The storage of field sheets is a serious item in the arrangement of a Survey Office. I am just now proposing the erection of a receptacle for the sheets of the Block Survey, but I feel that it is only meeting the difficulty half way, and the time is not far distant when something more extensive will have to be undertaken in this way, as notwithstanding the erection of a new receptacle in 1897-98 many of the shelves in other places are far too heavily charged, and frequently contain about 100 sheets when 40 or 50 should be the full allowance. I believe that more damage is done to sheets by pulling them out of and replacing them in overloaded shelves than in any other way. Much as I regret it, I am obliged to postpone making any proposal for the final adjustment of the difficulty just yet, but I doubt if it will bear a delay of more than a couple of years or so.

The following is a schedule of field plans received of all work done in 1900, excluding topographical surveys :—

Field Plans received of 1900's. Block Surveys and Applications, &c.

Province.	No. of Lots.	Area. A.	R.	P.	Cost. Rs.	c.
Western	4.093 ...	13,220	3	28 ...	45,378	81
Central	469 ...	1,972	0	15 ...	15,039	11
Southern	3,636 ...	54,599	0	5 ...	68,769	94
Eastern	650 ...	1,231	0	32 ...	58,633	48
North-Western	2,035 ...	29,603	3	2 ...	40,462	65
North-Central	1,482 ...	86,055	1	18 ...	51,979	93
Uva	1,603 ...	30,897	0	11 ...	63,071	54
Northern	1,455 ...	2,275	3	29 ...	47,501	63
Sabaragamuwa	1,556 ...	37,502	2	38 ...	27,006	88
Total ...	16,979	257,358	0	18	417,843	97

Instrument Repairing.—Nothing of any particular importance was carried out during the year, owing to the motor to drive the new lathe not having been erected. This will shortly be done, when we shall be in a position to repair several old instruments that are at present unserviceable. The arrangement of getting out a few new instruments yearly has just enabled us to keep the field staff at work, though there are still a few out that must pass through the workshop as early as possible, and I have not at present a stock of reliable instruments in store to take the place of any that may suddenly break down.

Store.—The receipt and issue of stores to the field and office proved a most arduous task during the year under review, but was carried out as promptly as circumstances permitted. The present arrangements are totally inadequate to the requirements of the day, and I am designing alterations that will enable the storekeeper to handle the articles in his charge with much greater facility than he can at present.

Towards the end of the year four 5-inch Everest theodolites were received from Messrs. Cooke and Sons of York ; their appearance is very much in their favour, and they are expected to do first rate work in the fixation of minor points and check poles in the block and other surveys in the hands of the Superintendents of Surveys. Twelve ⅜ inch three-chain steel tapes were obtained from Messrs. James Chesterman & Co. ; these have been issued to the Topographical party, but it is not anticipated that they will be so suitable as the ⅜ inch tapes in the hills or over very rough ground, owing to sag. In flat countries or main circuit work along roads they will be excellent.

Bookbinders' Department.—It is not quite clear why the employés in this department are called bookbinders. The duty of a bookbinder is, I suppose, to bind books. The only approach to such work done here is to stitch up numerous sheets of foolscap, title plans, preliminary plans, &c., into "files" for future reference ; but the chief duty is map-mounting. Map-mounting again has many variations, from pasting a sheet of tracing paper on to a sheet of white paper, or a printed map on to a piece of cloth, to mounting several sheets of the one mile or four-inch map of the island together to form a connected whole. This requires some ingenuity when the paper of the litho'ed sheets has contracted and expanded unevenly, as is generally the case, but when a very dilapidated field sheet needs thorough repair it is like dealing with a Chinese puzzle, and one has seriously to consider whether the bookbinder (?) or the surveyor had most to do with the shape of the block of land from which we are called upon to issue a title plan. It is a relief to think that some day the Block Surveys will put a stop to such eccentricities.

LAND SALES.

The results are not so favourable as last year, for although considerably more land has been sold the amount realized is less by over Rs. 90,000. The fall in the prices of tea and plumbago may have affected the land sales to some extent, but it does not appear to me to be the chief cause. Great discrimination is necessary when bringing forward land for sale : situation, size of the lots, time of sale, date of survey, all affect the price of land. It is manifestly not judicious to put up large blocks for sale in a poor district, where there can be no competition, nor to cut up what would make a valuable estate into small lots which do not attract the attention of those who have capital, nor is it desirable to put up land for sale on plans made thirty years back, since which the boundaries have become obliterated and a considerable area planted by adjoining proprietors. When such land is sold the purchaser takes considerable risks, and consequently is not prepared to pay the market value. The return at the end of the remarks shows that whilst the Crown has parted with 11,089 acres in excess of last year, the revenue, if revenue it may be called, derived was Rs. 91,109 less.

	Acres.	Amount realized. Rs.
1896.		
Sold outright	14,172 ...	406,910
Under Sir H. Ward's Minutes	5,217 ...	22,071
Total ...	19,389	428,981
1897.		
Sold outright	15,688 ...	434,370
Under Sir H. Ward's Minute	6,757 ...	33,007
Total ...	22,445	467,377
1898.		
Sold outright	16,279 ...	496,549
Under Sir H. Ward's Minute	4,258 ...	29,322
Total ...	20,537	525,871

			Acres.		Amount realized. Rs.
1899.					
Sold outright	...	...	21,361	...	728,690
Under Sir H. Ward's Minute	...	...	3,516	...	18,478
		Total ...	24,817		747,168
1900.					
Sold outright	...	...	32,250½	...	638,501
Under Sir H. Ward's Minute	...	...	3,655½	...	17,559
		Total ...	35,906		656,060

APPLICATION AND SPECIAL SURVEYS.

These surveys now employ a large staff. In January 25 surveyors were engaged on them, by June this was raised to 35, and by the end of the year it reached 59. Application surveyors cannot complete all their plans in the year the surveys are made. This is impossible, in consequence of the field sheets they may require being in the hands of the computors, or required for the preparation of preliminary or title plans; nevertheless plans for over 20,000 acres in 7,467 scattered lots were received at headquarters, many plans containing only one or two lots. A considerable number of preliminary plans from these surveys have already been despatched, and in a few months the whole of them will be in the hands of the Government Agents. We have now 61 surveyors engaged on the work, and as they will continue steadily on these surveys it is evident that the number of plans which will reach the Kachcheries within the next twelve months must tax the energies of the officers who will have to deal with them to the utmost.

Returns G and H show that our surveys more than kept pace with the applications received during the year; therefore there is every reason to anticipate that the arrears brought down from former years will rapidly be reduced by the present staff.

PERSONAL.

The Assistant Surveyor-General, Mr. Warren, was on leave in Europe throughout the year and has, I am glad to report, returned with his health completely re-established.

Mr. Wackrill, the Superintendent of Application Surveys, was also absent on European leave from March until the end of the year, and Messrs. Ingles and Blair, Assistant Superintendents, were both on leave for about three months respectively.

Mr. Floris de Fonseka, the second clerk at headquarters, had the rank of Mudaliyar conferred on him. It is well-deserved.

F. H. GRINLINTON,
Surveyor-General.

APPENDIX.

A.—Return of Lands sold and Moneys received for them during 1900.

Province.	Crown Lands sold.				Encroachments sold or given at a Valuation.				Granted at Half-value.				Free Grants or Settlements for Certificates against the Crown.			Total results of Sales, &c., of each Province during the Year.				Amount including Fees.
	Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Fees.	Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Fees.	Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Fees.	Lots.	Extent.	Fees.	Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Fees.	
	No.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	No.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	No.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	No.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	No.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western ...	1,111	3,068 2 3·01	243,384 97	9,043 65	—	—	—	—	249	359 1 33·75	6994 19	1,248 0	860	1611 2 27·89	5017 0	2220	5,039 2 24·65	250379 16	15308 65	265,687 81
Central ...	343	933 3 10·49	36,050 92	2,701 90	—	—	—	—	24	44 2 3	2253 71	140 0	19	56 0 17	163 20	386	1,034 1 30·49	38304 63	3005 10	41,309 73
Northern ...	243	666 3 24·88	8,942 0	1,839 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	243	666 3 24·88	8942 0	1839 20	10,781 20
Southern ...	1,055	3,109 1 17·50	104,249 50	8,691 60	—	—	—	—	19	21 1 7	464 72	77 50	568	895 2 11	2889 10	1642	4,026 0 35·50	104714 22	11658 20	116,372 42
Eastern ...	194	1,006 2 1	14,521 50	2,004 0	—	—	—	—	3	6 2 23	78 0	22 50	473	240 3 21·87	1388 80	670	1,254 0 5·87	14599 50	3415 30	18,014 80
North-Western	360	4,096 3 17·25	158,697 68	8,304 50	—	—	—	—	4	109 3 36	1543 38	167 40	202	839 2 26	1874 90	566	5,046 1 39·25	160241 6	10346 80	170,587 86
North-Central.	37	81 0 38·37	1,133 13	238 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	81 0 38·37	1133 13	238 0	1,371 13
Uva ...	141	413 3 17·25	5,695 62	1,174 60	—	—	—	—	1	27 2 11	280 0	64 80	240	334 1 11·75	1109 90	382	775 3 0	5975 62	2349 30	8,324 92
Sabaragamuwa	66	415 2 22	4,788 97	894 30	—	—	—	—	1	0 0 29	2 50	2 50	54	13909 3 36	362 50	121	14325 3 7	4791 47	1259 30	6,050 77
Total ...	3,550	13,792 2 31·75	577,464 29	34,891 75	—	—	—	—	301	569 2 22·75	11616 50	1,722 70	2416	17888 0 31·51	12805 40	6267	32250 2 6·01	589080 79	49419 85	638,500 64

A 1.—Return of Lands alienated under Sir Henry Ward's Minute during 1900.

Province.	Lots.	Extent.			Amount.		Fees.		Total.	
		A.	R.	P.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Western	—		—		—		—		—	
Central	—		—		—		—		—	
Northern	3	7	3	16	53	0	5	64	58	64
Southern	—		—		—		—		—	
Eastern	250	1,911	2	37	7,442	75	1,228	28	8,671	3
North-Western	—		—		—		—		—	
North-Central	269	1,434	2	33	4,507	80	841	84	5,349	64
Uva	—		—		—		—		—	
Sabaragamuwa	171	301	1	5	3,009	82	470	0	3,479	82
Total ...	693	3,655	2	11	15,013	37	2,545	76	17,559	13

A 2.—Recoveries on account of Lands alienated under Sir Henry Ward's Minute previous to 1900.

Province.	Amount. Rs. c.	Fees. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Western ...	—	—	—
Central ...	96 49	26 61	123 10
Northern ...	1,130 60	270 55	1,401 15
Southern ...	10,200 61	286 33	10,486 94
Eastern ...	31,872 25	5,762 80	37,635 5
North-Western ...	67 59	—	67 59
North-Central ...	10.986 12	1,344 13	12,330 25
Uva ...	82 2	37 72	119 74
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—
Total ...	54,435 68	7,728 14	62,163 82

A 3.—Extents alienated and Moneys received on all Accounts during 1900.

Particulars.	Extent. A. R. P.	Amount. Rs. c.
Lands sold	32,250 2 6·01	638,500 64
Lands alienated under Sir Henry Ward's Minute ...	3,655 2 11	17,559·13
Recoveries on account of lands alienated under Sir Henry Ward's Minute previous to 1900 ...	—	62,163 82
Recoveries on account of tracings, defining boundaries, surveyors' licenses, and fines for late attendance ...	—	3,610 33
Total ...	35,906 0 17·01	721,833 92

B.—Abstract of Lands alienated from the Crown to Europeans and Natives during 1900.

Province.	Europeans.						Natives.					
	Lots.	Extent.			Amount and Fees.		Average Rate per Acre.		Lots.	Extent.			Amount and Fees.		Average Rate per Acre.	
		A.	R.	P.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.		A.	R.	P.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Western ...	12	160	0	28·50	81,201	75	507	54	2,208	4,879	1	36·15	184,486	6	37	80
Central ...	58	196	2	39·37	13,684	91	69	56	328	837	2	31·12	27,624	82	32	97
Northern ...	2	5	1	12	111	0	20	84	241	661	2	12·88	10,670	20	16	12
Southern ...	—		—		—		—		1,642	4,026	0	35·50	116,372	42	28	90
Eastern ...	—		—		—		—		670	1,254	0	5·87	18,014	80	14	36
North-Western ...	2	0	1	26	104	50	253	33	564	5,046	0	13·25	170,483	36	33	70
North-Central ...	—		—		—		—		37	81	0	38·37	1,371	13	16	92
Uva ...	68	259	3	9	2,520	0	9	69	314	515	3	31.	5,804	92	11	25
Sabaragamuwa ...	61	1,889	1	35	2,178	80	1	15	60	12,436	1	12	3,871	97	0	31
Total ...	203	2,511	3	29·87	99,800	96	39	72	6,064	29,738	2	16·14	538,699	68	18	11

C.—Return of Preliminary Plans forwarded to Government Agents during 1900.

Province.	No. of Preliminary Plans.	No. of Lots.		Total No. of Lots.	Extent in Acres.		Total.
		Crown.	Claim.		Crown.	Claim.	
					A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Western ...	171	796	1,394	2,190	1,667 3 0·71	6,664 3 15·37	8,332 2 16·08
Central ...	36	103	181	284	155 1 24	1,386 0 13·50	1,541 1 37·50
Northern ...	52	276	79	355	847 1 12·25	21 0 25·25	868 1 37·50
Southern ...	206	1,133	1,782	2,915	3,088 0 15·91	29,722 0 19·19	32,810 0 35·10
Eastern ...	80	703	156	859	2,075 0 11·70	12,503 2 21·50	14,578 2 33·20
North-Western ...	25	184	229	413	1,120 3 29	1,971 1 19	3,092 1 8
North-Central ...	80	253	38	291	986 0 19	1,545 0 10	2,531 0 29
Uva ...	27	90	601	691	314 0 35	8,524 0 36	8,838 1 31
Sabaragamuwa ...	91	163	186	349	767 3 22	6,614 1 21	7,382 1 3
Total ...	768	3,701	4,646	8,347	11,022 3 9·57	68,952 3 20·81	79,975 2 30·38

D.—Return of Title Plans forwarded to Government Agents during 1900.

Province.	Sets.	Plans.*	Extent. A. R. P.
Western	2,106 ...	6,318 ...	5,691 1 5
Central	267 ...	801 ...	778 1 19·57
Northern	213 ...	639 ...	877 1 22·88
Southern	895 ...	2,685 ...	2,960 2 18
Eastern	1,007 ...	3,021 ...	2,961 3 4·69
North-Western	250 ...	750 ...	3,201 0 30·50
North-Central	157 ...	471 ...	546 2 29·75
Uva	299 ...	885 ...	818 0 30·50
Sabaragamuwa	46 ...	138 ...	1,869 1 16
	5,236	15,708	20,704 3 16·89
°Acquisition Plans of 3 copies 569 / Acquisition Plans of 4 copies 83 ...	652 ...	2,039 ...	226 0 27·38
Lease Plans of 3 copies 7 / Lease Plans of 4 copies 11 ...	18 ...	65 ...	100 3 12·35
Total ...	5,906	17,812	21,031 3 16·62

E.—Expenditure of the Department for 1900.

Particulars.	Amount. Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	275,488 49
Cooly labour of Survey Parties	92,235 46
Lithographing Maps, &c.	2,997 84
Purchase and repair of Instruments, &c.	24,300 0°
Stationery	1,644 10
Medicines for Working Parties	299 42
Office accommodation for Superintendents of Surveys	1,402 0
Cost of keeping the Town Clock in order	240 0
Repairs to Meteorological Sheds	185 43
Triangulation Towers	520 16
Horse Allowance	5,592 41
Travelling Allowance	15,498 76
Cost of Theodolites	2,520 0†
Thorough repair or re-building Meteorological Sheds	1,300 0
Expenses connected with the Cadastral and Topographical Survey of the Island	139,996 22
Application and other Surveys	75,577 83
Total ...	639,798 12

* Inclusive of balance Rs. 4,419·47 under "Purchase and repair of Instruments," &c., against stores from Crown Agents.
† Accounts not received as yet.

F.—Abstract of Crown Lands sold, Revenue and Expenditure, and Title Deed Plans issued, from 1833 to 1900.

Period.	Lands sold and settled.		Revenue from Land Sales, including Fees.	Expenditure.	Title Plans issued in Triplicate.	
	Lots.	Extent.			Sets.	Extent.
	No.	Acres.	£	£	No.	Acres.
1833 to 1843	2,693	267,373	142,758	Combined with Civil Engineer's Dept.	8,893	371,397
1844	71	7,703	18,270	—	479	42,027
1845	329	19,450	31,488	—	970	41,364
1846	200	3,590	12,103	4,533	206	4,239
1847	180	4,508	6,496	4,785	101	2,210
1848	88	2,761	4,672	4,711	85	4,977
1849	82	786	2,265	7,368	141	3,227
1850	118	2,962	2,603	4,360	71	6,319
1851	95	939	1,695	3,785	108	1,088
1852	48	1,848	2,479	4,159	144	1,859
1853	53	2,200	3,324	4,510	47	2,126
1854	87	8,209	9,927	4,725	68	3,555
1855	57	7,286	16,410	4,720	68	5,475
1856	183	11,656	22,805	8,450	91	11,786
1857	493	19,795	37,027	11,365	188	14,494
1858	873	15,752	33,425	18,051	340	14,323
1859	2,000	23,447	38,589	24,358	906	14,931
1860	3,704	33,660	51,628	28,081	2,369	34,865
1861	5,987	28,329	44,166	22,595	2,438	30,535
1862	3,572	25,302	45,300	17,883	2,540	21,558
1863	1,663	27,990	72,808	17,606	2,053	31,212
1864	3,542	34,122	76,567	17,458	2,670	42,262
1865	4,609	41,150	68,276	17,274	2,002	28,960
1866	8,553	45,546	72,021	19,307	2,473	46,369
1867	7,284	44,019	45,257	23,094	2,779	26,178
1868	5,832	27,358	38,514	24,974	2,999	23,753
1869	6,321	37,369	57,964	25,820	3,043	22,305
1870	6,074	31,781	57,226	25,146	2,771	22,700
1871	5,609	40,853	70,580	26,099	3,555	32,144
			Change of Rs.	*Currency.*		
1872	5,223	47,445	695,626	259,164	5,854	59,046
1873	4,973	54,541	1,030,887	274,379	4,760	55,588
1874	5,940	41,429	1,084,835	275,562	4,896	36,361
1875	4,349	54,274	652,033	287,467	4,426	62,495
1876	3,819	38,052	1,171,216	302,038	3,237	35,100
1877	5,184	34,164	1,485,702	353,318	3,470	31,610
1878	3,544	30,976	1,335,132	370,385	3,130	35,465
1879	4,282	26,742	725,000	367,263	3,077	27,496
1880	4,878	31,619	651,862	385,841	3,339	34,542
1881	6,286	26,818	434,663	374,181	3,706	21,716
1882	5,200	22,446	351,975	373,087	4,144	22,299
1883	6,060	25,099	330,811	355,878	3,225	19,355
1884	4,236	21,943	416,849	356,376	3,973	16,160
1885	3,504	22,085	381,824	369,479	3,840	28,117
1886	3,687	20,460	395,881	375,871	3,301	18,821
1887	3,070	17,780	330,164	388,703	3,247	20,944
1888	4,197	21,643	422,064	386,940	3,399	19,971
1889	3,097	12,434	262,903	390,353	3,585	20,857
1890	3,268	12,713	231,999	406,272	3,141	14,989
1891	2,591	15,391	308,738	422,740	2,681	13,888
1892	2,794	16,576	450,616	450,938	2,466	16,081
1893	3,174	12,158½	378,429	438,119	2,874	18,835
1894	2,887	15,461	444,749	479,441	3,022	16,686
1895	3,980	17,027	499,505	472,403	3,699	19,289
1896	3,269	14,172	494,148	447,674	3,856	19,338
1897	4,383	22,446	530,452	480,281	2,516	21,698
1898	4,721	20,538	596,679½	567,613½	4,132	23,762
1899	6,354	24,816½	818,723	608,758	5,150	23,971
1900	6,960	35,906	721,833	639,798	5,236	20,705

G.—Return of Applications for 1900.

Province.	Outstanding on December 31, 1899. Actual.	Applications Received in 1900.	Dealt with in 1900.	Outstanding on December 31, 1900.
Western ...	208	210	266	152
Central ...	52	50	54	48
Northern ...	39	183	79	143
Southern ...	599*	364	579	384
Eastern ...	194	211	123	282
North-Western ...	58	47	30	75
North-Central ...	218*	163	157	224
Uva ...	23	58	29	52
Sabaragamuwa ...	45	27	43	29
Total ...	1,436	1,313	1,360	1,389

* The discrepancies shown in Southern Province and North-Central Province, between actual outstandings at end of 1899 and those reported, are mainly due to questions standing in old registers which escaped enumeration.

H.—Return of Special Questions for 1900.

Province.	Outstanding on December 31, 1899. Actual.	Special Questions Received in 1900.	Dealt with in 1900.	Outstanding on December 31, 1900.
Western ...	427 ...	139 ...	339 ...	227
Central ...	36 ...	73 ...	64 ...	45
Northern ...	6 ...	29 ...	21 ...	14
Southern ...	718* ...	187 ...	371 ...	534
Eastern ...	101 ...	21 ...	86 ...	36
North-Western ...	91 ...	236 ...	37 ...	290
North-Central ...	21* ...	37 ...	33 ...	25
Uva	43 ...	66 ...	29 ...	80
Sabaragamuwa ...	94 ...	48 ...	64 ...	78
Total ...	1,537	836	1,044	1,329

* The heavy descrepancies shown in Southern Province and North-Central Province, beeween actual outstandings at end of 1899 and those reported, are mainly due to questions standing in old registers which escaped enumeration.

I.—Applications from the Public and the Government Agents, Surveyed in 1900.

Province.	No. of Lots.	Area.	Cost.	Rate per Acre.	Average Extent of Lots.
		A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.
Western	1,632	3,033 3 31	25,048 35	8 25	1 3 17
Central	461	1,246 0 20	9,600 4	7 70	2 2 32
Southern	2,943	5,565 3 35	31,516 45	566	1 3 22
Eastern	587	1,222 1 37	8,779 31	7 17	2 0 13
North-Western	628	4,692 1 38	12,746 0	2 71	7 1 35
North-Central	452	1,266 1 12	16,437 0	12 98	2 3 8
Uva	241	934 0 0	12,182 81	13 4	3 3 20
Northern	242	1,844 0 22	12,177 4	6 60	7 2 19
Sabaragamuwa	281	996 0 10	12,628 1	12 67	3 2 7
Total ...	7,467	20,801 2 5	141,115 1	6 78	2 3 5

J.—Surveys of all kinds made in 1900.

Nature of Work.	Province.	Number of Lots.	Area.	Cost.	Rate per Acre.	Average extent of Lots.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	
Block Surveys	Western, Central, Southern, Eastern, North-Western, Uva, North-Central, and Sabaragamuwa	7,164	235,039 3 33	152,937 10	0 65	32 3 9	—
Applications from the Public and the Government Agents' Surveys ...	Western, Central, Southern, Eastern, North-Western, North-Central, Uva, Northern, and Sabaragamuwa	7,467	20,801 2 5	141,115 1	6 78	2 3 5	—
Topographical Surveys ...	Eastern, Uva, and North-Central ...	—	2,628,487 0 0	96,616 5	—	—	—
Railway Surveys	Western, Sabaragamuwa, North-Western, and Northern	2,232	732 3 30	24,326 31	—	—	Northern, Kelani Valley, Mount Lavinia, and Uda Pussellawa Railway Surveys.
Town Surveys	Central and Western	—	—	4,989 29	—	—	Nuwara Eliya and Colombo towns Surveys.
Miscellaneous Works	Eastern, Western, Central, Southern, Uva, North-Western, North-Central, and Sabaragamuwa	116	783 2 30	15,858 8	—	—	Defining and re-opening boundaries of title plans, &c., identifying applications, and surveying roads, &c.
Irrigation Surveys	Northern	—	—	1,107 45	—	—	Karachchi irrigation scheme; survey incomplete.
Triangulation, Main and Minor ...	Southern, Uva, North-Western, Sabaragamuwa, Western, and North-Central	—	—	23,128 66	—	—	—
	Total ...	16,979	2,885,845 0 18	460,077 95	—	—	

EXTRACT FROM MR. BLAIR'S REPORT ON THE SURVEY OF THE TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT.

THERE is no real park country anywhere in the block surveyed, and the whole country is covered with jungle varying in height from that of scrub and chena to high forest, the latter being usually forest along the valleys of the larger rivers. The most valuable timbers are ebony, palu, and satinwood, and the Forest Department have been engaged in felling and transporting these from the district for years past. Along the coast there are plantations of cocoanut and palmyrah, but in the inland villages these are very scarce and the only cultivation is paddy, which covers less than one per cent. of the total area.

The most important river in the block is the Yan-oya, which rises near Habarana and flows into the sea 33 miles north of Trincomalee after a course of 65 miles. Though it drains a great area it only flows for four months in a year. At present it runs to the sea without filling a single tank in its course, a singular fact in a river running for miles through a slightly populated country between Habarana and Horuwepotana. It is very evident that such was not always the case. Fifteen miles from its source its waters were retained by a bund over a mile long, forming the Hurulla tank near Yakalla, now breached and abandoned. This appears to have been the only tank filled directly by the river, but many tanks along its banks must have been filled from it by artificial channels. At several places along its course ancient anicuts of solid masonry were found, some in ruins, but once, where the river has made a new bed for itself round the anicut, the latter is left in almost perfect repair. An endeavour was made to trace out the channels which must have started at those anicuts, but with indifferent success. Either the earthworks were small or they may be very ancient, but only a few chains of any of these were found.

Mr. Wickwar in his report on 1898's surveys gave a detailed account of the anicuts he discovered on this river below Horuwepotana. The only other stream in the block worthy of remark is the Pankulam-oya or Kal-aru, which rises in the hills north and west of Kanthalai in two great tributaries, viz., the Nelu-oya and the Mora-oya, which join above Pankulam, where it is called the Pankulam-oya, which flows into the sea 22 miles north of Trincomalee near Kuchchaveli, where it is called the Kal-aru.

As in the case of the Yan-oya, not a single field is cultivated by the water of this stream, yet there are 112 breached tanks in its basin. One of the largest of these on the Nelu-oya, the Mahadiulwewa, held a head of water of about 25 feet. Its bund is partly artificial and partly a low ridge, while a Bisakotuwa in fair repair was found at its sluice, whence a Yodi-ela issued, and this was traced for about a mile. It must have been an important channel conveying a large volume of water. On the other tributary, the Mora-oya, there were four tanks of some importance.

(a) The Morawewa with a 30 feet bund 20 chains long joining a low ridge at either end It has only one breach in it, but it is a large one of about 4 chains.

(b) Four miles further up with a bund fully a mile long extending to the watershed on the east, so that when full its waters could have been diverted into the Palampodd-aru at its source and thence to Tampalakamam bay.

(c) At this tank the river again divides into two, and on each of its branches there is a large tank, one the Galmetianawewa;

(d) And the other, nameless, both of which, besides irrigating the land below them, must have held a reserve supply for the lower tanks.

All these tanks are situated (like Kanthalai, Vendarasan, and Paravippancham, to which I shall allude later on) within the great uninhabited block of 300 square miles between the roads from Trincomalee to Anuradhapura and Dambulla. If it is decided ever to irrigate the lands along the coast between Nilaveli and Kuchchaveli, keeping the uninhabited block always as a forest reserve, then the restoration of Morawewa and Mahadiulwewa is well worthy of consideration. The Morawewa with its short bund between two hills could be easily repaired and enlarged to retain the waters of a drainage area of 23,000 acres, and it would spill into Pankulam tank, which I believe was once so supplied, for its drainage area is small and its position near the watershed is such that water could be taken from it eastwards into Nilaveli lake or westwards back into the Pankulam-oya, as it does now.

By restoring the Mahadiulwewa on the Nelu-oya, repairing the two breaches in the bund, and raising it if necessary, the waters of a drainage area of 36,000 acres would be held on. Thus the restoration of these two tanks would give a water supply for irrigation from 92 square miles of catchment area, or 25 per cent. greater than that of Kanthalai.

Kanthalai tank, 25 miles from Trincomalee, and submerging now at spill level an area of 3,700 acres, is the terminus of the great Elahera channel which was described in my report on surveys in 1898. The waters of the Ambanganga, 25 miles north-east of Matale, were formerly conveyed for 53 miles along this channel to swell the waters of Kanthalai, which now depends upon its own catchment area of 73 square miles for its sole supply. It is strange that Kanthalai was surveyed and contoured many years ago by the Public Works Department, and yet neither its flood spill nor normal spill nor one of its bunds was found. These have now all been discovered and located, besides an ingenious scheme by which the head waters of the Nelu-oya, in a different basin altogether, were diverted into this great tank.

The bund of the Mahawewa (now breached) at Anaiviluntan held the waters of the Nelu-oya, and from the spill of this a channel led the water for 1½ mile, after which it fell naturally into Kanthalai. By this means nearly 9,000 acres were added to the catchment area of Kanthalai, and if its waters become insufficient to irrigate the land between it and the sea the restoration of this work—an easy one compared with the result obtained—will be worth considering; for, besides increasing Kanthalai water between 20 and 25 per cent., it will afford another tank to the inhabitants of Anaiviluntan, who have already cultivated more land than their present tank can irrigate.

The ancient flood spill of Kanthalai has now been located at the 85th milestone on the road to Trincomalee. The present spill at the 86th milestone is 12 or 15 feet lower than the ancient one, and is really through a breach in one of the short bunds of Kanthalai which has been brought to light by this survey.

There are two sluices on Kanthalai. One, a high level one, is the starting point of the Barber channel, which after two miles irrigates now about 158 acres. From the other, the main sluice, flows the Per-aru, which, after irrigating 180 acres immediately below the tanks, flows to Kiniyai near

Tampalakam bay and there irrigates 1,740 acres, so that Kanthalai now irrigates 2,120 acres, and the day is not far distant when the extension scheme I have described above will require to be restored.

If the spill level of Kanthalai were to be raised to its former height another scheme, at present inoperative, becomes effective. The water would then rise till it was four to eight feet deep at the "woman's bund" on the north end of the tank and at the west end of this; then it would leave the tank, and following a channel for 30 chains it would flow into Vendarasankulam. There is no doubt that this tank, which even now covers 420 acres and has a drainage area of only 1,900 acres, was used as a reservoir to hold the water which poured out of the north spill of Kanthalai in the rainy season.

The bund of Vendarasan tank is in good repair and only the sluice requires to be rebuilt. It would then hold a head of water of about 15 feet, and I do not think the scheme ends here. It is remarkable that there is no spill to be found on Vendarasan bund, and I believe that when its waters rose to within about 8 feet of the top of the bund it would spill to the north-east and flow into Paravippanchankulam 2½ miles distant. I cannot be certain of this, but a line of levels would settle the question.

Paravippanchan itself, apart from its possible connection with Kanthalai, is a tank with great possibilities. Its drainage area is about 3,400 acres and its bund of only 20 chains (now breached by the Paravippanchan-aru) blocks a gorge in a ridge of hills, and by restoring and raising this the capacity of the tank could be increased immensely. Its waters would then form a valuable supplement to those of the Per-aru from Kanthalai in irrigating the fields of Kiniyai."

EXTRACT FROM MR. HALLILEY'S REPORT ON THE TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS IN THE EASTERN PROVINCE AND UVA.

Irrigation.—The most important tank in the block is the Rugam tank: it is too well known to require description here.

Watawalakandia No. 1.—This is a breached tank and lies about 8 miles north-east of the Kohodi resthouse. The bund is about 50 feet high and has two breaches in it. The Madura-oya flows through one, and there are no signs of any sluices or spills.

Watawalakandia No. 2.—This tank is situated about 8 miles south of Maha-oya; the bund is about 60 feet high and about 30 feet wide at the crest. A peculiarity about it is that the stone revetment on the up-stream side of the bund has been carried right up to the crest, probably because it was contemplated to raise the height afterwards. The bund is not very long, being a little over half a mile in length, terminating at the high ground on either side of the Rambakkan-oya, which probably was intended to form part of the bund. The Rambakkan-oya flows through the breach in the bund, and this tank was probably meant to store up its water, as it is not a perennial stream.

A sluice culvert 371 feet long made of huge monoliths lies about a quarter of a mile north of the bund, and appears in no way to be connected to it; the reason of its position can only be a matter of conjecture, the most likely explanation being that it was put there for the purpose of fitting the stones together before finally placing it in position in the bund.

It does not appear as if this tank could have irrigated much land immediately below it, as the country there is undulating, and it is probably connected to some scheme for storing up water to irrigate lands near the lower reaches of the Maha-oya (into which the Rambakkan-oya falls) during the dry season.

Mahakandiawewa.—This tank is also known as Kandakattikulam among the Tamils of the Eastern Province. The bund is formed by embankments between a chain of small hills; there are several breaches in the bund, through the principal of which the Andela-oya and the Dambe-ela flow, and the tank apparently received its supply from these two streams. This tank is said to have been the second largest in the Island.

Horaborawewa.—This tank has been restored and is too well known to need description.

The above are all the principal tanks in the block; besides these there are a large number of small tanks, none of which have anything out of the common about them.

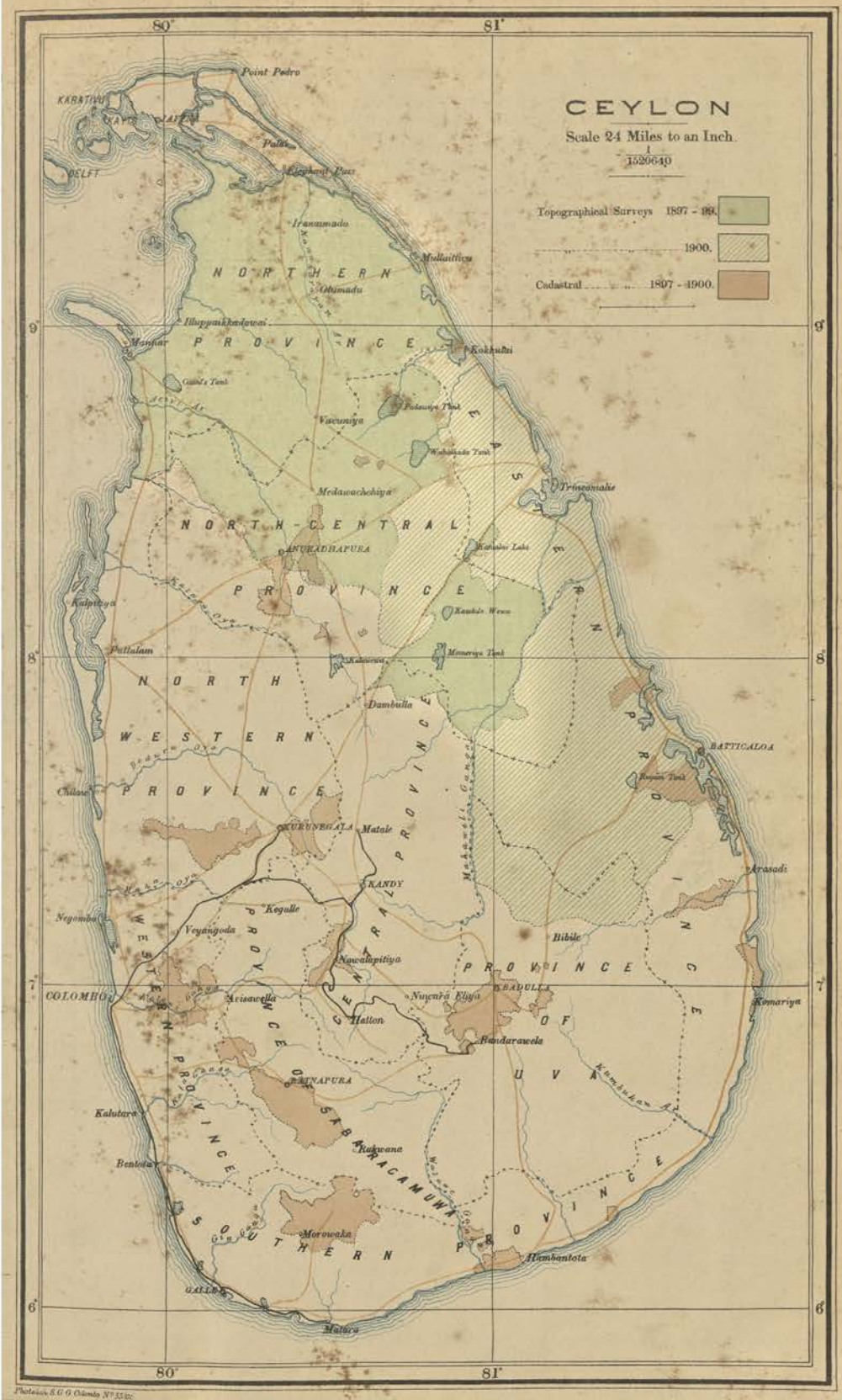
Hills and Hill-sketching.—A great feature in my block this year is the hills. These varied from small isolated mounds to vast ranges and mountain chains piled up one behind the other. The hills lay thickest towards the south-east corner of the block, and the sketching in of them gave endless trouble. First there was the difficulty of not being able to identify the hills from different points of view; what looked like a range from one point was seen to consist of scattered isolated hills from another, but this difficulty gradually disappeared as a better knowledge of the country was obtained. Then there was the difficulty of getting suitable points to sketch from; nothing could be seen from the plains owing to the dense jungle, so it was necessary to erect stages on the tops of the highest trees. And wherever a hill top was selected to sketch from there was always heavy clearing to be done before a view could be obtained; also there was great difficulty experienced in going from hill to hill, guides being almost unprocurable in this wild and unexplored part of the Island; the result being that the parties sent ahead to clear either lost their way in the forest and returned at the end of a week without accomplishing their object, or mistook the peak and cleared on the wrong hill. During the dry months operations were much impeded by the country being covered by a dense haze that completely hid hills five miles or so off.

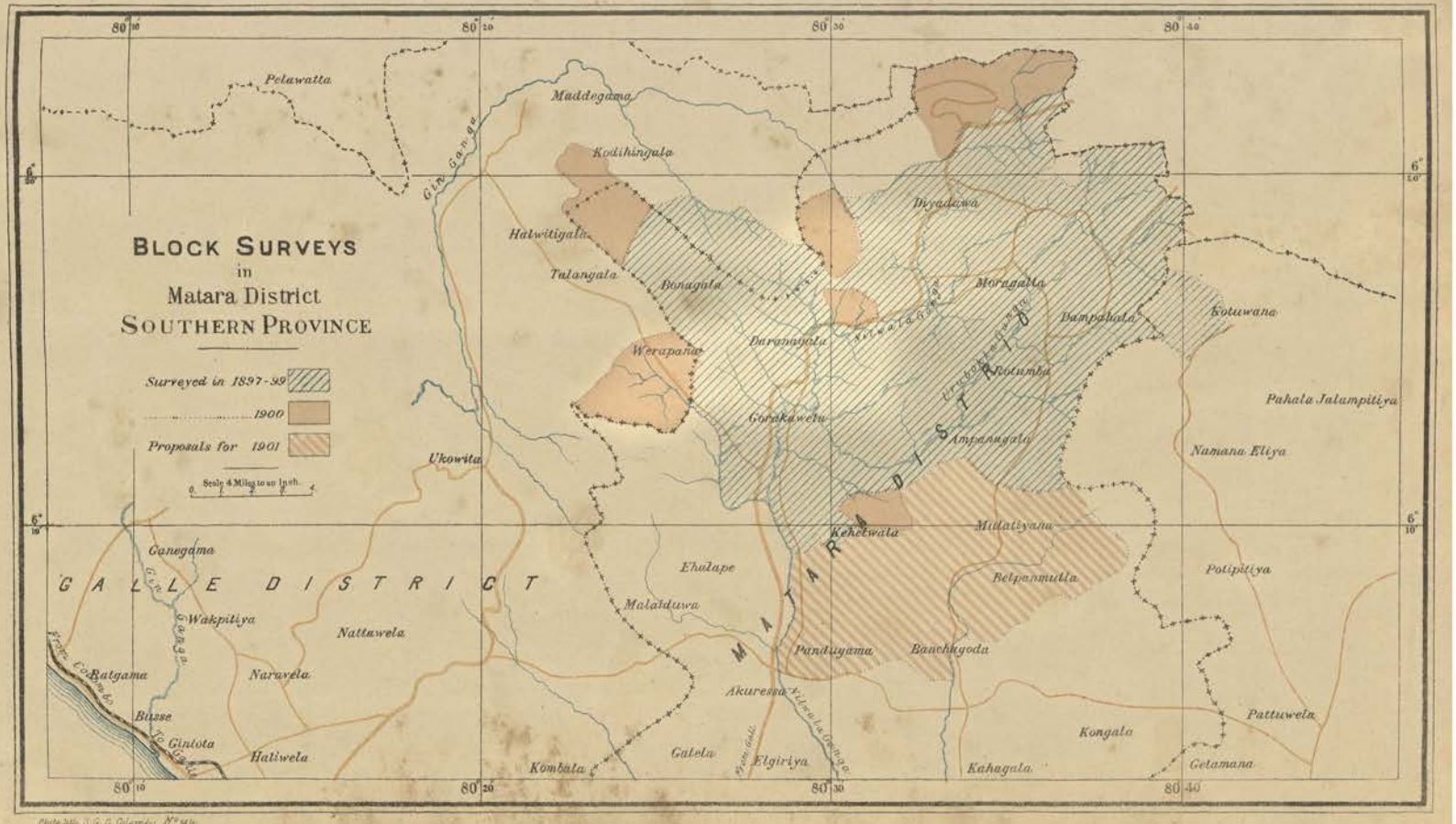
Hot Springs.—A peculiarity about the country in which I worked this year was the number of hot and mineral water springs in it, there being four hot and eight mineral springs. The temperatures of the former vary from about boiling point to just a preceptible warmth.

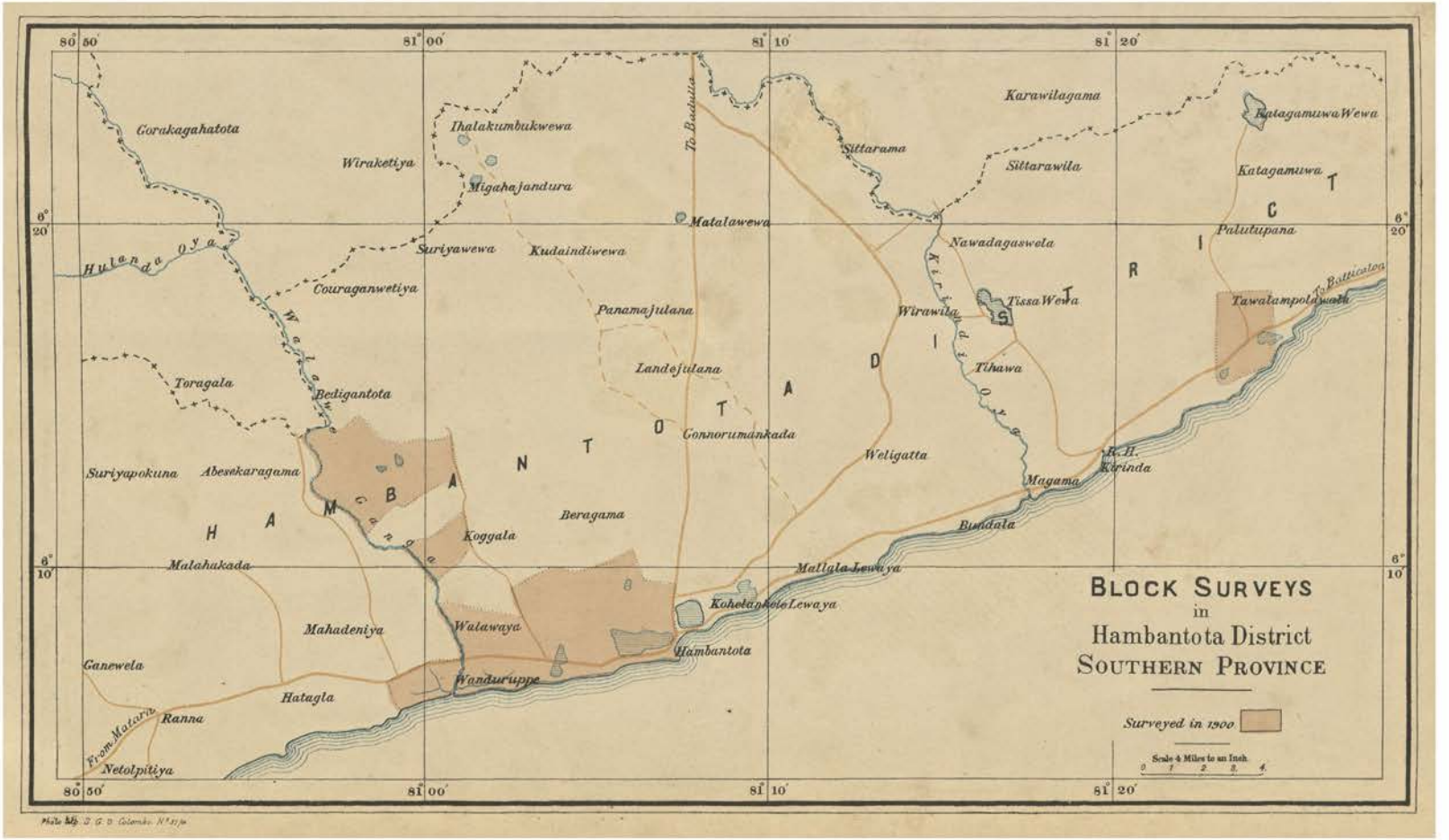
Archæology.—Numerous ruins of old stone buildings, rows of stone pillars, flights of steps, and tumbled-down dagobas, &c., were found during the progress of the surveys, but there is nothing extraordinary about them to deserve mention. The site of an ancient town was discovered on top of Newaragala (close to Maha-oya) where a magnificent "pokkana," 50′ × 80′ × 5′, cut into the solid rock on top of the hill, was found. It is in a state of perfect preservation and is full of beautiful fresh water. Besides this there are hundreds of small pokkanas built in every hollow on the ground, and a large cave with a Pali inscription over it. The most noteworthy feature about the place is the road. From the bottom of the hills to the top it has evidently been properly traced, as it is all one gradient the whole way and zig-zigs up the cliff; in places where the ground is rocky and precipitous the road

runs along a stone retaining wall, and in other places along a viaduct, the stone work consisting of large blocks of wedged stone fitted together. In places on this road, close to the top of the hill, there are ruins of what appear to have been gates and guard houses. This road, although it is now overgrown with forest and very much out of repair, is still rideable, and is the only path up to the hill, there being no other way of getting up, as all the other sides consist of perpendicular rocks forming a natural fortification, inaccessible on three sides even to monkeys; and in all probability this place was some sort of a stronghold and this rock, although it had no water on the top, was chosen for the purpose owing to its facilities for defence.

The "Kalugal Bemma."—This is a curious relic of a byegone civillization; it probably was a road and consists of an embankment covered over with large round water-worn stones. It runs from Watawalakandia on the Madura-oya past Kallodi, Marangala, and Bullupitia to near Nilgala, where it crosses the Gal-oya and continues south for a short distance. If it is not a road, it is probably part of some gigantic irrigation work, as in places the embankment rises to a tremendous height, which would not have been necessary had it been a viaduct, as the country is not subject to floods.


CEYLON
Scale 24 Miles to an Inch.
1/1520640
Topographical Surveys 1897 - 99.
1900.
Cadastral 1897 - 1900.
80°
81°
9°
8°
7°
6°
Point Pedro
KARATIVU
KAYTS
JAFFNA
DELFT
Palai
Elephant Pass
Iranaimadu
Mullaitivu
NORTHERN PROVINCE
Otumadu
Illuppaikkadawai
Mannar
Kokkulai
Vavuniya
Medawachchiya
Trincomalie
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE
ANURADHAPURA
Kalpitiya
Puttalam
Kalaiwani
Dambulla
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE
Chilaw
KURUNEGALA
Matale
KANDY
Kegalle
Negombo
Veyangoda
Nawalapitiya
COLOMBO
Avisawella
Hatton
Nuwara Eliya
BADULLA
Bandarawela
Bibile
BATTICALOA
Arasadi
Komariya
EASTERN PROVINCE
CENTRAL PROVINCE
PROVINCE OF UVA
WESTERN PROVINCE
PROVINCE OF SABARACAMUWA
RATNAPURA
Kalutara
Bentota
Rakwana
SOUTHERN PROVINCE
Morowaka
Hambantota
GALLE
Matara
Photo-lith. S.G.O. Colombo No. 55 &c.


BLOCK SURVEYS
in
Matara District
SOUTHERN PROVINCE
Surveyed in 1897-99
1900
Proposals for 1901
Scale 4 Miles to an Inch
0 1 2 3 4
80° 10
80° 20
80° 30
80° 40
6° 20
6° 10
Pelawatta
Maddegama
Kodihingala
Gin Ganga
Halwitigala
Talangala
Bonagala
Diyadawa
Moragalla
Dampahala
Kotuwana
Nilwala Ganga
Darapagala
Werapana
Rotumba
Gorakawela
Ampanagala
Pahala Jalampitiya
Namana Eliya
Ukowita
MATARA DISTRICT
Kehetwala
Mulatiyana
Ganegama
GALLE DISTRICT
Ehalape
Belpanmulla
Potipitiya
Malalduwa
Wakpitiya
Nattawela
Pandugama
Banchagoda
Ratgama
Naravela
Akuressa
Busse
Gintota
Haliwela
Kombala
Galela
Elgiriya
Kongala
Pattuwela
Kahagala
Getamana
From Colombo
To Galle


BLOCK SURVEYS
in
Hambantota District
SOUTHERN PROVINCE
Surveyed in 1900
Scale 4 Miles to an Inch
0 1 2 3 4
80° 50′
81° 00′
81° 10′
81° 20′
6° 20′
6° 10′
HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT
Gorakagahatota
Wiraketiya
Ihalakumbukwewa
Migahajandura
Suriyawewa
Kudaindiwewa
Couraganwetiya
Hulanda Oya
Walawe Ganga
Toragala
Bedigantota
Suriyapokuna
Abesekaragama
Malahakada
Mahadeniya
Ganewela
Hatagla
Ranna
From Matara
Netolpitiya
Walawaya
Wanduruppe
Koggala
Beragama
Panamajulana
Landejulana
Connorumankada
Matalawewa
To Badulla
Sittarama
Karawilagama
Sittarawila
Nawadagaswela
Wirawila
Kirindi Oya
Tissa Wewa
Tihawa
Weligatta
Magama
R.H. Kirinda
Bundala
Mallala Lewaya
Kohelankele Lewaya
Hambantota
Katagamuwa Wewa
Katagamuwa
Palutupana
Tawalampolawala
To Batticaloa

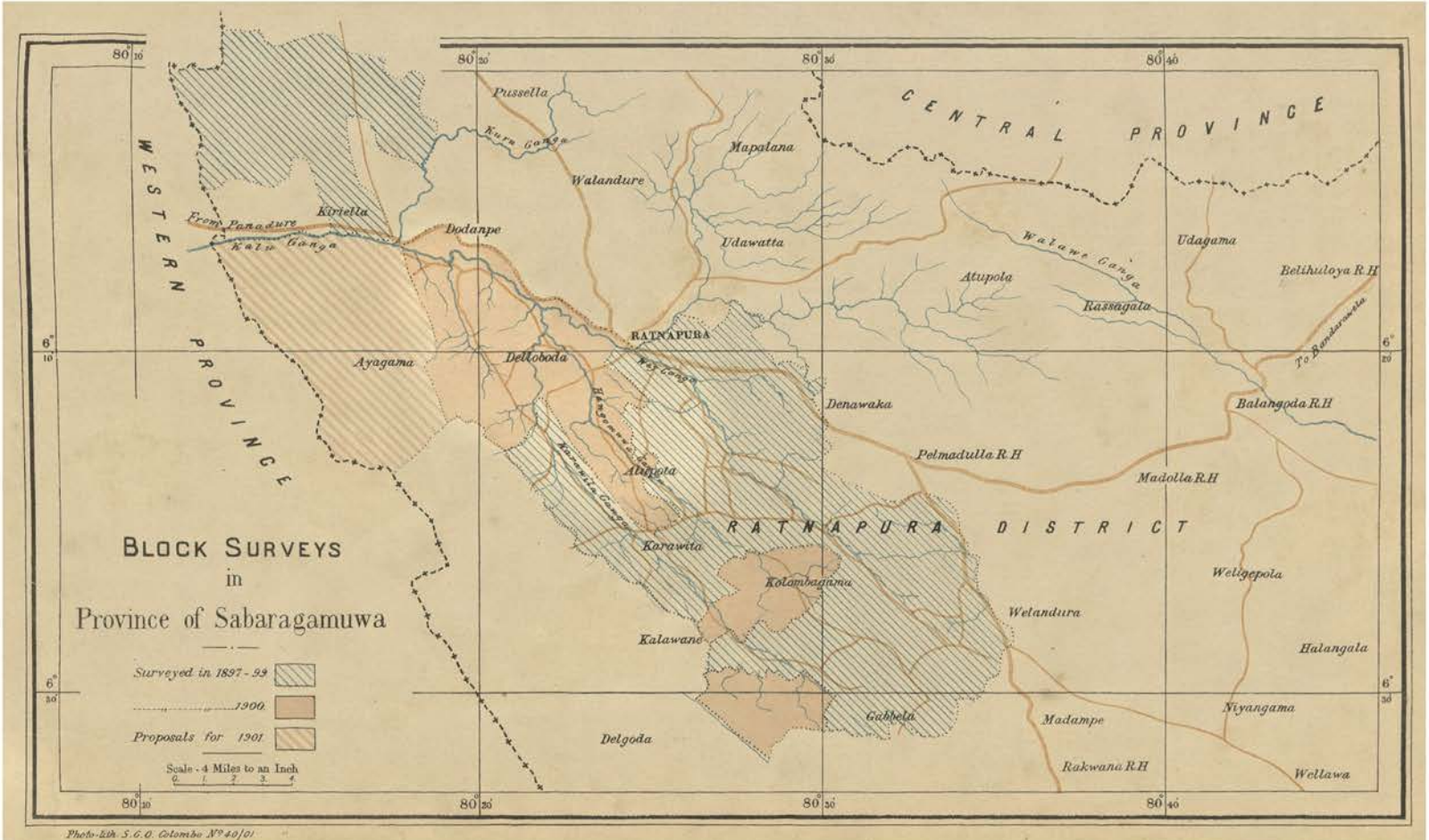
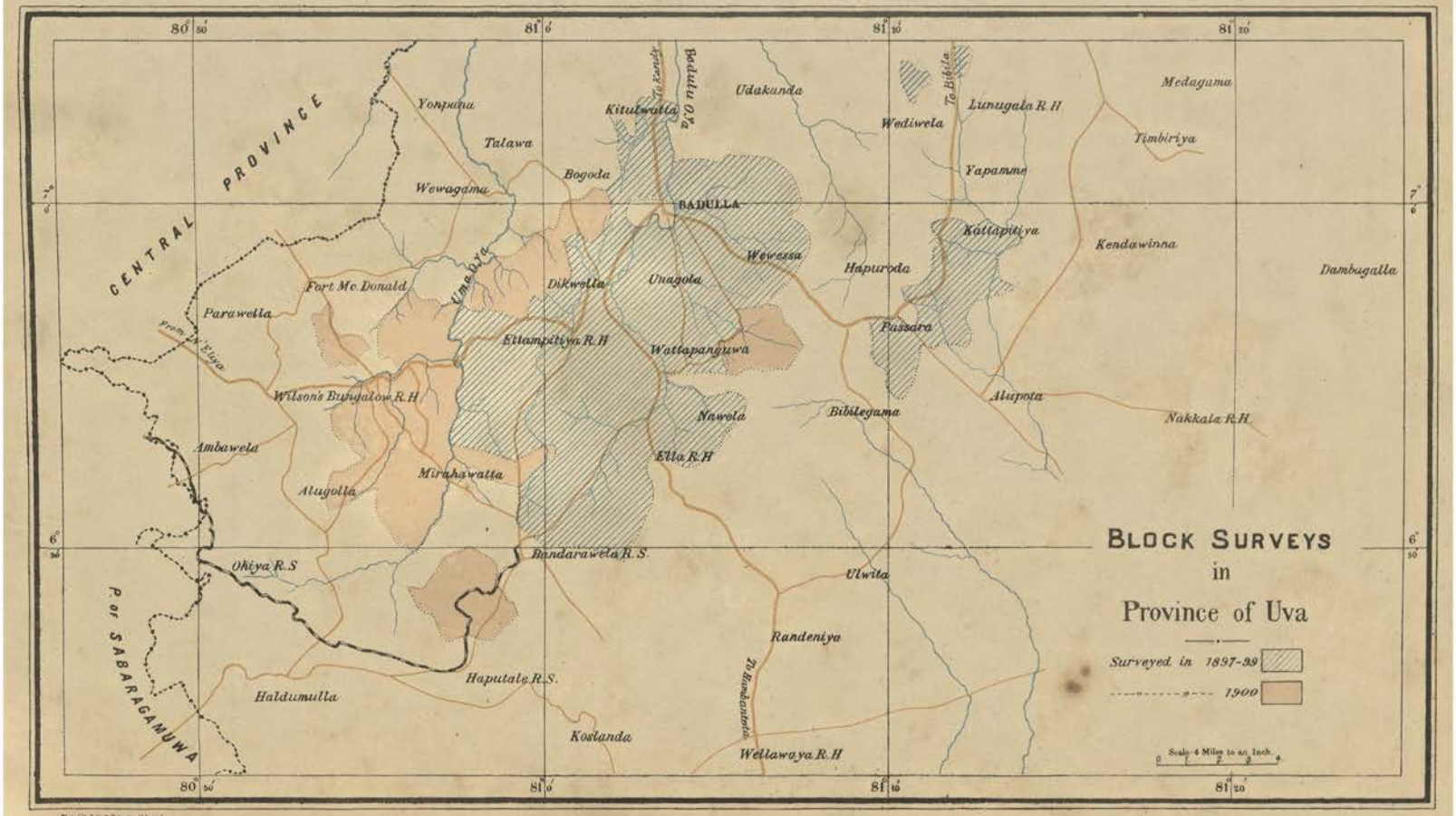
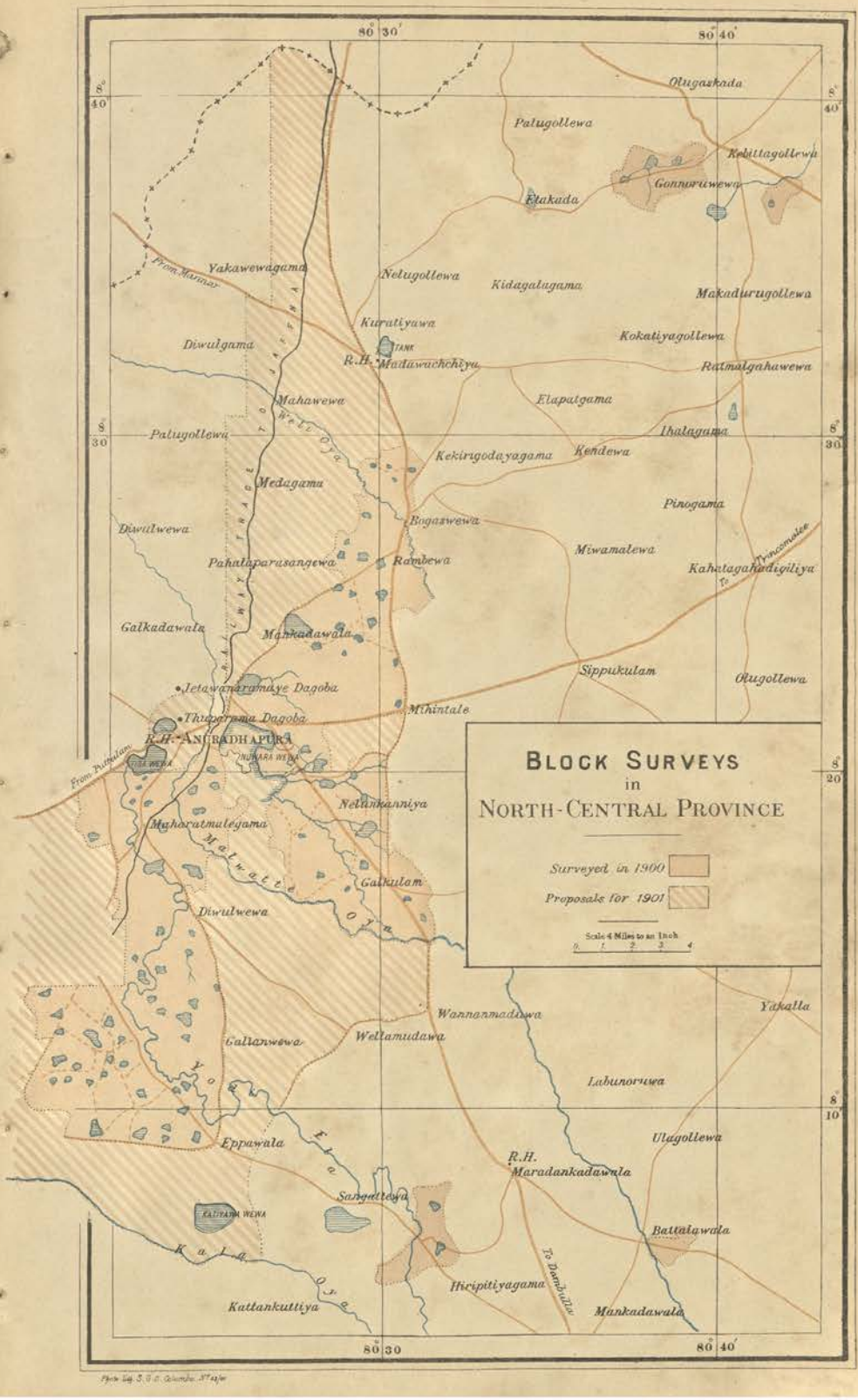
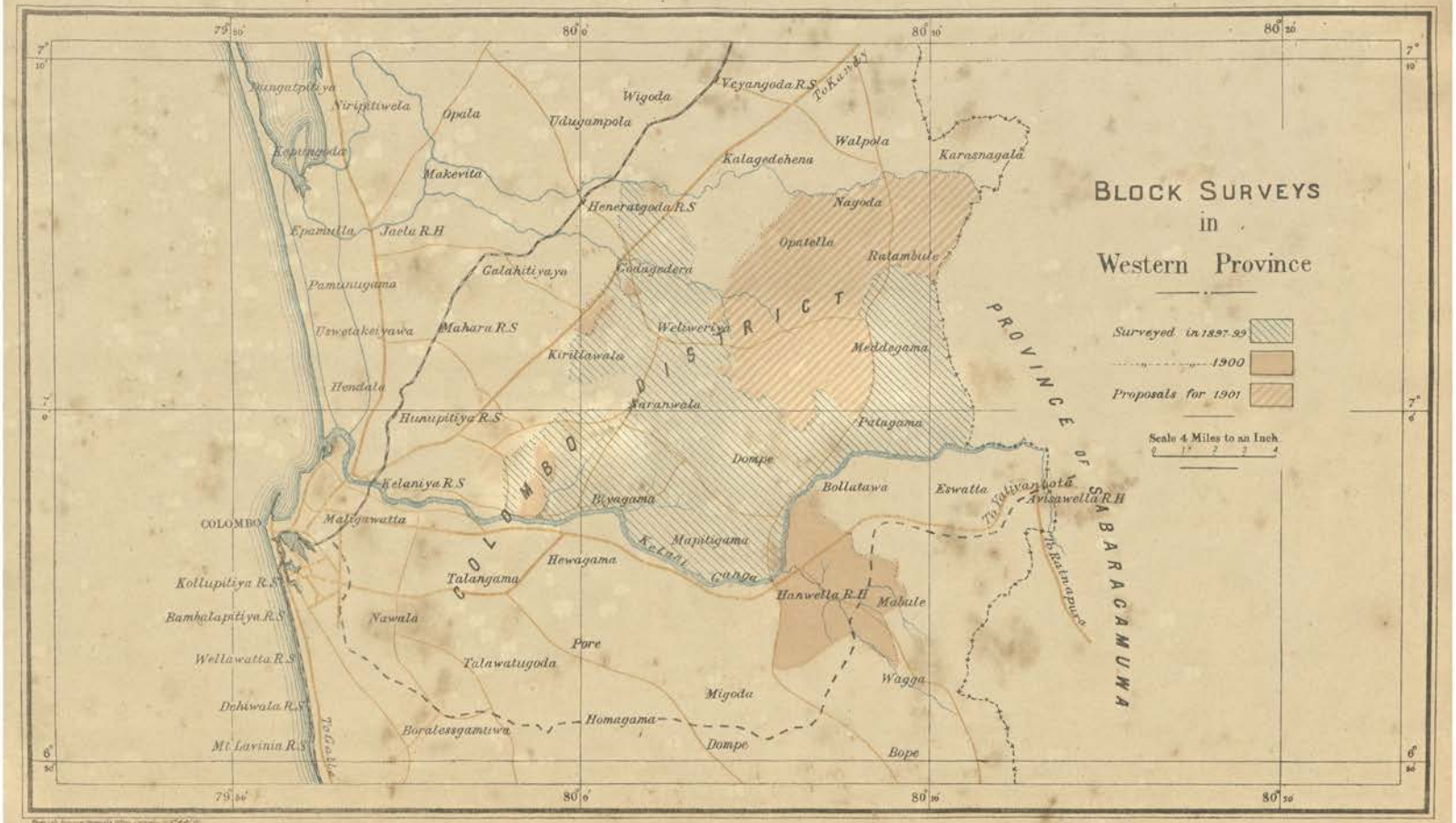
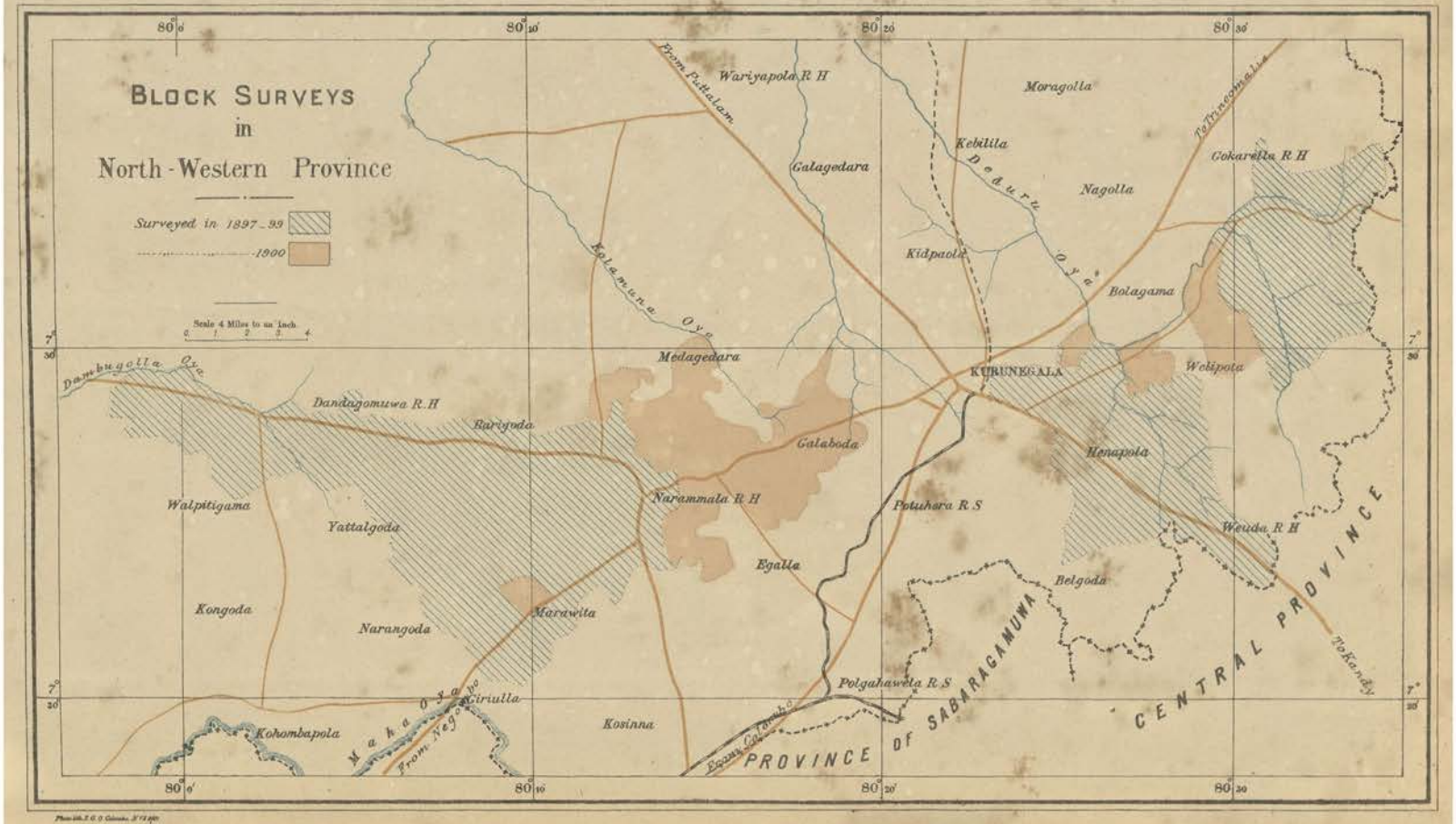


Photo-Lith. S.G.O. Colombo No 40/01

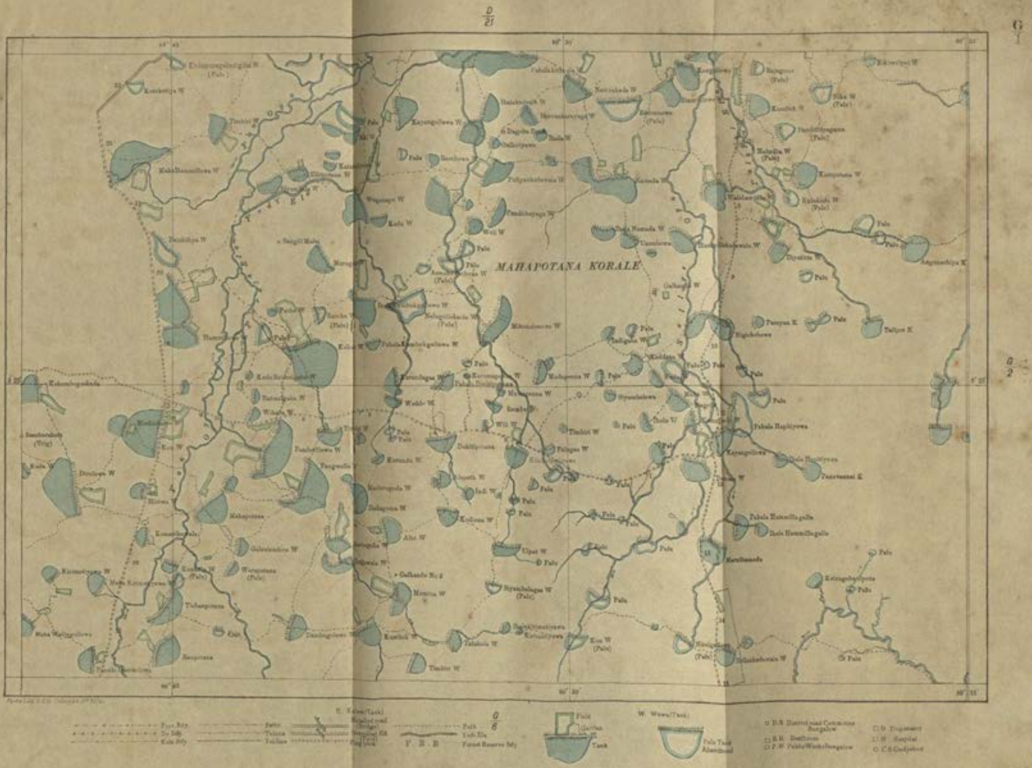

BLOCK SURVEYS
in
Province of Uva
Surveyed in 1897-99
1900
Scale 4 Miles to an Inch.
CENTRAL PROVINCE
P. of SABARAGAMUWA
BADULLA
Yonpana
Talawa
Wewagama
Bogoda
Kitulwatta
To Kandy
Badulu O.Ya
Udakanda
Wediwela
To Bibila
Lunugala R.H
Medagama
Timbiriya
Yapamme
Kattapitiya
Kendawinna
Dambagalla
Wewessa
Hapuroda
Passara
Dikwella
Unagola
Fort Mc Donald
Parawella
From N. Eliya
Ellampitiya R.H
Wattapanguwa
Wilson's Bungalow R.H
Nawela
Bibilegama
Alupota
Nakkala R.H
Ambawela
Ella R.H
Mirahawatta
Alugolla
Ohiya R.S
Bandarawela R.S
Ulwita
Randeniya
To Hambantota
Haputale R.S.
Haldumulla
Koslanda
Wellawaya R.H
80° 50'
81° 0'
81° 10'
81° 20'
7° 0'
6° 50'


BLOCK SURVEYS
in
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE
Surveyed in 1900
Proposals for 1901
Scale 4 Miles to an Inch
0 1 2 3 4
80° 30′
80° 40′
8° 40′
8° 30′
8° 20′
8° 10′
Olugaskada
Palugollewa
Kebittagollewa
Gonnoruwewa
Etakada
Yakawewagama
From Mannar
Nelugollewa
Kidagalagama
Makadurugollewa
Kuratiyawa
TANK
Kokatiyagollewa
Diwulgama
R.H. Madawachchiya
Ratmalgahawewa
Mahawewa
Elapatgama
Palugollewa
Ihalagama
Kekirigodayagama
Kendewa
Medagama
Pinogama
Diwulwewa
Bogaswewa
Miwamalewa
Pahalaparasangewa
Rambewa
Kahatagahadigiliya
To Trincomalee
Galkadawala
Mankadawala
Sippukulam
Olugollewa
Jetawanaramaye Dagoba
Mihintale
Thuparama Dagoba
R.H. ANURADHAPURA
From Puttalam
Nelunkanniya
Maharatmalegama
Malwatte Oya
Galkulam
Diwulwewa
Wannanmaduwa
Yakalla
Gallanwewa
Wellamudawa
Labunoruwa
Eppawala
Ulagollewa
R.H. Maradankadawala
Sangattewa
KALIYAWA WEWA
Battalawala
Kala Oya
To Dambulla
Hiripitiyagama
Kattankuttiya
Mankadawala


BLOCK SURVEYS
in
Western Province
Surveyed in 1897-99
1900
Proposals for 1901
Scale 4 Miles to an Inch
PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA
COLOMBO DISTRICT
COLOMBO
Dungatpitiya
Niripitiwela
Opala
Udugampola
Wigoda
Veyangoda R.S
To Kandy
Walpola
Karasnagala
Kalagedehena
Makevita
Heneratgoda R.S
Nagoda
Epamulla
Jaela R.H
Opatella
Ratambule
Galahitiyaya
Godagedera
Pamunugama
Uswetakeiyawa
Mahara R.S
Weliweriya
Meddegama
Kirillawala
Hendala
Saranwala
Hunupitiya R.S
Patagama
Dompe
Kelaniya R.S
Bollatawa
Eswatta
To Yatiyantota
Avisawella R.H
Biyagama
Maligawatta
Mapitigama
Kelani Ganga
Hewagama
Talangama
Kollupitiya R.S
Hanwella R.H
Mabule
To Ratnapura
Bambalapitiya R.S
Nawala
Pore
Wellawatta R.S
Talawatugoda
Wagga
Migoda
Dehiwala R.S
Homagama
Boralessgamuwa
Mt. Lavinia R.S
To Galle
Dompe
Bope
79° 50'
80° 0'
80° 10'
80° 20'
7° 10'
7° 0'
6° 50'


BLOCK SURVEYS
in
North-Western Province
Surveyed in 1897-99
1900
Scale 4 Miles to an Inch
0 1 2 3 4
80° 0'
80° 10'
80° 20'
80° 30'
7° 30'
7° 20'
From Puttalam
Wariyapola R H
Moragolla
Kebilila
Galagedara
Dedurn Oya
Nagolla
To Trincomalee
Gokarella R H
Kidpaola
Kolamuna Oya
Bolagama
Medagedara
KURUNEGALA
Welipota
Dambugolla Oya
Dandagomuwa R.H
Barigoda
Galaboda
Henapola
Walpitigama
Narammala R H
Potuhera R S
Yattalgoda
Weuda R H
Egalla
Belgoda
Kongoda
Narangoda
Marawita
CENTRAL PROVINCE
To Kandy
Polgahawela R S
Giriulla
Maha Oya
From Negombo
Kosinna
Kohombapola
Egam Colombo
PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA

Scale of One Inch to a Mile.



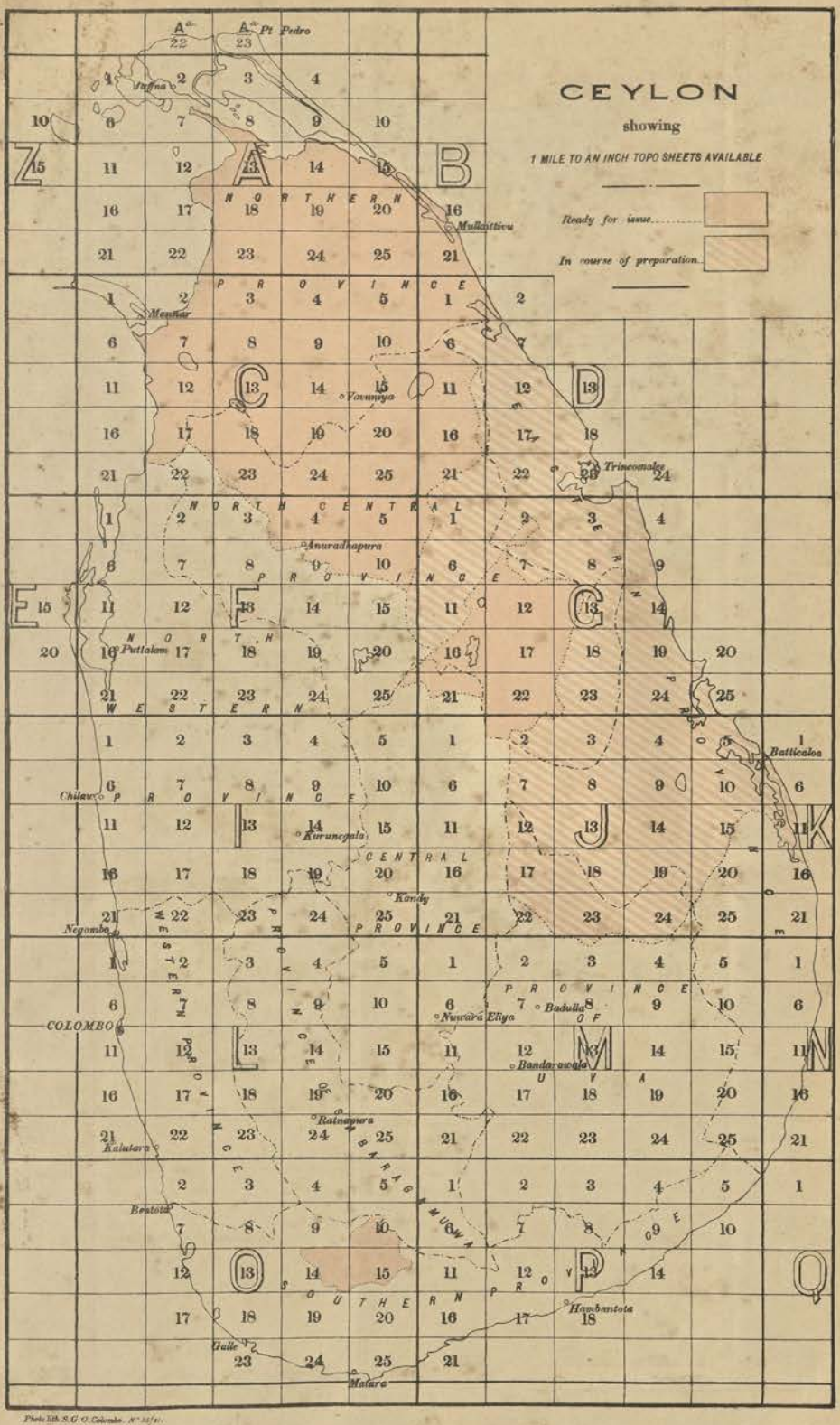
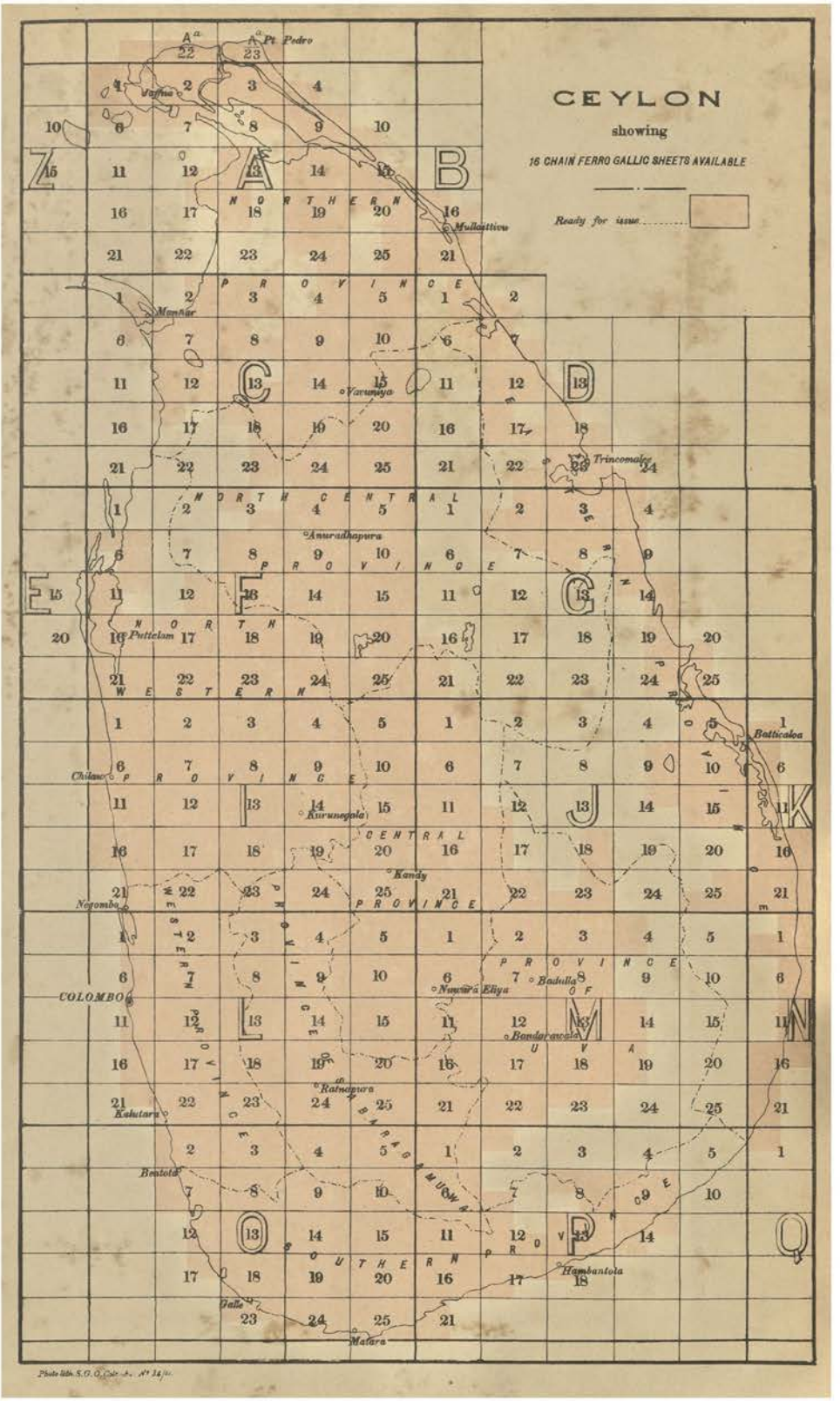


Photo lith. S.G.O. Colombo. N° 55/51.


CEYLON
showing
16 CHAIN FERRO GALLIC SHEETS AVAILABLE
Ready for issue
Pt. Pedro
Jaffna
Mullaittivu
Mannar
Vavuniya
Trincomalee
Anuradhapura
Puttalam
Batticaloa
Chilaw
Kurunegala
Kandy
Negombo
COLOMBO
Nuwara Eliya
Badulla
Bandarawala
Ratnapura
Kalutara
Beatota
Hambantota
Galle
Matara
NORTHERN PROVINCE
NORTH CENTRAL PROVINCE
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE
CENTRAL PROVINCE
WESTERN PROVINCE
SOUTHERN PROVINCE
EASTERN PROVINCE
SABARAGAMUWA PROVINCE
UVA PROVINCE
Photo lith. S.G.O. Colombo No 34/11

MANNAR DISTRICT

Sketch showing the Tanks filled from the Giant's Tank in the N.E. Monsoon 1900-1901.

IRRIGATION.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF IRRIGATION FOR 1900.

THE Irrigation Department as distinct from the Public Works Department was founded by His Excellency the Governor and commenced its separate existence on the 15th May, 1900.

The staff at that date included the following officers :—

The Director of Irrigation, Mr. H. T. S. Ward.
The Irrigation Assistant, Mr. H. Parker.
The Office Assistant to the Director of Irrigation, Mr. F. J. Tothill.
The Chief Clerk, Mr. G. F. Johnpulle.
And five clerks at the Head Office.

Irrigation Engineers.

Mr. E. W. Cade, Walawe and Kirinde-oya Works.
Mr. J. W. Nunn, Kalawewa Yoda-ela, North-Central Province.
Mr. E. G. Eves, Minneri, North-Central Province.
Mr. S. H. Bower, Sakamam, Eastern Province.
Mr. G. J. O'Brien, Vakaneri, Eastern Province.
Mr. R. F. Morris, Unnichchai, Eastern Province.
Mr. C. D. Watts, Anicuts below Rugama, Eastern Province.

The following Irrigation Engineers were appointed between 15th May and the 31st December, 1900 :—

Mr. E. de Kretser, Kondavaddavan, Eastern Province.
Mr. M. Sanmukam, Kanukkeni, Northern Province.
Mr. N. M. Walker, Giant's Tank, Northern Province.
Mr. J. A. Balfour, Galkulam, North-Central Province.
Mr. L. C. J. Doxat, Galkulam, North-Central Province.
Mr. G. D. Gordon, to succeed Mr. Eves on the latter joining the Public Works Department.
Mr. J. H. W. Park, Madawachchiya, North-Central Province.
Mr. J. H. C. Chute, Madawachchiya, North-Central Province.
Mr. W. Bowden was appointed an Assistant Engineer.
Mr. H. C. Berwick was appointed an Irrigation Surveyor on the North-Western Province Works.
Messrs. C. Muttuvelu and M. A. Vasagam were appointed Assistant Surveyors.

The following Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors were also appointed to work under the instructions of the Director of Irrigation :—

Mr. S. Ramalingam, Giant's Tank.
Mr. A. Presudi, Allai Supply Channel.
Mr. A. C. Rodrigo, Walawe, Southern Province.
Mr. R. Guneratnam, Anuradhapura, North-Central Province.
Mr. R. H. M. Morgan, Minneri, North-Central Province.
Mr. A. W. Kirthisinghe, Tissa, Southern Province.
Mr. G. C. Bartlett, Eastern Province.
Mr. K. Sinnatamby, Vakaneri, Eastern Province.
Mr. F. S. Muttiah, Eastern Province.
Mr. C. A. David, Eastern Province.

2. The work on which these officers have been severally engaged is briefly described below :—

Mr. Cade : In preparing an estimate for increasing the flow down the main channel of the Walawe-ganga works, and in carrying out the works, as well as certain improvements to extend the capabilities of the scheme. The Liyangahatota anicut was raised in 1899, thus turning the extra depth down the channel. Certain irregularities in the bed of the channel, where it passed through solid rock, were blasted away. Plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 32,587·15 were submitted, and Rs. 14,782·47 were spent on the works, the beneficial effect of which was immediately felt in the increased supply. Mr. Cade and two young Ceylonese assistants, who were taken to train up, Messrs. Kirthisinghe and Weerasinghe (the latter has since been appointed to the Eastern Province as Sub-Inspector) were also occupied in the contouring of Tissamaharama tank with a view to increasing its contents, and the Yodiyawewa tank with a view to its restoration, and tracing channels below them—some to serve land that is already sold and has not been yet cultivated, and others to serve further land that will be sold when the Tissamaharama bund is raised and the Yodiyawewa restoration completed. It is expected that 8,000 acres, approximately, will ultimately be irrigated here.

The estimate for these works is now being prepared in the Head Office.

Mr. J. W. Nunn : In plotting plans and sections for the improvement of the Kalawewa Yodi-ela, which has been a source of much trouble for some time past, the supply of water it was able to pass down proving insufficient for the land it was intended to irrigate.

The proper regulation of the issue of water to the cultivators is also a source of much difficulty, and several new sluices are to be inserted to enable the distribution to be more easily effected. An estimate amounting to Rs. 154,168 has been sanctioned, and the Kalawewa tank is to be run down in May and the Yoda-ela for 25 miles drained that these works may be undertaken.

Mr. E. G. Eves was employed on the Minneri tank restoration.

The scheme of restoration of which for the present is to insert one high-level and one low-level sluice, utilising the old culverts after strengthening them, and to restore and practically re-construct an ancient channel nine miles long below the summit of the ridge which forms the watershed of the Kandella-oya, irrigating all land below it. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining local labour to work at reasonable rates, the progress has been very slow. Mr. Eves joined the Public Works Department on the 7th January, and Mr. G. D. Gordon has succeeded him.

Mr. S. H. Bower was employed in making the plans for the enlargement of Sakamam tank and the restoration of a supplementary storage tank above it called Vammiyadi.

The estimates were made in the Head Office, and amounted to Rs. 59,058; they were sanctioned on the 5th September, 1900, and the work is now in hand. It is estimated that these works will supply the means of irrigating an additional 1,800 acres below Sakamam and Vammiyadi.

Mr. G. J. O'Brien completed the information that was required to make the estimate for the construction of a new tank at Vakaneri, and framed the estimate in the Head Office. It amounted to Rs. 353,654·50, and the work is now in hand under Mr. O'Brien. 13,000 acres will be irrigated by this scheme.

Mr. R. F. Morris was sent to Unnichchai to complete the information required for the framing of the estimate and the designing of these works, which consist of the construction of a new tank, 2,920 acres in extent, with a head of 23 feet of water at the sluice and the cutting of 24 miles of main channel below it. The area that it will irrigate is 19,000 acres. He came to Colombo and worked at the estimate and designs in the Head Office in December, 1900 (the works are estimated to cost Rs. 777,100).

Mr. C. D. Watts was sent to take the necessary sections for the designing of certain anicuts below Rugama, which the cultivators had prayed for and were ready to pay for if constructed by Government. The plans and estimates were made by Mr. Watts in the Head Office, and the cost amounted to Rs. 87,376; the estimate was duly sanctioned, and work will commence as soon as the water in the river subsides.

Mr. E. de Kretser was sent to investigate the Kondevaddavanvillu and Velattipattikulam, which form part of the very successful Patipolai-aru scheme. The former when formed into a tank will act as a supplementary reservoir to Amparai and provide water for the cultivation of some 2,500 acres of land sold already but waiting for water for cultivation; and the latter, which is some miles lower down, will irrigate possibly some 1,000 to 1,500 acres of new land. Mr. De Kretser is still engaged on this work.

Mr. M. Sanmukam, who has been seconded from the Public Works Department, is in charge of the completion of the Kanukkeni tank. In this work, which is not far from Mullaittivu, considerable difficulty has been found in providing a satisfactory spill owing to the soluble nature of the soil over which the spill water will flow.

When the scheme was commenced in 1895 it was taken for granted that the surface was a fair indication of the sub-soil, ironstone gravel was plentiful on the surface, but unfortunately existed only on the surface, and it is now necessary to build a spill wall with foundations protected by piles in order to attain some measure of security. The work is a long and tedious one, increased by the difficulty of obtaining, felling, and transporting timber from the Crown forests in the neighbourhood.

Mr. N. M. Walker, who is seconded from the Public Works Department, is in charge of the Giant's tank works. These works have, I am pleased to report, made excellent progress during the past year, and a stream of water 70 feet wide and 4 or 5 feet deep was turned down the alavakka for the first time from the Arivi-aru since the works were designed by the ancient engineers, and found its way through the breaches in the Giant's tank bund into the ancient channels, and turned what would have been a scanty and miserable harvest into a plentious and successful one.

The Government Agent, Northern Province, informed me that the water from the Giant's tank had saved the crops in Nannatan and a large part of Mantai pattu. The Irrigation Engineer reports that a small flow of water was sent down the channel from 24th October to 8th November, when it stopped. On 16th November water first commenced to flow properly, and the flow continued till the end of February, 1901, when the head sluice was closed; it was again opened on the 12th March, 1901, and closed on the 22nd idem. The flow consisted, when I saw it early in December, of a stream about 70 feet wide, 4 to 5 feet deep, and flowing at the rate of about 1·8 to 2 feet per second.

The following description by the Adigar (who is also the Irrigation Sub-Inspector) of how the water spread itself over the face of the country, and the map illustrating the area affected, will give some idea of the extent of country the Giant's tank scheme embraces, and the benefit it confers on what is the driest zone in the Island, although the soil is most excellent.

Statement of the Flow of Water from the Giant's Tank in 1900.

In Mantai North.

On 18th November water first began to Flow from "udaippus" to Parappankandal, Periyakulam, and Sirukulam.

19th to Kattankulam and Karunkandal.
22nd from Karunkandal by the northern side to Vannakulam and by southern side to Nedunkandal and Kallikulam.
23rd Nedunkandal to Malikaitidal and Settukulam by southern side.
24th from Kattankulam to Ittikandal.
25th from Vannakulam to Andankulam and Kannaddi.
26th from Kallikulam to Veppankulam and Adampan.
27th from Nedunkandal by northern side to Mullikkandal.
28th from Ittikandal to Munkilmurichan and from Munkilmurichan to Palaikuli.
29th from Kannaddi to Chalampan and from Chalampan to Kandal and from Kandal to Chiriwilankuli.

Nannadan East.

Murunkan: Became quarter full by rainfall on 28th October; became three-quarters full by flowing of river water for four days, when the river water was stopped. On 21st November river water breached and came in. It spilled into Kannaddi tank by the southern van.

Kannaddi: Became quarter full by rain on 28th October; became full by rainfall on 21st November and by spilling of Murunkan tank in three days. It spilled into Pontivukandal by southern van.

Pontivukandal: Became quarter full by rain on 28th October; became full by rain on 21st November and by spilling of river water through the southern van of Kannaddi tank in four days. It spilled into Vakkappaddankandal.

Vakkappaddankandal: Became quarter full by rainfall on 28th October: became full by rainfall on 21st November and by the spill water of Pontivukandal to 26th November. It did not spill.

Koller-Sirukkulam: Became quarter full by the rain on 28th October; became full by rain on 21st November and by the flow of river water in two days. It spilled into Mavilankeni by the northern van.

Nannadan West.

Mavilankeni: Became half full by the river water spilled from Koller-Sirukkulam from 1st to 10th December; became full by rainfall on 15th December.

Chiruchampankaddaikadu: River water from Koller-Sirukkulam van came to Perichcharkaddu, from there to Panikker Sirukkulam between 27th and 30th November and filled Chiruchampankaddaikadu, Puttivavandan, Kuravankuli, and Attikuli by the 2nd December. Some river water came to Attikuli through the Mukkiwamurippu on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th December.

List of Tanks to which Water was supplied by the Giant's Tank Alawakkai from October, 1900, to end of February, 1901.

NANNADAN EAST.

1. Murunkan
2. Kaluaddi
3. Perumparappo
4. Pontlikandal
5. Vakkappaddankandal
6. Manankaveli
7. Malayaruthakattayadampan
8. Chundiculam
9. Champan Puliyankulam
10. Sirukandal
11. Kolla Sirickulam

NANNADAN WEST.

12. Kottakulam Mavilankeni
13. Attikuli
14. Kuravankuli
15. Puthiramandan
16. Sirirchampan Kaddakado
17. Pannikka Sirukkulam
18. Puthuveli
19. Periyakattaikadu
20. Sooriyakattaikadu
21. Nanattan
22. Kovankulam
23. Allmiadu
24. Vanchiyankulam
25. Kollakathankulam

MANTAI SOUTH.

26. Parapankandal Pefiyakulam
27. Parapankandal Sirukkulam
28. Nilankulam
29. Iluppakulam
30. Palaikuly
31. Periya Navatkulam
32. Punkanthavu

MANTAI NORTH.

33. Adampai Mottai
34. Kattankulam
35. Karunkandal
36. Nedunkandal
37. Kamapull
38. Ithikandal
39. Islanthaivan
40. Thesathakulam Malikatidal
41. Vilankuli
42. Vatlakandal
43. Alkaddiveli
44. Manayankulam
45. Parappukadantan
46. Mullikandal
47. Thenyudayan
48. Pappamoddai
49. Vannakulam

It is now estimated that the total cost of the restoration will amount to Rs. 586,862. 15,000 acres of the finest and most prolific land in the Island will be rendered perennially fertile by it. The next Census will, I am confident, show in the Mannar District as great, if not greater, increase of population as that in the Hambantota District during the last decade, viz., 18 per cent.

Messrs. Balfour and Doxat, who arrived in September, are engaged in investigating a scheme which includes the restoration of a tank called Nachiyaduwa of about 2,400 acres in extent at the original spill level, about ten miles from Anuradhapura. It was formed by a bund across the Malwatu-oya, and from its spill Nuwarawewa was fed. From Nuwarawewa also there ran a channel to a large tank called Mahagalkadawela, about twelve miles north of Anuradhapura, near Madawachchiya, feeding numerous village tanks on the way. It is described more in detail by the President, Provincial Irrigation Board, North-Central Province, in the report of that Board.

The scheme is a very promising one, and Nachiyaduwa is believed to be the head of a scheme that extends possibly due north past Madawachchiya and Vavuniya, probably as far as Mankulam on the North road, and is rendered specially important from the fact of its running parallel and near to the course of the Northern Railway. There are lands under this scheme which will utilize its capacity to the fullest extent.

Mr. H. C. Berwick (late of the Survey Department) was appointed to make the necessary surveys and sections for the scheme in the valley of the Mi-oya near Kurunegala, on the line of the

Northern Railway; with him were sent three young Ceylonese to assist him. I regret to have to report that the progress on this work has not been satisfactory: the climate is unhealthy, and one Ceylonese assistant died and another resigned; one still remains working with Mr. Berwick. Two engineers from England, however, are expected to take up this scheme, and I hope on their arrival that more rapid progress will be made.

In addition to the above mentioned works, the Deduru-oya scheme has been steadily proceeded with under the immediate supervision of Mr. Parker, the Irrigation Assistant. These works, like those of Giant's tank and Kanukkeni have been in course of construction for several years, and are now being developed and enlarged to meet new wants as they become evident. At present there are about 3,500 acres irrigated, and 6,500 more remain to be served by these works.

Mr. W. Bowden was appointed Assistant Engineer, and is employed in obtaining information necessary for the designing of the works required on the left bank of the Walawe.

The above enumerated works are those that have received the first attention.

In addition to these, in accordance with a resolution passed by the Central Irrigation Board at a meeting held at Queen's House on the 7th June, the Director of Irrigation has, where practicable, arranged for taking over the work of maintenance of such works as are in the vicinity of works of construction. The object is two-fold: first, to secure that existing works may as far as possible be efficiently maintained; and secondly, to familiarize the Engineers who have come out from England to join the Department and construct works of irrigation out here with the description of work that is usual in Ceylon and the methods of irrigation in use in the Island. The following works of maintenance have been taken over from the Director of Public Works and the several Provincial Irrigation Boards by this Department, viz.:—

List of Irrigation Works taken over by the Director of Irrigation prior to 27th June, 1900.

Province.	Name of Work.	Formerly in charge of
Northern Province ...	Giant's Tank	Director of Public Works
Southern Province ...	Tissa works, Walawe-ganga works	do.
Eastern Province ...	Pattipolai-aru works (Amparai-Irakkamam works, with anicuts), Sakamam works ...	do.
North-Central Province ...	Kalawewa and Yoda-ela ...	do.
	Anuradhapura tanks (Basawakkulam, Tissawewa, Nuwarawewa)	do.
	Minneri, Giritala, and Topawewa works	do.
North-Western Province ..	Deduru-oya works ...	do.

List of Irrigation Works taken over by the Director of Irrigation since 27th June, 1900.

Province.	Name of Work.	Formerly in charge of
Northern Province ...	Kanukkeni	Director of Public Works
	Periyakulam	Provincial Irrigation Board
North-Central Province ...	Maha Iluppallama ...	do.
	Madawachchiya	do.
Eastern Province ...	Lahugala	do.
	Rotawewa	do.
	Panawa	do.
	Naula	do.

3. It will be seen from the above that the chief work done by the Department during the first half-year of its existence has been in the direction of collecting information and making the necessary surveys and sections for the preparation of designs and estimates for works to be undertaken in the future, and so far none of the works that have been investigated have proved unworthy of being taken up and the construction proceeded with.

The method that is being adopted in the preparation of the plans and estimates is as follows. The Engineer appointed to any work proceeds to the site, having received as full instructions as to the surveys and levels to be made as the information available at the Head Office renders possible. He then makes the required surveys and plans and collects on the ground all information available there. These materials he brings to the Head Office, Colombo, where the plans are completed and the works designed and the estimates made under the immediate supervision of the Irrigation Assistant and the Director of Irrigation. It is hoped by this method to prevent serious mistakes and to secure suitable designs for the particular object in view, and also to prevent extravagant or inadequate estimates, which officers, however able, would on their first arrival in a strange country be very liable to submit.

When practicable, and when the scheme to be investigated has been of sufficient magnitude to permit of it with economy, the officers have been detailed to the works in twos, rather than singly. It has proved advantageous for various reasons: first, on account of the work itself. When difficulties, which are not unfrequent, occur they can be discussed and solved by two heads better than by one. If one man is incapacitated by illness, there is the other near by to look after him. The element of competition also enters into the scheme when the work shown by one officer is compared with that of the other.

The works that were undertaken in 1900 and the different officers who have been detailed to them having been briefly described in paragraph 2 above, an enumeration of a few of the more important works that it is proposed to investigate and, if found favourable, carry out in the immediate future, may be of interest.

4. In the *Northern Province* the Karachchi scheme, that was reported on at length and the works designed some fifteen years back by Mr. Parker, embracing a bund across the Kanagarayan-aru forming a storage reservoir of 3,700 acres and capable of irrigating 20,000 acres of land on the south side of the lagoon that separates the Jaffna peninsula from the mainland, where about 5,000 acres are already annually cultivated by the Jaffnese with the aid of the water of the Kanagarayan-aru and the rains of the north-east monsoon.

The reservoir is situated near Iranamadu, and the site of the bund is to be re-surveyed and channels traced on either bank of the Kanagarayan-aru to the irrigable land, all of which is within easy reach of the Northern Railway, and some lies adjacent to the line and surrounds the site of the proposed station of Parantan.

Messrs. Brown and Fraser have this year arrived from England and been detailed for this work. It is one which, owing to its advantageous position, promises a very speedy development, and is without doubt the first that should be taken up in the Province.

South of this, in the jungle to the west of Mankulam on the North road where the roads to Mullaittivu on the east and Tunnikai on the west branch off, about 12 miles from the railway station, is the ancient abandoned tank of Vavunikulam. Of this scheme little is known at present, save that the valley below it running eastward contains some of the most fertile land in the Northern Province, and that it is fed by an important stream called the Pali-aru. It is a scheme which will depend for its development on the accessibility which will be given to it by the Northern Railway, and this is considered by the revenue officers to be sufficient inducement for its investigation to be undertaken.

The question will doubtless receive mature consideration when the plans and estimates are prepared. It is possible that a channel may be taken into it from Mahagalkadawala *viâ* Pavatkulam, which is the next scheme to be mentioned. No officer has yet been detailed for this work. South of the above and ten miles to the south-west of Vavuniya station on the Northern Railway is the ancient tank of Pavatkulam; a portion of this tank was restored in 1893 and 1894 under the name of Periya Olukulam, but the major portion is still to be taken up. The ancient tank was some 2,000 odd acres in extent, and there is much fertile land below it. At present the cultivation is dependent on a few Sinhalese villagers, but in this case also the railway is looked to to bring Jaffna cultivators to the land for its future development. An officer who arrived this year is now investigating this scheme, and an endeavour is being made to trace a connection between it and the scheme to the south of it near Madawachchiya, with which it is believed it was connected in ancient times.

North-Central Province.—In the north of the North-Central Province, about three miles from the proposed Madawachchiya railway station, nearly due west of it, is an ancient abandoned tank of considerable magnitude called Mahagalkadawala. It is formed by a bund across two streams called the Kanadara-oya and the Weli-oya. The watershed is a very large one, and the series of tanks connected with it in that watershed are of importance, and it contains many thriving villages.

In addition to its natural watershed, there existed in ancient times a channel which carried into it the surplus waters of the Malwatu-oya after the supply of the two tanks already mentioned above, viz., Nachchiyaduwa and Nuwarawewa. This channel can still be seen in places, and will supply a number of village tanks in its course.

From Mahagalkadawala spill at the northern end there flowed another large channel which carried the surplus waters northwards. We are now endeavouring to trace this and establish a connection, if possible, with Pavatkulam mentioned above.

Two officers are at work on this scheme and one on Pavatkulam, all recently arrived from England and working connectedly.

It is evident that if a successful connection can be made, and the surplus water of one river carried on to supply the possible deficiency of another, drought in the northern part of the country will be largely counterbalanced by a supply brought in from the districts of heavier rainfall in the south.

The immense change that has taken place in the North-Central Province during the last twenty years, and the enormous extent of land which the village tanks have brought under cultivation, are very strong presumptive evidence that if this scheme is carried out it will develop with all reasonable rapidity.

The North-Central Province of to-day cannot be compared with the parangi-stricken country I remember in 1880 and 1881, and, with the Northern Railway to aid its further development, its future progress is certain. The Tamankaduwa District is still little better than it was in 1881, cut off from the rest of the Province, and until last year, when the road from Habarana to Minneri was made drivable, most difficult of access. It is inaccessibilty which keeps labour from the place. The most urgent want of this district is the opening of the road from Vakaneri to Polonnaruwa, a distance of 35 miles only over flat country. If this were opened it would put Batticaloa the same distance from Matale as it is now from Bandarawela, and the road would be without the Passara and Lunugala hills.

Eastern Province.—In the Batticaloa and Kalmunai Districts, where more paddy is grown than in any other Province in the Island, the wants for immediate extension are in course of being provided for by the construction of the works enumerated in paragraph 2 above, but in addition to this no less than twenty-two anicuts are asked for by the people to assist them in the distribution of their water, and the cost of which they are prepared to defray. The construction of those in hand will occupy one engineer for two years or over. Should an officer be available, the others will be taken up, but I regret that I do not see any likelihood of being able to undertake them at present. They are troublesome works of construction, as in most cases they are inaccessible to wheeled traffic, away from the roads, and can only be worked at in the dry season, *i.e.*, from April to October; in the north-east monsoon they are under water.

A division of pioneers to be moved to some other work from October to April and the officer in charge with them, would be the best means of undertaking their construction.

There are also several large and important anicuts and reservoirs in the Eastern Province that are waiting investigation, and which it would be well to have surveyed in anticipation of the rapid development of the schemes already proposed; some of them have been the subject of a preliminary report, others still await preliminary examination. The Topographical Survey now being undertaken

will throw very valuable light on these schemes and their watersheds, and render an estimation of their value far more correct than is at present possible.

Before leaving the subject of the Eastern Province it appears very necessary to invite attention to the unnecessary difficulty that is encountered in attempting to visit the important and costly irrigation works in the wet season.

On the east side of the Batticaloa lake the Coast road (a principal road) is in excellent order, but on the west side of the lake the minor roads are in a disgraceful condition, and I was unable to visit Puluganuwa and Devilane on account of two bridges being broken down. The minor road along the lake was said to be impassable, and the minor road to Amparai is as bad as any road can be. It is of great importance that these and other irrigation works should be get-at-able at all times, but especially in time of heavy rains and floods, and the fact of their not being so may some time or other cause disaster.

Southern Province.—In the Southern Province the Matara District is, I think, complete, but the Hambantota District contains schemes of very great importance and interest.

First, there is the development of the Walawe-ganga scheme on the left bank. That on the right bank is being opened up so rapidly and so successfully that it is evident that the left bank scheme should also be proceeded with.

The anicut across the river is built, and what is required for the left bank is a head sluice and a channel. There existed alongside the river for over three miles an ancient channel that can be utilized as far as it goes and will save much cutting. Where it came from or what its source of supply is, is so far not apparent—possibly from a large ruined tank in the southern corner of the Uva District called Pandikulam, possibly from another anicut higher up the Walawe than Liyangahatota; in any case the channel exists and can be used if deepened. Levels are now being taken to enable the works on this bank to be designed. They will consist of perhaps eight miles of channel leading to a storage reservoir at Koggala, which will irrigate the bulk of the 10,000 acres on that side. From the Koggala tank it is hoped that it will be found practicable to take at a moderate cost a channel across the dividing ridges which separate the land above the Karaganara Lawoya from the Walawe valley, and render the supply of fresh water near Hambantota a certain one.

The Kirinde-oya scheme is a parallel one to the Walawe-ganga; it has an anicut which supplies Tissa, &c., on the left bank, but no water is taken out on the right bank, although there is ample evidence that very extensive storage works existed in ancient days on this bank also. As soon as the Tissa scheme is fully developed this right bank should be provided with means of irrigation. It is far more favourably situated as regards accessibility than the left, and the land appears as good.

The necessary surveys and levels should be made and the designs and estimates prepared that the work may be ready to be taken up when the proper time arrives, which I think will not be long.

Between the Walawe-ganga and the Kirinde-ganga is a stream which comes from a range of hills in the Uva District, and which usually flows copiously in the north-east monsoon; it is called the Mullala-aru. In former times a tank of considerable importance was constructed by throwing a bund across it about twelve miles from its mouth. The tank is called Badageriya tank, and if restored could water a fertile track extending down to the sea and including the plain of Andalla, about ten miles from Hambantota on the Badulla road.

The scheme is not a very large one, but I think it is worth taking up, and is, I believe, strongly supported by the revenue officers.

In the *Western Province* a scheme is being prepared for converting the swamp land lying round Colombo that is under the influence of the floods of the Kelani, comprising some thousands of acres, from what is now too low to cultivate with paddy safely into land that will be protected from the influence of the Kelani floods, and drained through the Kalutara canal and the openings that exist to the south of Colombo known as the Kelani flood outlets.

The scheme may be briefly described as the raising of the riverside road from Victoria Bridge to the high land near the 6th milestone on a bank that shall be above the highest recorded or reputed flood-level with a safe margin, and blocking up all inlets from the Kelani river, thus protecting the area enclosed from the floods which periodically devastate it and render cultivation over the greater part of the enclosed area too risky to be attempted. The only work of importance required is a lock at the entrance to the canal to permit of boats entering at all states of the river. The rain falling on the enclosed area will be drained by the existing drainage channels, and it is expected if the scheme is carried out the floods on the right bank of the Kelani between Ambatale and Colombo will cease to occur, while a large acreage of land at present useless will be rendered cultivable and if necessary irrigable from the Kelani itself. There are, so far as I know, no other works of importance at present in contemplation in the Western Province.

In the Central Province, the hilly nature of the greatest part of the country does not lend itself to extensive irrigation, and in the Matale District alone are there schemes of ancient origin and magnificent conception that are yet imperfectly understood and await future investigation and possible reconstruction; but the population at present is scanty, and the prospects of early development and financial success are not promising.

In the *North-Western Province* there are numerous schemes that remain buried in the jungle and of unknown extent. One large tank in the Kurunegala District, called Pandewewa, has recently re-attracted the attention of the Government Agent and should be early investigated. The Province is one of the most progressive, and has risen greatly in importance in recent years. By the construction of the Deduru-oya works a region that was formerly one of want and periodical famines has now been converted into one of plenty and unfailing harvest.

Uva.—The bulk of the Province of Uva is like the Central, hilly and ill-adapted for large and important irrigation works. There is, however, in the low-country, at the foot of the hills, one ancient scheme at least that in the interest chiefly of the lands lying below it in the adjoining maritime province deserves consideration, viz., the ancient tank of Pandikulam in the southern corner of the Province, reported to have been fed by a channel of over thirty miles in length leaving the Walawe river above the intake to the Uggalkaltota scheme.

There was probably an anicut across the Veli-oya which turned its water into this channel.

The tank itself commands most of the northern portion of the Magam pattu, and is well worthy of future investigation and consideration.

Sabaragamuwa.—In Sabaragamuwa there are no schemes so far as present knowledge goes that offer themselves as desirable. Those schemes already constructed are awaiting development and appreciation by the people in whose interests they were constructed.

The expenditure on irrigation is shown in the appendix.

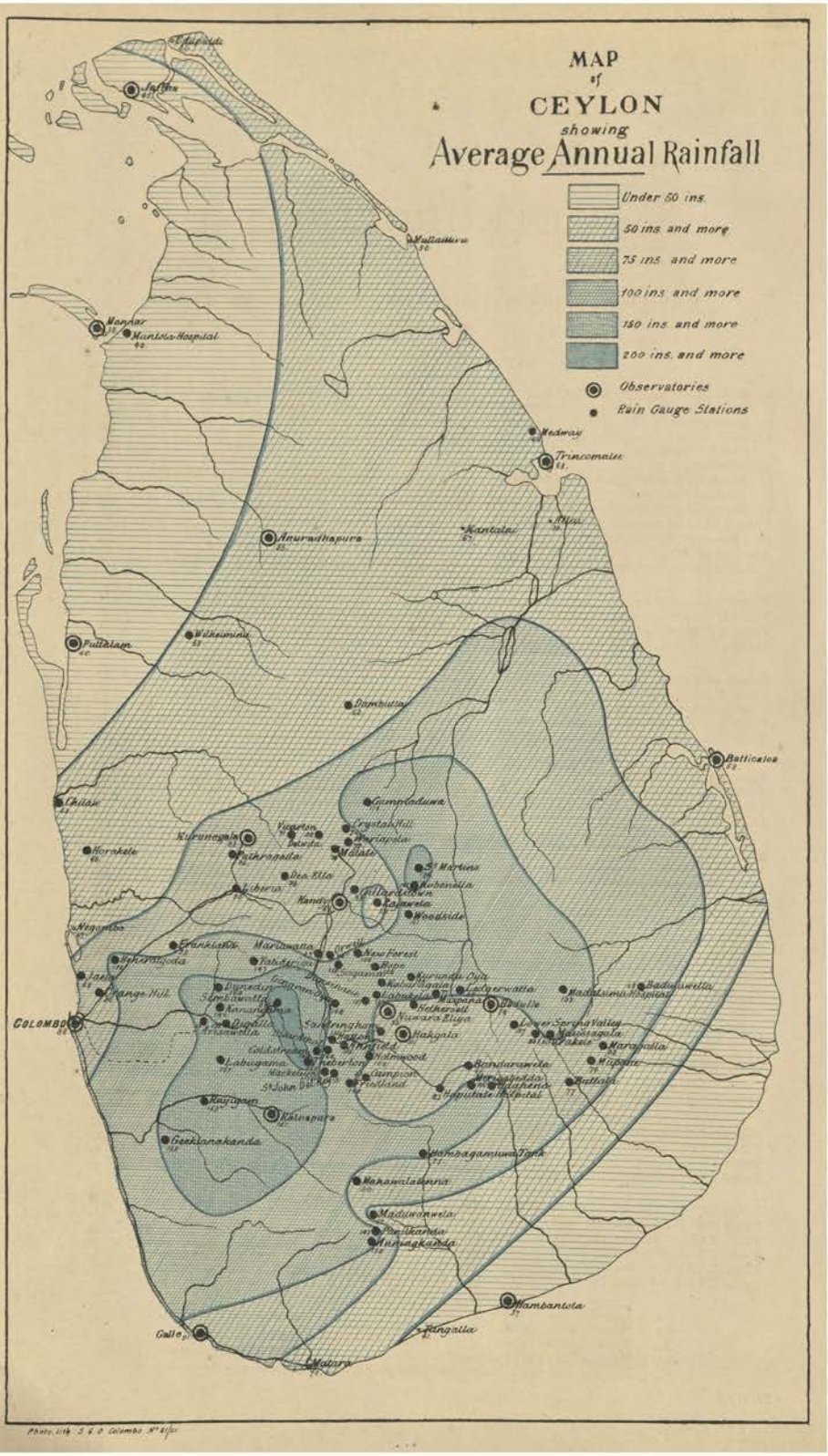
H. WARD,
Director of Irrigation.

Colombo, May 7, 1901.

APPENDIX.

Statement of Expenditure on Construction and Maintenance for 1900 at Works in charge of Director of Irrigation.

		Construction. Rs. c.	Maintenance. Rs. c.
1	Giant's tank, Northern Province ...	102,365 23	585 24
2	Kanukkeni tank, Northern Province ...	6,505 53	599 97
2½	Periyakulam, Northern Province ...	—	199 95
3	Deduru-oya, North-Western Province ...	15,263 9	4,766 75
4	Madawachchiya, North-Central Province ...	—	135 56
5	Tissawewa, North-Central Province ...	4 2	2,529 11
6	Bassawakulam, North-Central Province ...	179 16	1,736 64
7	Nuwarawewa, North-Central Province ...	401 6	3,506 7
8	Kalawewa and Yoda-ela, North-Central Province	1,223 95	9,199 7
9	Minneri tank, North-Central Province ...	19,595 91	299 92
10	Maha Illuppallama, North-Central Province ...	10,225 95	—
11	Giritale, North-Central Province ...	59 40	—
12	Topawewa, North-Central Province ...	—	—
13	Kantalai tank, Eastern Province ...	42 59	1,050 0
14	Vakaneri, Eastern Province	15,483 36	—
15	Rugam anicuts, Eastern Province ...	3,554 54	—
16	Pattipolai-aru scheme, Eastern Province ...	218 91	3,533 78
17	Sakamam tank, Eastern Province ...	3,994 3	1,344 97
18	Rotawewa, Eastern Province	—	549 71
19	Lahugala, Eastern Province	—	409 52
20	Panawa, Eastern Province	—	398 78
21	Naula, Eastern Province	—	398 98
22	Walawe-ganga, Southern Province ...	18,988 6	4,619 52
23	Kirindi-oya scheme, Southern Province (Tissa)	1,311 83	2,654 48
	Total ...	199,416 62	38,518 2


MAP
of
CEYLON
showing
Average Annual Rainfall
Under 50 ins.
50 ins. and more
75 ins. and more
100 ins. and more
150 ins. and more
200 ins. and more
Observatories
Rain Gauge Stations
Jaffna
Mullaitivu
Mannar
Mantota Hospital
Medawachchiya
Trincomalee
Anuradhapura
Kantalai
Puttalam
Wilkeemiya
Dambulla
Batticaloa
Chilaw
Kurunegala
Hornakele
Negombo
Kandy
Nuwara Eliya
Hakgala
Bandarawela
Badulla
Haputale
Ratnapura
Geekiyanakanda
Hambantota
Galle
Matara
Rangala
COLOMBO

METEOROLOGY.

REPORT ON THE METEOROLOGY OF CEYLON FOR 1900.

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GENERAL REMARKS.

THE self-registering instruments have performed admirably throughout the year, and the table of intensity of rainfall has continued to be of special interest to the Municipalities of this Colony.

2. Eight observatories which had been gradually decaying have been entirely rebuilt of more durable materials during the year. The instruments and buildings at Kandy and Anuradhapura were inspected by the Superintendent of Meteorological Branch in July, and those at Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Galle, and Hambantota in September by the same officer. In the latter part of December an observatory was established at the Boer Camp, Diyatalawa, the records from which will, it is anticipated, prove valuable from its peculiar position in the middle of the patana hills.

3. *Earthquakes, &c.*—At about 3 A.M. on February 10 a slight shock was felt throughout the Island. It lasted between 2 and 3 seconds, and its general direction was from west and east. On September 10 at 4.15 A.M. a smart shock of about 10 seconds' duration was experienced over the central and southern portions of the Colony. Its direction was generally reported to be from south-east to north-west.

4. A hail-shower occurred in the afternoon of May 22, at Hakgala, the stones being in some cases ½ inch across. A few days later, on May 26 at 3.45 P.M., a storm of rain and hail was reported from Diyatalawa. In this case the stones were about the size of small marbles and very plentiful. The storm lasted a little under half an hour, and for 10 minutes after its cessation the ground was entirely covered with the stones, the appearance being that of a mantle of snow.

This phenomenon is of very rare occurrence in Ceylon, the last recorded being in 1894.

5. Hourly cloud observations between the 10th and 20th November have been secured in 1899 and 1900 at Puttalam, Anuradhapura, and Trincomalee to determine the position of the stations from which the central annular eclipse, due in November 11, 1901, can best be observed. The result shows that the chances of fine weather are almost identical along the central line, with perhaps a balance in favour of Trincomalee. The general average between 8 A.M. and 4 P.M. for that period is four on the usual scale.

6. *Weather.*—This year's distribution of rainfall has again been anomalous, the southern half of the Island being much in excess with the abnormal increase in Ratnapurá of 29½ inches, and the extreme north "Jaffna Peninsular" being 12 inches above the average, while the north-central portion shows a deficiency of 7 inches. Colombo being short by 4½ inches.

The wet months proved to be January, April, July, August, and November, the very dry being February, March, May, and December.

The atmospheric pressure was generally less throughout the year over the western and extreme south of the Island, while the eastern, central, and northern portions were slightly in excess of the average. The temperature was also abnormal, being hotter throughout the whole year, except in the month of September, when it was cooler.

7. The following tables show the absolute maxima and minima of the temperature and pressure during the year and since 1870 :—

Temperature.

Station.	Highest reached in 1900.		Highest on record.		Lowest observed in 1900.		Lowest on record.	
	°	Date.	°	Date.	°	Date.	°	Date.
Colombo ...	95·5	March 27 ...	95·8	Feb. 22, 1885	68·5	January 2 & 3	65·8	Feb. 8, 1893
Ratnapura ...	101·5	March 21 ...	101·5	March 21, 1900	66·5	January 4	55·3	March 7, 1887
Puttalam ...	90·5	April 15 & 16 ...	98·0	April 22, 1896	61·8	January 2	56·0	Feb. 12, 1888
Anuradhapura	99·5	March 21 ...	103·0	Sept. 30, 1887	62·5	January 2	56·2	Feb. 8, 1887
Mannar ...	98·6	April 21 ...	99·4	April 23, 1896	68·2	February 22	64·5	Jan. 1890
Jaffna ...	98·5	April 18 ...	101·6	April 22, 1896	65·0	January 1	63·0	Feb. 26, 1884
Trincomalee ...	96·6	May 11 ...	103·7	May 12, 1890	70·2	January 2	58·9	May 30, 1884
Batticaloa ...	96·7	July 4, Aug. 12 ...	100·2	July 10, 1893	68·2	January 5	63·8	March 6, 1887
Hambantota ...	95·5	April 17 & 18 ...	99·5	June 4, 1881	66·0	December 17	60·1	June 25, 1895
Galle ...	91·2	April 13, May 18...	92·0	April 7, 1878	71·3	January 3	68·6	Dec. 25, 1882
Kandy ...	95·0	March 6, April 3...	96·2	April 4, 1889	54·5	February 12	49·5	June 25, 1890
Nuwara Eliya	78·5	Nov. 30 ...	81·8	May 16, 1892	32·2	February 13	29·0	June 28, 1876
Hakgala ...	78·0	May 16, June 3...	79·0	Sept. 30, 1885	40·0	January 2	38·5	Feb. 3, 1893
Badulla ...	93·2	Aug. 28 ...	94·5	July 28, 1896	53·6	February 12	48·5	Feb. 1 and July 25, 1894
Kurunegala ...	100·0	March 17 ...	100·5	March 23, 1895	64·6	January 3	61·1	March 8, 1892

*Air Pressure.**

Station.	Highest reached in 1900.		Lowest reached in 1900.		Highest recorded.		Lowest recorded.		Maximum Monthly Range.		Greatest Monthly Range recorded.	
	In.	Date.	In.	Date.	In.	Date.	In.	Month.	In.	Month.	In.	Month.
Colombo ...	30·014	Mar 6 & Dec. 23	29·687	April 29	30·072	Feb. 3, 1888	29·607	June 29, 1892	·128	March	·142	Dec. 1894
Ratnapura ...	29·795	Sept. 1	29·444	Oct. 3	30·003	Mar. 6, 1889	29·314	June 29, 1892	·164	September	·234	Mar. 1891
Puttalam ...	29·989	Mar. 6 & Dec. 22	29·556	Jun 10	30·106	Feb. 19, 1884	29·535	July 4, 1892	·129	February	·243	Feb. 1881
Anuradhapura...	29·778	Feb. 15	29·333	May 3	29·840	Feb. 15, 1887	29·264	Sept. 28, 1882	·165	March	·242	Feb. 1884
Mannar ...	30·078	Oct. 30	29·628	June 11	30·103	Feb. 5, 1888	29·538	May 24, 1886	·112	March	·157	Mar. 1884
Jaffna ...	30·086	Dec. 22	29·591	June 10	30·157	Feb. 15, 1887	29·552	Oct. 16, 1884 & May 23, 1886	·128	March	·144	April, 1881
Trincomalee ...	30·046	Jan. 18	29·590	June 10	30·062	Feb. 15, 1887	29·402	June 14, 1881	·128	May	·139	Dec. 1899
Batticaloa ...	30·047	Dec. 22	29·643	June 9	30·108	Feb. 7, 1881	29·565	June 16, 1896	·151	January	·151	Jan. 1900
Hambantota ...	29·937	Mar. 19	29·633	June 8	30·034	Jan. 4, 1883	29·583	Feb. 17, 1894	·113	January	·214	Dec. 1886
Galle ...	—	—	—	—	30·081	Dec. 14, 1883	29·621	May 23, 1886	—	—	·130	Mar. 1882
Kandy ...	28·416	Jan. 13	28·040	Aug. 26	28·426	Feb. 7, 1881	27·975	May 24, 1886	·124	March	·130	Feb. & Mar. 1899
Nuwara Eliya ...	24·226	Mar. 11	24·006	May 3	24·228	Feb. 27, 896	28·800	May 19, 1886	·084	December	·151	June, 1884
Hakgala ...	24·690	Mar. 3	24·367	June 11	24·725	Feb. 4, 1896	24·205	July 2, 1892	10 3	December	·135	Mar. 1892
Badulla ...	27·845	Mar. 12	27·523	Aug. 25	27·905	Dec. 27, 1883	27·396	Aug. 24, 1892	·111	March	·131	Feb. 1899

* Barometer reduced to 32° F.

8. *Climate of Ceylon.*—The climate varies considerably in different parts of the Island, both as regards temperature and rainfall. In the lowlands the climate is tropical, but in the mountains in the interior the climate is found equal to many parts of Europe.

The mean temperature for the year 1900 was highest at Jaffna and lowest at Hakgala, being 82·8° and 58·2° respectively.

At Colombo and Kandy the mean temperature was 81·4° and 75·7° respectively.

The *mean daily range* of temperature, *i.e.*, the mean of the daily differences between the maximum and minimum temperatures, was highest at Badulla, having been 18·2°, and lowest at Galle, 8·9°.

The differences recorded at Colombo and Kandy were 13·1° and 16·7° respectively.

The *absolute range* or differences between the highest and lowest temperature of the air recorded during the year was greatest at Nuwara Eliya and lowest at Galle, having been 31·1° and 13·9° respectively.

The absolute difference at Kandy was 25·6° and at Colombo 19·5°.

The hottest stations, taking the mean temperature of night and day all the year round into account, was Jaffna (82·8°). The coolest, Nuwara Eliya (60·2°). Colombo and Kandy were 81·4° and 75·7° respectively.

9. *Meteorological Observatories.*—The fifteen meteorological observatories are distinguished in Table I., which also shows the latitude, longitude, and elevation of the different barometer cisterns above sea-level.

TABLE I.—Latitudes, Longitudes, and Elevations of the Meteorological Observatories.

Province.	Station.	Lat. N.	Long. E.	Elevation.	Level determined.	How determined.	Name of Observer.
		° ′	° ′	Feet.			
Western ...	Colombo ...	6 56	79 51	40	Bar. cistern	Levelled	W. M. de Silva
Sabaragamuwa ...	Ratnapura ...	6 42	80 24	84	do.	do.	Martin Silva (Jan. to July); J. G. D. Silva (Aug. to Dec.)
North-Western ...	Puttalam ...	8 20	79 50	27	do.	do.	F W. Darius
North-Central ...	Anuradhapura ...	8 22	80 23	295	do.	do.	T. Edirimanasinghe
Northern ...	Mannar ...	8 59	79 55	12	do.	Bar. readings	J. A. Figuerado
Do. ...	Jaffna ...	9 40	79 56	9	do.	Levelled	C. Visuvalinkam
Eastern ...	Trincomalee ...	8 33	81 15	12	do.	do.	S. Ampigaisagar
Do. ...	Batticaloa ...	7 43	81 44	26	do.	do.	E. C. Vanderput
Southern ...	Hambantota ...	6 7	81 7	50	do.	Approximate	C. Ratnayaka
Do. ...	Galle ...	6 1	80 14	48	do.	Levelled	C. L. Weeraratna (Jan. to June); W. Poulier (July to Dec.)
Central ...	Kandy ...	7 18	80 40	1,654	do.	do.	W. L. D. Silva
Do. ...	Nuwara Eliya ...	6 59	80 47	6,188	do.	do.	T. W. Perera
Do. ...	Hakgala (approximately) ...	6 55	80 48	5,581	do.	Bar. readings	W. Nock
Uva ...	Badulla ...	6 59	81 5	2,225	do.	Levelled	J. H. D. Alwis
North-Western ...	Kurunegala ...	7 0	80 0	381	Thermometer cage	do.	A. E. Weeraperumal

All stations (with the exception of Kurunegala, where no barometer has been established) are supplied with the following instruments:—Standard barometer, maximum air thermometer, minimum air thermometer, maximum wet-bulb thermometer, minimum wet-bulb thermometer, solar radiation thermometer *in vacuo*, terrestrial radiation thermometer, anemometer, and rain-gauge.

Besides the above-mentioned stations there are 74 rain-gauge stations reporting their observations monthly to this office; of these 70 are in the wet and 4 in the dry zone.*

The map facing page D 1 shows the distribution of these observatories and rain-gauge stations; and by varying depths of colour the mean annual rainfall over different parts of the Island.

SOLAR RADIATION.

The instrument employed at the observatories for determining the equilibrium temperature of solar radiation consists of a sensitive mercurial maximum thermometer, having the bulb and part of the stem covered with dull lamp-black. It is enclosed in a larger glass jacket, from which the greater part of the air has been exhausted. These instruments, which were previously placed on stands about one foot above ground, were in 1885 mounted on stands four feet from the ground, the height now generally employed in meteorological observatories. The effect of this change is that the difference between the solar radiation readings and the maximum in shade has been below the average obtained in previous years at almost all the stations. This is due to the fact that the radiation from the ground and surrounding objects has been diminished by the increased height of the instrument. At the same time the readings are probably much nearer their true values.

The relative amount of solar radiation, or intensity of the sun's rays, is indicated by the difference between the temperature registered by this instrument and that registered by the maximum air thermometer in the shade. For various reasons, however, the temperature indicated by this instrument affords only an approximate measure of the amount of solar radiation that penetrates the atmosphere.

Table II. shows the mean monthly excess of the maximum temperature in the sun over the maximum temperature in the shade, deduced from the observations extending over a long series of years in Ceylon.

* The "wet zone" is where the rainfall is over 60 in. in the year; the "dry zone" where the rainfall is less than 60 in.

TABLE II.—Average Excess of Insolation over the corresponding Maximum Shade Temperature.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	29—31	57·3	57·0	56·8	56·1	55·0	55·1	56·2	57·9	58·9	58·1	57·7	57·2	56·9
Ratnapura ...	18—22	52·6	56·6	55·5	55·7	53·0	49·0	51·2	52·8	53·8	53·3	55·8	55·2	53·7
Puttalam ...	26—31	55·0	55·2	55·7	53·2	52·2	50·2	50·9	52·6	53·1	51·6	54·0	52·4	53·0
Anuradhapura ...	25—28	58·3	59·8	59·6	59·6	57·5	56·3	58·2	51·4	59·0	55·9	60·6	56·3	58·0
Mannar ...	18—24	55·7	58·6	60·1	58·4	56·1	56·9	56·9	57·5	58·3	57·2	55·2	53·5	57·0
Jaffna ...	25—28	55·6	57·2	59·2	57·8	53·7	52·7	55·2	56·2	52·1	53·9	52·9	51·1	54·8
Trincomalee ...	22—24	59·3	62·0	61·3	58·4	53·5	50·8	50·8	51·9	53·7	55·7	56·8	56·3	55·9
Batticaloa ...	30—33	55·4	60·3	59·5	57·6	55·3	53·8	54·8	55·5	56·1	57·4	56·4	52·1	56·2
Hambantota ...	26—29	53·6	56·7	57·0	56·6	53·1	50·9	47·9	52·1	53·2	54·0	52·5	53·0	53·4
Galle ...	27—31	57·4	59·8	57·8	54·2	55·1	53·5	57·3	56·6	54·7	55·2	56·3	56·3	56·2
Kandy ...	29—30	56·7	58·8	60·4	61·0	57·6	53·0	53·2	55·0	56·5	58·9	59·1	55·5	57·1
Nuwara Eliya ...	24—27	65·8	67·4	71·0	67·8	62·1	51·4	52·8	57·5	59·1	62·9	65·7	64·1	62·3
Hakgala ...	15—17	50·7	56·9	58·4	58·8	56·9	53·9	54·0	54·9	54·1	55·0	54·4	53·3	55·1
Badulla ...	14—17	59·3	63·3	63·5	62·8	60·4	60·5	60·3	61·2	61·5	63·0	59·6	62·5	61·5
Kurunegala ...	10—13	48·9	48·5	50·5	50·1	51·4	49·7	49·6	51·3	51·4	50·9	50·3	46·4	49·9

Table III. (in appendix) shows the equilibrium temperatures of solar radiation for each month of the year 1900 for all stations, giving the monthly mean of the daily readings, the highest and lowest reading for the month, with the dates on which they occurred, and also the excess of the sun over the shade temperatures.

Table IV., below, shows the variations from the averages of Table II. of the mean monthly excess temperatures of sun over shade in 1900, deduced from Table III.

TABLE IV:—Comparison of Excess Sun (over Shade) Temperature in 1900, with the Averages of Table II.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	— 2·3	— 2·1	— 3·3	— 5·8	— 6·4	— 8·6	— 7·4	— 6·3	— 8·5	— 1·2	— 8·1	+ 4·5	— 3·8
Ratnapura ...	—10·8	—14·4	—17 0	—18·1	—10·3	—15·0	—19·2	—16·3	—16·9	—14·7	—18·4	—13·8	—14·9
Puttalam ...	—13·4	—21·1	—15·5	—26·5	—19·5	—28·2	—13·8	—10·8	—23·0	—27·4	—34·0	—	—
Anuradhapura ...	+ 3·9	— 3·2	— 2·6	— 6·0	— 2·8	— 4·8	— 6·4	+ 5·0	— 7·5	— 2·2	— 9·8	+ 0·9	— 4·9
Mannar ...	+ 2·6	+ 0·9	— 1·3	— 2·2	+ 2·9	+ 3·0	+ 4·2	+ 6·6	+ 3·3	+ 0·9	+ 0·2	—	—
Jaffna ...	+ 3·5	+ 2·9	+ 0·1	— 2·2	+ 4·1	+ 3·2	+ 1·2	+ 0·9	+10·8	+ 5·9	+ 0·4	+ 4·2	+ 2·9
Trincomalee ...	+ 2·8	+ 0·5	+ 0·2	— 0·6	+ 5·1	+ 4·8	+ 4·9	+ 6·3	+ 4·3	+ 2·2	— 0 2	+ 0·7	+ 2·6
Batticaloa ...	+ 2·1	+ 7·9	— 2·1	— 1·1	— 3·5	— 4·3	— 4·2	— 4·8	+ 1·2	— 1·3	— 0·7	+ 8·0	— 0·3
Hambantota ...	+ 5·7	+ 5·5	+ 1·3	+ 2·1	+ 8·3	+ 4·6	+12·6	+ 9·2	+ 6·6	+ 3·7	+ 2·5	+ 5·8	+ 5·8
Galle ...	+ 4·7	+ 1·3	+ 2·7	+ 1·9	+ 2·9	+ 1·1	+ 6·0	+ 4·6	— 5·6	— 8·4	— 2·0	— 3·5	+ 0·4
Kandy ...	+ 1·9	— 0·3	— 1·4	— 2·7	— 1·0	— 0·5	— 0·4	+ 0·1	— 1·9	+ 0·1	+ 3·7	+ 1·7	0
Nuwara Eliya ...	+ 5·9	+ 6·6	+ 2·7	+ 2·6	+ 8·0	+ 6·2	+ 3·6	+15·0	+11·8	+13·4	+11·9	+15·1	+ 8·6
Hakgala ...	—11·2	—15·9	—14·4	—15·8	— 9·6	— 5·9	—17·9	—17·0	—17·9	—14·0	—19·6	—22·4	—16·0
Badulla ...	+ 0·9	— 1·5	+ 0·1	— 2·9	— 1·2	— 4·9	— 1·0	— 2·0	— 2·8	— 1·4	— 2·5	— 5·2	— 2·1
Kurunegala ...	— 1·2	— 3·0	— 2·3	— 1·8	— 2·3	— 5·0	— 3·5	+ 0·7	+ 4·5	+ 4·4	— 0·3	+ 2·2	— 0·7

NOCTURNAL RADIATION.

The thermometer employed for registering the cooling of the stratum of air in contact with the earth, as the result of radiation towards the sky at night, is a sensitive spirit minimum thermometer. It is placed on a pad of non-conducting material (blanket) resting on the ground.

The relative amount of radiation from the earth is indicated by the difference between the temperature registered by this thermometer and that registered by the minimum air thermometer.

Table V., below, shows the mean monthly depression of the minimum thermometer on the ground level below the minimum in shade four feet above the ground, deduced from seven to nineteen years' observations in Ceylon.

TABLE V.—Average Depression of Monthly Mean Nocturnal Temperatures below Minimum Shade Temperature.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	17—19	4·9	5·4	5·5	4·8	5·2	4·4	5·0	5·2	4·4	4·0	4·0	4·5	4·8
Ratnapura ...	7—11	6·6	9·1	7·0	9·7	8·8	8·9	9·0	9·8	8·4	8·5	9·3	9·1	8·7
Puttalam ...	13—16	11·2	11·9	10·2	11·1	11·6	11·3	10·1	10·8	10·6	10·8	10·2	10·0	10·8
Anuradhapura ...	15—18	4·6	5·1	5·4	4·2	4·0	4·1	3·6	3·5	3·6	3·8	4·7	5·6	4·4
Mannar ...	10—13	8·7	10·1	9·5	8·5	7·9	6·3	5·8	5·8	6·0	6·3	6·9	7·3	7·4
Jaffna ...	18—19	5·6	5·5	4·8	3·7	2·4	2·0	0·2	2·0	2·5	3·1	4·2	4·0	3·6
Trincomalee ...	13—17	7·2	8·2	7·8	7·2	6·2	7·1	8·2	8·2	8·6	7·2	7·5	7·7	7·6
Batticaloa ...	15—17	3·7	4·3	5·2	4·6	4·6	3·5	4·5	4·5	4·8	4·2	3·3	3·4	4·2
Hambantota ...	11—15	4·8	6·1	5·9	5·4	7·8	7·5	7·4	7·7	5·6	6·7	6·5	7·5	6·6
Galle ...	15—18	7·5	8·2	7·7	7·3	6·4	5·4	5·3	5·9	5·8	5·2	5·9	6·9	6·4
Kandy ...	13—17	7·2	8·2	7·9	7·0	6·8	6·2	6·8	7·5	8·3	7·8	7·9	8·1	7·5
Nuwara Eliya ...	13—15	6·8	8·2	7·5	7·0	6·9	6·1	6·1	5·1	5·6	6·5	5·8	6·3	6·6
Hakgala ...	15—17	3·7	4·8	4·4	3·3	3·2	2·3	2·6	2·8	3·6	3·4	3·7	3·9	3·5
Badulla ...	14—16	5·9	7·1	6·9	6·9	7·4	6·9	6·6	6·8	6·9	5·9	6·3	5·5	6·6
Kurunegala ...	13—15	5·3	5·7	6·0	4·4	4·8	4·0	4·4	5·1	4·1	5·3	4·2	5·8	4·9

Table VI. (in appendix) gives the monthly means of the nightly readings, the maximum and minimum readings with the dates on which they occurred, and also the depression below the minimum shade temperature.

Table VII., below, shows the variations from the averages of Table V. of the mean monthly depressions of the terrestrial radiation thermometer below the minimum shade thermometer for 1900, deduced from Table VI.

TABLE VII.—Comparison of the Depression of Mean Nocturnal Temperatures below Minimum Shade Temperatures in 1900, with the Averages of Table VI.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	— 2·9	— 3·1	— 2·2	— 3·0	— 2·6	— 1·8	— 2·7	— 2·7	— 2·0	— 2·0	— 2·6	— 3·0	— 2·7
Ratnapura ...	+ 5·7	+ 6·7	+ 7·9	+ 5·1	+ 7·8	+ 9·5	+10·0	+ 9·5	+12·4	+ 9·1	+ 6·7	+ 5·9	+ 8·0
Puttalam ...	+15·6	+19·0	+24·9	+27·5	+19·0	+ 4·4	+ 7·1	+ 7·5	+ 8·7	+ 8·8	+12·3	—	—
Anuradhapura ...	+ 0·1	+ 0·8	— 0·7	— 0·5	— 1·3	— 3·1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mannar ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaffna ...	+ 1·3	+ 2·0	+ 2·3	+ 0·3	+ 0·8	+ 0·9	— 1·0	— 0·5	— 0·6	— 1·2	— 1·1	0	+ 0·3
Trincomalee ...	+ 2·0	+ 2·5	+ 1·6	+ 1·7	+ 2·7	—	—	—	—	— 4·1	— 4·8	— 3·1	—
Batticaloa ...	+ 2·8	— 0·1	+ 2·2	+ 5·2	+ 8·7	+10·5	+ 3·0	— 0·9	— 0·3	— 2·3	—	—	—
Hambantota ...	— 2·0	— 2·6	— 2·1	— 2·8	— 2·3	— 1·5	— 1·4	— 2·7	— 1·4	— 2·0	— 2·5	— 1·8	— 2·1
Galle ...	+ 1·7	+ 3·2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kandy ...	+14·1	+13·9	+12·1	+13·2	+11·7	+12·0	+11·7	+12·5	+14·3	+13·7	+13·6	+15·6	+13·2
Nuwara Eliya ...	+ 0·7	— 1·9	+ 0·9	— 1·6	— 1·4	— 0·2	— 4·7	— 2·9	— 2·9	— 2·2	— 1·5	— 1·7	— 1·6
Hakgala ...	— 1·4	0	+ 2·0	+ 2·2	+ 4·0	+ 4·2	+ 5·1	+ 3·8	+ 2·9	+ 3·8	+ 1·9	+ 2·0	+ 2·5
Badulla ...	— 1·4	— 2·1	— 1·5	— 0·9	— 2·3	— 2·6	— 1·2	— 1·5	— 3·0	— 2·3	— 3·9	— 1·7	— 2·0
Kurunegala ...	— 1·7	— 1·9	— 1·0	— 1·1	— 1·0	— 0·5	— 0·7	— 1·6	— 1·1	— 0·9	+ 0·1	— 0·5	— 1·1

AIR TEMPERATURE.

Table VIII., below, gives the average monthly mean temperatures of stations in Ceylon. The data for the deduction of the mean temperature are obtained from the means of the air temperatures at 21*h.* 30*m.* and 3*h.* 30*m.*, and minimum thermometer readings during the twenty-four hours.

TABLE VIII.—Average Monthly Mean Temperature of Stations in Ceylon.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	31—32	79·1	80·2	81·9	82·5	82·5	81·0	80·6	80·6	80·8	82·6	82·3	79·1	81·1
Ratnapura ...	30—32	77·7	79·3	80·2	80·2	80·5	79·0	79·7	79·2	79·0	79·1	78·0	80·6	79·5
Puttalam ...	29—31	78·9	80·5	83·4	84·7	85·1	83·6	82·9	82·9	83·0	79·7	78·4	76·5	81·6
Anuradhapura ...	29—31	75·8	78·1	81·5	82·3	82·7	82·1	82·2	82·4	82·3	80·3	78·4	76·3	80·4
Mannar ...	29—31	78·5	79·6	82·1	84·8	85·2	84·0	82·7	82·5	82·7	81·6	79·7	78·1	81·8
Jaffna ...	30	77·9	79·5	86·4	85·6	84·9	83·5	82·6	82·3	83·8	81·3	79·0	77·4	81·2
Trincomalee ...	27—30	77·5	81·7	81·2	83·2	84·1	83·9	82·9	82·5	82·0	80·4	78·6	77·4	81·3
Batticaloa ...	30—32	76·5	77·7	79·5	82·1	82·8	83·1	82·7	82·1	81·5	80·2	78·1	76·5	80·2
Hambantota ...	31—33	77·9	78·9	80·4	81·6	81·0	80·2	80·6	79·9	79·7	79·7	78·7	78·3	79·7
Galle ...	31—32	77·9	78·6	81·1	81·2	81·3	80·2	79·7	79·8	79·9	79·5	78·9	78·2	79·7
Kandy ...	30—32	73·2	74·9	77·6	77·5	77·6	75·4	74·2	74·9	74·9	75·2	74·2	73·3	75·2
Nuwara Eliya ...	31—32	56·7	57·5	59·1	59·9	60·6	57·9	57·1	57·4	57·7	58·0	57·5	57·1	58·0
Hakgala ...	17	57·6	58·6	61·2	62·6	63·4	60·9	60·5	62·1	60·8	60·5	59·4	57·4	60·4
Badulla ...	22—28	69·2	71·0	73·0	74·8	75·3	75·0	74·5	74·6	74·3	73·7	71·9	70·6	73·2
Kurunegala ...	14—16	77·3	78·2	82·3	82·0	82·0	79·9	79·6	79·7	79·9	79·0	78·6	77·2	79·6

Table IX. (in appendix) gives the monthly and yearly means of the daily readings; the monthly and yearly means of the readings at 21*h.* 30*m.* and 3*h.* 30*m.*; the monthly and yearly means of the maximum and minimum temperatures with the mean daily range; the highest and lowest temperatures, the date on which they occurred, and the yearly means; and the absolute range of temperature for each month and for the year.

Table X., below, shows the variations from the averages of Table VIII. of the monthly and yearly means for the year 1900.

TABLE X.—Comparison of Monthly Mean Temperatures in 1900 with the Averages.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	+ 0·6	+ 2·0	+ 2·4	+ 0·1	+ 0·2	+ 1·0	— 0·4	— 0·9	— 0·2	— 1·3	— 2·2	+ 0·6	+ 0·4
Ratnapura ...	+ 1·1	+ 3·1	+ 3·0	+ 0·6	+ 2·8	+ 1·4	— 0·5	+ 0·9	+ 1·2	+ 3·1	+ 2·4	— 0·4	+ 1·4
Puttalam ...	— 0·9	0	— 0·3	— 1·5	— 1·3	— 1·6	— 2·0	— 1·3	— 1·9	+ 1·4	+ 1·8	—	—
Anuradhapura ...	+ 1·9	+ 3·0	+ 3·2	+ 1·3	+ 1·8	+ 1·1	+ 0·8	+ 1·5	+ 0·1	+ 2·1	+ 3·0	+ 2·1	+ 1·6
Mannar ...	+ 0·4	+ 1·5	+ 2·6	+ 1·2	+ 0·9	+ 0·7	+ 0·5	+ 1·2	— 0·1	+ 0·6	+ 0·1	—	—
Jaffna ...	+ 0·8	+ 3·0	— 0·3	+ 1·2	+ 1·1	+ 0·7	+ 0·3	+ 0·9	— 1·0	+ 1·3	— 0·5	+ 2·1	+ 0·6
Trincomalee ...	+ 1·9	— 0·6	+ 2·8	+ 1·2	+ 1·5	+ 0·4	0	+ 1·6	+ 0·3	+ 0·3	+ 0·5	+ 1·6	+ 0·9
Batticaloa ...	+ 0·1	+ 0·3	+ 1·4	— 0·4	— 0·1	+ 0·7	+ 0·2	+ 0·9	— 1·7	— 0·9	— 0·3	+ 0·7	+ 0·1
Hambantota ...	+ 0·8	+ 2·0	— 2·1	+ 3·6	+ 1·6	— 0·4	— 0·1	+ 1·3	+ 0·5	+ 2·3	+ 0·8	+ 2·2	+ 1·5
Galle ...	— 0·2	+ 0·9	+ 0·9	+ 1·4	+ 2·5	+ 1·4	0	+ 1·2	0	+ 0·4	+ 1·9	+ 0·5	+ 0·9
Kandy ...	+ 1·0	+ 1·7	+ 1·7	+ 0·1	+ 0·6	+ 0·4	— 0·6	— 0·1	0	0	+ 0·4	+ 0·8	+ 0·5
Nuwara Eliya ...	+ 1·9	+ 1·8	+ 2·4	+ 1·9	+ 2·2	+ 2·3	+ 1·3	+ 2·1	+ 2·1	+ 2·4	+ 2·3	+ 2·2	+ 2·2
Hakgala ...	— 2·1	— 1·5	— 2·1	— 2·6	— 1·7	— 2·2	— 3·3	— 3·6	— 2·6	— 1·4	— 1·7	— 1·5	— 2·2
Badulla ...	+ 1·2	+ 1·4	+ 2·5	+ 1·0	+ 2·1	+ 1·1	+ 0·9	+ 1·4	+ 1·3	+ 1·1	+ 0·8	+ 0·9	+ 1·3
Kurunegala ...	+ 1·1	+ 3·1	+ 2·5	— 0·2	+ 1·3	— 0·1	— 0·9	— 0·5	— 1·4	+ 0·2	+ 1·5	+ 0·1	+ 0·6

Table XI. (in appendix) gives the sea-level equivalents of the mean monthly temperatures in Table IX., omitting hill stations. The reduction to sea-level temperature has been made by adding one degree of temperature for every 450 ft. of elevation.

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

The barometer used at the Colombo Observatory is a standard, by Negretti and Zambra, which has been compared with the Kew standard. All the barometers at outstations are on Fortin's principle (constructed some by Casella, others by Negretti and Zambra), and have been compared with the Colombo instrument. At all the stations the instruments are placed in buildings and are preserved, as far as possible, from extremes of temperature.

Table XII., below, gives the monthly mean barometric readings deduced from observations in Ceylon extending over a series of years.

TABLE XII.—Average Monthly Mean Pressure of Stations in Ceylon.

Station.	Years.	In.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	31—32	29+	·874	·872	·853	·844	·803	·807	·797	·854	·896	·847	·851	·864	·847
Ratnapura ...	29—31	29+	·790	·788	·776	·739	·730	·737	·746	·750	·769	·802	·773	·773	·765
Puttalam ...	29—32	29+	·889	·885	·858	·805	·785	·781	·797	·801	·825	·841	·824	·880	·831
Anuradhapura ...	28—30	29+	·611	·597	·564	·555	·467	·459	·474	·492	·513	·533	·560	·589	·535
Mannar ...	25—27	29+	·905	·895	·892	·789	·755	·751	·762	·765	·795	·810	·848	·887	·821
Jaffna ...	29—30	29+	·919	·937	·897	·826	·810	·758	·768	·783	·816	·843	·874	·935	·847
Trincomalee ...	29—32	29+	·874	·869	·831	·766	·711	·694	·708	·723	·747	·779	·818	·852	·781
Batticaloa ...	28—30	29+	·920	·919	·885	·828	·779	·767	·822	·789	·811	·797	·839	·899	·838
Hambantota ...	27—29	29+	·847	·849	·835	·806	·779	·775	·780	·790	·808	·824	·832	·837	·814
Galle ...	29—31	29+	·893	·860	·843	·803	·789	·792	·807	·813	·834	·836	·837	·848	·830
Kandy ...	30—32	27+	·222	·215	·198	·195	·147	·191	·162	·164	·182	·185	·195	·212	·189
Nuwara Eliya ...	29—31	23+	1·048	1·050	1·060	1·039	1·029	1·014	1·015	1·017	1·027	1·037	1·049	1·056	1·037
Hakgala ...	16—17	24+	·511	·564	·560	·534	·512	·477	·483	·492	·512	·524	·586	·552	·526
Badulla ...	20—24	29+	·804	·731	·718	·680	·643	·633	·641	·637	·654	·675	·705	·709	·686
Kurunegala ...	—	—	—	—	—	No	baro	meter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table XIII. (in appendix) gives the monthly and yearly means of the daily readings; the monthly and yearly means of the readings at 21*h.* 30*m.* and 3*h.* 30*m.*; the monthly and annual range; the highest and lowest monthly and yearly readings, with the dates on which they occurred; the yearly means of the maximum and minimum readings; and the absolute monthly and yearly range. Table XIV., below, shows the variations from the averages in Table XII. of the monthly and yearly means for 1900.

TABLE XIV.—Comparison of Monthly Mean Pressure in 1900 with the Averages of Table XII.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	+·009	+·006	+·026	—·017	+·026	+·017	+·035	—·004	—·007	+·010	—·018	+·019	+·007
Ratnapura ...	—·145	—·143	—·124	—·129	—·113	—·123	—·139	—·143	—·133	—·194	—·186	—·162	—·145
Puttalam ...	—·041	—·043	—·014	—·024	—·002	—·010	—·035	+·009	—·012	—·041	+·008	—·032	—·024
Anuradhapura ...	+·009	+·009	+·010	—·036	+·036	+·021	+·001	+·010	+·017	+·029	+·010	+·052	+·014
Mannar ...	—·019	—·016	—·036	+·021	+·025	—·006	—·024	—·010	—·010	—·005	—·026	—·007	—·010
Jaffna ...	+·042	—·001	+·016	+·017	+·018	+·009	+·009	+·015	+·029	+·021	+·016	+·016	+·017
Trincomalee ...	+·060	+·063	+·076	+·072	+·003	+·055	+·047	+·060	+·084	+·084	+·061	+·100	+·071
Batticaloa ...	—·005	+·060	+·009	+·029	+·052	+·033	—·026	+·031	+·050	+·075	+·056	+·054	+·036
Hambantota ...	—·006	—·005	—·005	+·028	+·056	+·042	+·066	+·042	+·039	+·018	+·013	+·022	+·025
Galle ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kandy ...	+·052	+·053	+·069	+·026	+·076	+·023	+·051	+·063	+·070	+·070	+·029	+·057	+·051
Nuwara Eliya ...	+·069	+·070	+·062	+·047	+·075	+·063	+·054	+·068	+·074	+·067	+·046	+·070	+·063
Hakgala ...	+·060	+·024	+·005	+·009	+·041	+·005	+·008	—·005	+·009	+·002	—·072	—·004	+·005
Badulla ...	—·064	+·007	+·003	—·007	+·024	+·013	—·007	+·003	+·013	+·006	—·024	+·024	·001
Kurunegala ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table XV. (in appendix) gives the monthly and yearly means of pressure in 1900, according to the tables printed in the "Instructions to Observers at Ceylon Meteorological Stations."

WIND.

The instrument employed at the Colombo Observatory is a self-registering Beckley anemograph. It records the direction and velocity of the wind, continuously, on a revolving drum driven by clockwork. At outstations the instruments employed consist of the ordinary wind-vane for direction, and a Robinson anemometer for registering on a dial the distance travelled by the wind.

Table XVI. (in appendix) gives the number of times that each of eight wind-directions and calms were observed at 21*h.* 30*m.* and 3*h.* 30*m.* by the ordinary wind-vane at outstations; the trigonometrical resultant of these observations, computed by Lambert's formula; and the mean diurnal movement of the air; also the average monthly values of the last two data, computed from as many years as have furnished anemometric registers.

The Colombo anemograph records the number of miles travelled in each of sixteen directions.

HYGROMETRY.

The humidity of the air, the elastic force of aqueous vapour, and the temperature of the dew point are inferred from the relative temperatures of identical dry and wet-bulb thermometers, when exposed to the same conditions. In order that the evaporation of the water from the wet-bulb may take place freely, the instruments are kept in outside sheds: if kept in rooms, the reading of the wet-bulb will not give a true indication, owing to restrained evaporation.

Table XVII. (in appendix) gives the monthly and yearly means of the readings of the wet-bulb at 21*h.* 30*m.* and 3*h.* 30*m.*; the monthly and yearly means of the minimum wet-bulb; the mean range and the adopted wet-bulb temperature of each month (the mean of the minimum, 21*h.* 30*m.* and 3*h.* 30*m.* readings); also the difference of these several values and the corresponding air temperature.

Table XVIII. (in appendix) gives the mean vapour tensions of the several months of 1900, and of those observed at 21*h.* 30*m.* and 3*h.* 30*m.*, and also those deduced from the reading of the minimum dry and wet-bulb thermometers.

Table XIX., below, shows the average monthly and yearly mean vapour tension for different stations, deduced from observations extending over a number of years in Ceylon.

TABLE XIX.—Average Monthly Mean Vapour Tension in Decimals of an Inch.

Station.	Years	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	31—32	·757	·772	·826	·871	·889	·859	·834	·834	·833	·858	·814	·786	·828
Ratnapura ...	29—32	·777	·771	·813	·858	·874	·858	·842	·832	·823	·857	·811	·795	·826
Puttalam ...	27—31	·751	·764	·846	·906	·920	·854	·863	·834	·869	·847	·855	·787	·841
Anuradhapura ...	29—31	·721	·804	·762	·835	·862	·850	·845	·795	·777	·779	·795	·759	·799
Mannar ...	30—31	·785	·798	·869	·951	·972	·941	·906	·899	·897	·893	·868	·800	·882
Jaffna ...	30	·752	·758	·858	·959	·995	·966	·937	·938	·934	·907	·857	·775	·886
Trincomalee ...	27—30	·770	·793	·883	·896	·886	·852	·865	·829	·818	·837	·830	·808	·839
Batticaloa ...	30—33	·811	·798	·852	·933	·919	·885	·867	·873	·851	·882	·852	·825	·862
Hambantota ...	28—31	·773	·791	·843	·871	·887	·867	·832	·830	·804	·813	·803	·806	·827
Galle ...	31—32	·856	·872	·984	·943	·963	·946	·928	·929	·931	·922	·898	·872	·920
Kandy ...	30—32	·621	·611	·647	·721	·733	·717	·699	·721	·689	·721	·689	·661	·686
Nuwara Eliya ...	27—29	·382	·352	·382	·430	·453	·418	·416	·428	·435	·402	·431	·419	·412
Hakgala ...	16	·418	·406	·435	·498	·515	·492	·476	·469	·462	·478	·465	·449	·442
Badulla ...	21—26	·603	·600	·641	·736	·702	·677	·644	·649	·631	·653	·663	·629	·654
Kurunegala ...	14—16	·701	·722	·761	·861	·879	·851	·827	·815	·800	·801	·745	·749	·793

Table XX., below, shows the variation from the means of Table XIX. of the monthly mean vapour tension for 1900.

TABLE XX.—Comparison of Monthly Mean Vapour Tension in 1900 with the Averages of Table XIX.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	+ ·045	+ ·049	+ ·026	+ ·063	+ ·074	+ ·056	+ ·068	+ ·052	+ ·039	+ ·030	— ·004	+ ·001	+ ·005
Ratnapura ...	— ·028	— ·040	— ·073	— ·086	— ·055	— ·086	— ·099	— ·102	— ·123	— ·147	— ·058	— ·089	— ·082
Puttalam ...	— ·140	— ·198	— ·166	— ·101	— ·065	— ·070	— ·089	— ·028	— ·059	— ·105	— ·123	—	—
Anuradhapura ...	— ·039	— ·071	— ·247	— ·178	— ·208	— ·185	— ·031	— ·127	— ·210	— ·066	— ·018	— ·036	+ ·100
Mannar ...	+ ·045	+ ·035	+ ·030	— ·009	— ·003	— ·015	— ·030	— ·008	— ·038	— ·040	— ·037	—	—
Jaffna ...	+ ·026	+ ·037	+ ·037	+ ·003	— ·010	— ·009	— ·038	— ·023	— ·021	— ·010	— ·005	+ ·028	+ ·002
Trincomalee ...	+ ·007	+ ·074	+ ·042	— ·063	+ ·101	+ ·081	+ ·030	+ ·086	+ ·098	+ ·054	+ ·035	+ ·045	+ ·060
Batticaloa ...	+ ·017	+ ·026	+ ·013	— ·003	— ·029	— ·006	+ ·011	— ·021	+ ·079	+ ·030	+ ·045	+ ·068	+ ·016
Hambantota ...	+ ·060	+ ·045	+ ·069	+ ·070	+ ·054	— ·001	+ ·055	+ ·031	+ ·085	+ ·071	+ ·072	+ ·072	+ ·058
Galle ...	+ ·054	+ ·119	+ ·032	+ ·085	+ ·057	+ ·061	+ ·028	+ ·051	+ ·009	+ ·006	+ ·028	— ·001	+ ·044
Kandy ...	+ ·023	— ·008	— ·005	— ·006	+ ·025	+ ·008	+ ·008	— ·012	— ·010	— ·030	+ ·023	+ ·026	+ ·003
Nuwara Eliya ...	— ·004	— ·059	+ ·043	+ ·050	+ ·014	+ ·048	+ ·038	+ ·043	+ ·035	+ ·063	+ ·043	+ ·094	+ ·042
Hakgala ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Badulla ...	+ ·016	+ ·016	0	— ·043	— ·009	+ ·092	— ·038	— ·018	— ·007	— ·009	+ ·041	— ·004	+ ·002
Kurunegala ...	+ ·008	— ·029	— ·038	— ·070	— ·068	— ·029	— ·038	— ·013	+ ·029	+ ·009	— ·041	— ·026	— ·015

Table XXI., below, gives the average mean monthly humidity derived from observations made in Ceylon extending over a number of years.

TABLE XXI.—Average Mean Monthly Relative Humidity.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	31—32	76	76	76	76	80	81	80	80	79	81	81	79	79
Ratnapura ...	29—32	82	77	79	83	84	85	84	84	83	85	85	84	83
Puttalam ...	27—31	82	81	81	83	85	84	85	84	83	83	82	83	83
Anuradhapura ...	29—31	81	75	72	80	78	78	77	73	74	80	83	84	78
Mannar ...	30—31	82	79	79	83	83	81	81	81	81	82	85	86	82
Jaffna ...	30	80	79	77	80	83	85	85	85	85	84	84	85	83
Trincomalee ...	28—30	79	81	80	79	76	75	74	73	72	81	85	86	78
Batticaloa ...	30—33	88	85	84	83	82	79	79	81	82	86	88	90	84
Hambantota ...	27—31	84	80	81	82	84	84	81	82	82	83	83	83	82
Galle ...	31—32	89	87	83	87	89	91	91	91	91	91	90	90	88
Kandy ...	30—33	77	71	71	77	78	81	81	81	80	82	79	81	78
Nuwara Eliya ...	26—29	83	75	76	83	86	92	90	90	90	90	89	87	86
Hakgala ...	16	87	78	79	85	88	91	89	87	86	89	91	92	87
Badulla ...	21—26	88	84	79	80	79	75	76	75	75	81	83	84	80
Kurunegala ...	14—16	76	74	71	79	81	83	82	81	79	82	82	81	79

Table XXII. (in appendix) gives the mean relative humidities of the several months in 1900 and of those observed at 21*h.* 30*m.* and 3*h.* 30*m.*, and also those deduced from the readings of the minimum dry and wet-bulb.

TABLE XXIII.—Comparison of Mean Monthly Relative Humidity of 1900 with the Averages of Table XXI.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	+ 4	− 1	− 3	+ 7	+ 6	+ 3	+ 4	+ 3	+ 4	+ 1	− 1	+ 3	+ 2
Ratnapura ...	− 9	−14	−17	−12	−15	−13	−12	−15	−18	−22	−18	−18	−16
Puttalam ...	−18	−27	−16	−11	−11	−13	−12	− 7	− 7	−12	−10	—	—
Anuradhapura ...	0	+ 9	+12	+ 6	+12	+13	− 4	+ 7	+14	−11	−10	− 1	+ 4
Mannar ...	+ 2	− 4	− 3	− 7	− 5	− 4	− 5	− 1	− 4	− 5	− 3	—	—
Jaffna ...	0	− 6	− 4	− 4	− 4	− 3	− 5	− 5	− 4	− 3	+ 4	− 3	− 4
Trincomalee ...	0	+ 1	0	+ 2	+ 4	+ 5	+ 6	+ 2	+11	+ 5	+ 2	0	+ 3
Batticaloa ...	+ 3	+ 2	− 1	+ 3	+ 3	− 1	+ 2	0	+ 8	+ 6	+ 6	+ 5	+ 3
Hambantota ...	+ 1	0	− 1	− 2	0	+ 2	+ 4	+ 2	+ 4	0	+ 4	+ 3	+ 2
Galle ...	+ 6	+ 8	+ 9	+ 4	+ 1	+ 2	+ 3	+ 2	+ 1	− 2	0	+ 1	+ 4
Kandy ...	0	− 3	− 3	− 1	+ 1	0	+ 5	+ 2	− 2	− 2	+ 4	+ 1	0
Nuwara Eliya ...	− 8	+ 1	− 1	+ 3	− 6	− 4	+ 1	+ 2	+ 1	− 4	+ 2	+ 5	− 2
Hakgala ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Badulla ...	− 5	− 7	− 6	− 2	− 4	+ 9	− 6	− 7	− 4	− 6	+ 1	− 3	− 4
Kurunegala ...	− 2	− 7	− 7	− 6	− 5	− 3	− 2	− 1	+ 7	− 5	− 5	+ 2	− 3

CLOUD PROPORTION.

The relative proportion of cloud is determined in the usual manner by estimating the average amount of sky covered, 10 denoting a sky entirely and continuously overcast, and zero a cloudless sky.

Table XXIV., below, shows the average proportion of clouded sky in each month, deduced from the registers of past years.

TABLE XXIV.—Average Proportion of Clouded Sky in each Month, deduced from the Registers of past Years.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	31—32	4·5	3·5	4·0	5·6	6·7	7·4	6·5	6·6	6·9	6·8	6·0	5·6	5·9
Ratnapura ...	31—32	5·9	5·2	5·4	6·4	7·2	7·6	7·2	7·1	6·9	7·0	6·3	6·4	6·6
Puttalam ...	30—32	6·9	6·4	6·2	6·9	7·0	7·5	7·0	6·9	6·8	7·3	7·2	7·0	6·9
Anuradhapura ...	30—31	4·4	3·8	3·6	4·2	4·2	4·3	4·2	4·3	4·3	5·3	5·4	5·5	4·5
Mannar ...	30—31	4·5	3·4	3·5	4·5	4·9	5·5	5·5	5·3	5·2	5·9	6·1	6·0	5·0
Jaffna ...	30	4·6	3·2	2·9	7·1	4·1	5·2	5·2	5·5	4·8	5·5	6·1	6·1	5·0
Trincomalee ...	30—32	5·1	4·1	3·5	4·1	4·5	5·3	5·2	5·0	4·9	6·9	5·6	6·0	5·0
Batticaloa ...	31—32	6·1	5·4	4·8	5·4	5·3	5·9	5·8	5·8	5·6	6·0	6·4	6·2	5·7
Hambantota ...	31—33	5·8	5·4	5·3	6·1	6·2	6·7	6·4	6·4	6·3	6·4	6·2	5·9	6·1
Galle ...	31—32	4·7	4·1	4·2	5·3	5·7	6·0	5·4	5·4	5·4	5·9	5·8	4·9	5·2
Kandy ...	31—32	5·1	4·2	4·6	5·6	5·9	7·1	6·8	7·1	6·6	6·5	6·0	6·1	5·9
Nuwara Eliya ...	31—32	4·4	3·4	3·8	5·1	5·5	7·5	6·9	6·5	6·5	6·2	5·5	5·4	5·6
Hakgala ...	17—18	7·2	5·0	5·0	6·2	5·9	7·0	6·9	6·7	6·7	7·4	7·9	8·2	6·7
Badulla ...	23—27	6·0	3·9	4·4	5·4	5·2	5·9	5·2	5·5	5·5	5·4	6·3	6·9	5·5
Kurunegala ...	15—16	5·3	4·1	5·2	6·5	6·7	7·4	7·4	7·0	6·8	7·2	6·5	6·7	6·4

Table XXV. (in appendix) gives the monthly means of the observations and the means of the daily averages at 21*h.* 30*m.* and 3*h.* 30*m.*

Table XXVI., below, shows the variations from the averages in Table XXIV. of the values for 1900.

TABLE XXVI.—Comparison of the Mean Cloud Proportion in 1900 with the Averages of Table XXIV.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	−2·0	−2·4	−1·8	−0·2	−1·1	−0·7	−1·1	−1·1	−1·3	−1·6	−0·5	−1·1	−1·4
Ratnapura ...	+0·8	−0·3	−0·1	+1·3	−2·0	+1·4	+1·4	−0·3	−0·1	−0·4	+0·6	+0·1	+0·1
Puttalam ...	−3·2	−3·5	−2·5	+0·1	−0·6	−0·3	−2·1	−1·8	−0·9	−1·1	−0·7	−1·7	−1·5
Anuradhapura ...	−1·0	−2·1	−1·6	−0·1	−1·2	−0·9	−1·9	−3·0	−1·2	−0·6	+0·1	−1·5	−1·3
Mannar ...	−0·1	+0·1	−0·6	+0·5	−0·3	+1·0	+0·2	−0·9	−0·7	+0·1	+0·7	0	0
Jaffna ...	+0·8	−0·5	−0·4	−1·8	−0·2	−0·4	0	−0·5	−0·9	−0·7	−0·4	−0·6	−0·5
Trincomalee ...	−2·0	−2·0	−1·4	−1·6	−2·0	−2·3	−2·3	−2·7	−2·3	−3·4	−0·7	−2·0	−2·0
Batticaloa ...	+0·1	+0·8	+0·2	+0·6	+0·2	+0·1	−0·1	−0·2	+0·6	+0·6	−0·9	−0·4	+0·1
Hambantota ...	−1·9	−1·3	−2·1	−0·9	−1·4	−0·8	−1·8	−2·3	−1·8	−1·4	−0·2	−1·9	−1·5
Galle ...	−0·6	−0·1	+0·1	0	−1·2	−0·2	−1·6	−3·5	−2·9	−3·9	−3·5	−2·3	−1·6
Kandy ...	−0·3	−0·7	−0·5	+1·7	−0·8	+1·0	+1·6	+0·1	+0·4	+0·1	+0·8	−0·6	+0·3
Nuwara Eliya ...	+2·1	+1·7	+0·7	+2·2	+0·4	+1·4	+3·0	+2·6	+1·6	+1·3	+3·0	+2·5	+1·8
Hakgala ...	−0·4	−0·5	−0·4	+0·1	−1·4	+0·7	+0·8	−0·2	0	−0·6	0	−0·2	−0·2
Badulla ...	−0·2	−0·8	−0·4	+0·4	−1·2	−0·5	+0·3	−0·9	+0·5	+0·5	+1·2	−0·2	−0·1
Kurunegala ...	−0·4	−0·4	−1·6	+0·1	−1·3	−1·2	−0·6	−0·5	+0·6	−1·7	−1·5	−2·2	−0·9

Table XXVII., below, gives the mean monthly and yearly rainfall, deduced from observations extending over a long series of years in Ceylon.

TABLE XXVII.—Average Monthly and Annual Rainfall of fifteen Principal Stations in Ceylon.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	31	3·24	1·89	4·75	11·43	12·04	8·35	4·45	3·79	4·98	14·36	12·55	6·35	88·18
Ratnapura ...	31	4·87	4·41	8·22	12·62	18·76	20·81	11·70	12·81	14·36	18·73	14·74	8·85	150·88
Puttalam ...	20—31	2·06	1·41	3·17	5·99	3·47	1·80	0·40	0·86	0·93	8·78	10·97	6·63	46·46
Anuradhapura ...	30—31	2·96	1·28	2·79	7·69	3·79	1·54	1·07	1·85	2·83	8·63	10·96	9·11	54·50
Mannar ...	30—31	2·12	1·06	1·50	2·69	2·17	0·60	0·23	0·49	1·04	8·15	10·19	8·10	38·34
Jaffna ...	30	1·88	1·22	0·92	2·46	1·95	0·73	0·76	1·50	2·60	6·47	13·54	11·06	45·09
Trincomalee ...	20—31	5·68	2·15	1·40	2·13	2·37	1·37	2·12	4·49	4·50	7·99	13·63	15·35	63·18
Batticaloa ...	30—31	8·01	3·92	3·08	1·86	1·71	1·03	1·10	2·34	2·61	6·43	12·36	13·48	57·93
Hambantota ...	31	3·13	1·53	2·14	2·62	3·25	2·54	1·32	1·42	2·37	4·19	6·89	5·59	36·99
Galle ...	31	4·22	2·86	4·39	10·38	11·00	8·11	5·33	5·46	7·52	13·19	12·02	6·29	90·77
Kandy ...	31	4·78	2·40	3·44	7·19	6·13	9·15	7·04	5·84	5·75	10·82	10·48	9·11	82·13
Nuwara Eliya ...	30—31	5·22	2·05	3·16	6·03	7·83	13·56	11·74	8·52	8·30	10·87	8·74	8·95	94·77
Hakgala ...	17—18	8·33	2·57	4·71	7·79	7·56	7·82	5·89	4·84	5·93	10·39	10·84	14·43	91·01
Badulla ...	24—26	9·61	3·30	4·37	8·42	5·61	2·73	1·49	3·40	3·01	10·16	11·96	13·99	78·02
Kurunegala ...	15—16	3·32	1·57	4·69	11·94	6·40	8·78	3·82	4·01	4·06	16·27	10·74	7·43	83·03

Table XXVIII., below, shows the variations from the means in Table XXVII. of the rainfall for 1900.

TABLE XXVIII.—Comparison of the Monthly and Annual Rainfall in 1900 with the Averages of Table XXVII.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	+0·48	−1·26	−1·04	+3·69	−1·41	−0·52	+2·47	+3·56	−0·98	−4·89	−3·30	−1·15	−4·50
Ratnapura ...	+2·78	−0·22	−0·92	+6·92	−12·02	+5·20	+10·48	+3·53	+3·47	+3·20	+0·31	+6·67	+29·46
Puttalam ...	+0·91	−1·19	−3·04	+4·08	−0·82	+1·60	−0·35	−0·11	+0·02	+0·92	−3·83	−2·96	4·77
Anuradhapura ...	+1·37	−1·12	+0·61	−0·18	−2·25	−0·56	+0·70	−1·58	−0·85	−0·76	−1·57	−0·84	−7·00
Mannar ...	+1·53	−1·04	−0·83	+3·11	−1·03	+0·40	+0·03	−0·32	+0·98	−4·33	+1·87	−4·84	−1·95
Jaffna ...	−0·88	−1·22	−0·58	+11·31	−1·19	−0·34	+2·70	−1·50	−1·48	+4·21	+6·24	−5·02	+12·24
Trincomalee ...	−0·65	−2·15	−1·40	+3·28	−0·92	−1·39	−1·88	+0·99	−2·09	+1·82	+7·03	−7·56	−4·92
Batticaloa ...	+3·37	−2·74	−2·73	+2·14	+1·88	−0·96	+1·95	−2·12	+0·57	−4·85	−7·90	−4·21	−9·90
Hambantota ...	−0·04	−1·51	−0·74	+1·67	−2·73	+6·72	+1·59	+3·11	+0·68	+7·66	+8·35	−3·76	+21·10
Galle ...	−1·31	+0·63	+1·02	+2·81	−1·77	+4·18	+5·78	+1·80	+0·39	−3·54	−3·10	+0·92	+7·81
Kandy ...	+4·82	−1·63	−0·76	−2·01	−3·02	−2·96	+7·47	−4·61	+3·73	−3·03	+8·88	−1·69	+20·33
Nuwara Eliya ...	−1·20	−1·21	−2·90	+1·13	−1·69	+1·55	+3·70	+4·13	+2·70	−3·31	+3·73	−2·91	+2·72
Hakgala ...	−3·20	−1·60	−3·60	−2·70	−1·60	+1·78	+3·34	+3·26	+1·02	−2·41	−5·60	−3·23	−3·19
Badulla ...	+2·41	+2·22	−0·56	−3·84	+3·11	−2·04	+0·24	−1·89	+0·46	−2·55	+0·26	+2·70	−8·64
Kurunegala ...	−0·12	−1·34	−3·58	+4·16	−3·82	−0·41	+8·20	+3·83	−0·25	−0·23	+1·88	−3·95	+4·61

Tables XXIX. and XXX. (in appendix) give respectively the amount of rainfall and the number of days on which it was measured at the fifteen principal stations.

APPENDIX.

TABLE III.—Equilibrium Temperatures of Solar Radiation for 1900.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Sun and Shade.		
		Date.	°	Date.	°	Mean	Max.	Min.
1.—COLOMBO.								
January	144·8	10th	155·6	19th	97·0	55·0	65·4	10·8
February	146·8	25th	156·0	2nd	138·0	54·9	65·3	47·3
March	147·5	4th	153·0	23rd	144·0	53·5	60·3	51·5
April	140·7	9th	152·4	24th	110·9	50·3	61·4	27·9
May	138·4	24th	143·8	30th	124·0	48·6	53·3	39·2
June	133·9	15th	148·0	10th	108·0	46·5	61·0	23·8
July	135·1	24th	146·0	23rd	106·0	48·8	59·8	20·5
August	138·8	18th	148·0	4th	121·0	51·6	57·0	38·0
September	137·3	29th	146·5	1st & 6th	106·0	50·4	57·5	22·0
October	146·0	22nd	151·0	12th	137·0	56·9	62·8	47·6
November	148·0	29th	157·0	30th	138·0	59·6	69·8	54·3
December	147·2	13th	154·0	8th	140·5	61·7	65·6	51·1
Year	142·0	November 29th	157·0	January 19th	97·0	53·1	69·8	10·8
Means of extremes ...	—	—	150·7	—	122·5	—	61·6	36·2
2.—RATNAPURA.								
January	134·3	25th	142·0	29th	97·0	41·8	47·5	14·0
February	137·6	22nd	144·0	20th	132·0	42·2	48·5	36·0
March	135·5	10th	144·0	28th	114·0	38·5	47·0	18·0
April	131·4	5th & 10th	144·0	25th	92·0	37·6	57·5	8·4
May	131·2	15th	142·0	29th	121·0	42·7	46·0	31·7
June	123·2	9th	149·0	6th	90·0	34·0	46·5	10·0
July	118·7	7th	134·0	26th	92·0	32·0	40·5	10·5
August	124·7	28th	138·0	6th	103·0	36·5	46·5	17·0
September	125·0	28th	141·0	2nd	96·0	36·9	47·5	14·0
October	130·7	14th & 16th	139·0	22nd	113·0	38·6	31·7	12·2
November	129·9	23rd	148·0	16th	112·0	37·4	46·5	25·3
December	133·0	12th, 13th, & 14th	142·0	11th	115·0	41·4	50·2	28·0
Year	130·0	June 9th	149·0	June 6th	90·0	38·8	57·5	8·4
Means of extremes ...	—	—	142·0	—	106·4	—	46·3	18·8
3.—PUTTALAM.								
January	113·4	22nd	131·0	30th	88·0	31·6	49·0	11·0
February	118·9	18th	134·0	24th	87·0	34·7	49·0	6·0
March	127·5	28th	135·0	10th	113·0	40·2	62·2	35·5
April	113·7	4th & 5th	136·0	26th	81·0	26·7	53·0	3·5
May	119·6	23rd	132·0	1st	81·0	32·7	45·5	21·5
June	109·0	7th & 19th	125·0	4th	94·0	22·0	43·0	10·0
July	110·0	20th	126·0	29th	96·0	37·1	44·0	12·0
August	116·0	4th & 16th	130·0	21st	102·0	31·8	46·5	17·0
September	113·9	28th	128·0	1st	96·0	30·1	42·5	9·5
October	108·5	24th	147·0	30th	90·0	24·2	63·0	8·5
November	103·7	2nd	123·0	16th	86·0	20·0	37·0	6·0
December	—	Shed	under	repair	—	—	—	—
Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.—ANURADHAPURA.								
January	147·9	14th	157·0	6th	135·8	62·2	69·8	49·7
February	147·8	9th	154·6	26th	122·8	56·0	63·1	31·6
March	152·8	14th	159·4	6th	147·8	57·0	65·4	5·6
April	148·9	6th	158·4	27th	120·6	53·6	60·2	17·2
May	147·8	21st	154·8	2nd	139·2	54·7	59·4	50·4
June	143·2	4th	151·2	16th	129·6	51·5	59·0	39·6
July	143·3	20th	152·4	30th	127·8	51·8	58·0	36·4
August	149·4	28th	156·4	10th	135·5	56·4	61·0	46·5
September	148·0	27th	158·4	6th	127·0	46·4	66·5	34·2
October	149·9	18th	158·8	23rd	123·8	56·7	65·3	33·6
November	138·2	10th	160·2	17th	92·6	50·8	68·6	11·2
December	143·2	11th	156·2	19th	106·0	57·2	73·0	21·8
Year	146·7	November 10th	160·2	November 17th	92·6	54·9	73·0	11·2
Means of extremes ...	—	—	156·5	—	125·7	—	64·1	35·2
5.—MANNAR.								
January	143·9	29th	155·0	5th	119·5	58·3	68·0	35·5
February	149·5	17th & 23rd	151·4	7th	146·5	59·7	62·2	50·6
March	153·2	7th & 9th	158·0	2nd	149·5	58·8	65·5	58·5
April	151·1	2nd	158·0	25th	138·0	56·2	60·4	54·5
May	151·7	13th	158·0	2nd	150·0	59·0	64·2	56·1
June	150·6	3rd & 4th	154·0	5th	148·4	59·9	63·5	55·0
July	150·6	30th	154·6	27th	148·0	61·1	68·6	56·7
August	153·5	29th	154·6	21st	148·6	64·1	65·5	57·8
September	150·4	3rd	154·6	5th	146·0	61·6	55·6	56·5
October	148·2	4th & 11th	152·0	—	142·0	58·1	61·0	52·5
November	142·0	3rd	149·0	28th	132·0	55·4	63·7	45·5
December	—	Shed	under	repair	—	—	—	—
Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE III. (*continued*).—Solar Radiation.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Sun and Shade.		
		Date.	°	Date.	°	Mean.	Max	Min.
6.—JAFFNA.								
January	144·2	10th & 29th	150·0	18th	136·0	59·1	75·0	52·0
February	149 7	27th	156·0	1st	142·0	60·1	65·0	55·0
March	152·6	1st	158·0	13th	146·0	59·3	65·0	53·5
April	149·2	—	157·0	26th	97·0	55·6	65 0	15·0
May	147·8	1st, 17th, & 19th	153·0	9th	139 0	57·8	62·5	51·0
June	143·9	4th & 13th	150·0	25th	138·0	55·9	60·0	51·5
July	143·3	21st & 22nd	149 0	26th & 31st	136·0	55·4	63·5	48·3
August	144·3	27th	150·0	5th	137·0	57·1	61·0	52·0
September	149·9	6th	157·0	25th	144·0	62·9	71·0	53·0
October	148·3	14th	154·0	20th	142·0	59·8	62 0	53·5
November	137·0	22nd	146·0	20th & 22nd	129·0	53·3	61·0	47·0
December	13[illegible]·3	12th	147·0	13th	133·0	55·3	62·0	49·5
Year	145·8	March 1st	158·0	April 26th	97·0	57·7	75·0	15·0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	152·3	—	135·0	—	64·4	48·4
7.—TRINCOMALEE.								
January	145·0	28th	153·0	30th	125·0	62·1	66·0	46·0
February	148·7	25th	154·0	2nd	142·0	62·5	66·4	51·0
March	151·8	20th	159·0	—	147·0	61·5	65·2	57·4
April	149·3	8th & 10th	160·0	19th	120·0	57·8	66·2	37·0
May	152·4	11th	162·0	1st	132·0	58·6	65·4	47·4
June	146·6	2nd	153·0	12th	130·0	55·6	61·0	53·8
July	146·4	20th	156·0	8th	140·0	55·7	61·8	39·8
August	151·0	24th & 25th	157·0	4th	147·0	58·2	61·2	35·2
September	149·4	19th & 22nd	154·0	7th	125 0	58·0	61·0	38·7
October	146·6	7th	155·0	30th	140·0	57·9	59·5	55·0
November	141·1	3rd	154·0	16th	125·0	56·6	69·0	41·2
December	141·0	28th	150·0	19th	108·0	57·0	65·6	25·3
Year	147·4	May 11th	162·0	December 19th	108 0	68·5	69·0	25 3
Means of extremes ...	—	—	155·6	—	132·7	—	64·0	45·6
8.—BATTICALOA.								
January	139·2	27th	148·5	7th	126·0	57·5	65·3	47·3
February	152·1	19th	158·0	17th	145·0	68·2	72·3	61·1
March	145·2	23rd	150·2	6th	135·8	57·4	62·1	48·1
April	147·0	6th & 7th	152·0	26th	133·0	56·5	63·6	45·6
May	142·3	8th	148·5	11th	138·5	51·8	59·1	47·6
June	1.2·3	5th	147·2	27th	139·8	49·5	54·8	45·1
July	143·3	6th	152·2	16th	138·5	50·6	56·1	44·8
August	143·2	18th	147·8	30th	138·5	50·7	52·1	48·6
September	142·9	29th	146·8	7th	138·5	57·3	61·3	56·1
October	143·0	5th & 22nd	147·2	29th	138·0	56·1	66·1	52·3
November	139·2	17th	143·2	26th	136·2	55·7	61·5	50·1
December	142·5	5th	148·2	28th	134·5	60·0	65·8	52·5
Year	143·5	February 19th	158 0	January 7th	126·0	55·9	72·3	44·8
Means of extremes ...	—	—	149·2	—	137·0	—	61·7	49·1
9.—HAMBANTOTA.								
January	145·1	17th	150·8	5th	124·0	59·3	64·8	38·3
February	150·5	19th	155·3	1st	139·3	62·2	66·1	52·3
March	150·1	14th	158·3	30th	145·8	58·3	68·3	36·0
April	151·7	5th, 11th, & 14th	1 5·3	3rd	146·0	58·7	60·8	59·8
May	151·5	20th	157·8	4th	146·8	61·4	66·8	56·0
June	142·2	28 h	151·8	15th	127·9	55·5	62·6	45·5
July	148·4	27th	153·7	12th	136·8	60·5	65·7	50·3
August	149·1	12th	155·8	30th	136·8	61·6	64·3	42·3
September	145·8	11th & 12th	151·3	4th	137·3	59·8	68·3	51·3
October	146·8	26th	158·8	30th	127·8	57·7	67·8	42·8
November	141·5	27th	156·3	1st	125·3	55·0	67·8	41·8
December	148·3	3rd	156·3	4th	139·3	60·8	71·3	55·8
Year	146·8	October 26th	158·8	January 5th	124·0	59·2	71·3	36·0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	155·1	—	136·1	—	66·2	47·7
10.—GALLE.								
January	145·0	10th	152·0	2nd	138·2	62·1	67·2	58·0
February	146·0	7th	152·0	2nd	139·0	61·1	66·0	56·0
March	147·4	25th	152·0	2nd	145·0	60·5	64·0	56·9
April	143·2	3rd	151·0	27th	120·0	56·1	63·2	28·4
May	146·5	17th & 30th	152·0	1st	130·0	58·0	62·2	51·4
June	140·0	31st	152·0	5th	132·0	54·6	61·8	50·4
July	147·8	12th	151·5	5th	145·0	63·0	68·5	59·0
August	147·8	4th	151·5	20th	138·0	61·2	65·5	51·4
September	136·7	24th & 27th	144·5	13th	127·5	49·1	57·7	40·0
October	134·5	2nd & 3rd	144·0	23rd	124·6	46·8	57·0	37·5
November	142·3	13th	151·0	1st	131·0	54·3	63 0	43·0
December	140·7	15th	144·8	23rd	135·5	52·8	57·0	48·0
Year	143·2	Jan., Feb., & Mar.	152·0	April 27th	120·0	56·6	68·5	28·4
Means of extremes ...	—	—	149·9	—	134·1	—	62·8	48 3

TABLE III. (*continued*).—Solar Radiation.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Sun and Shade.		
		Date.	°	Date.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
11.—KANDY.								
January	143·0	25th	155·0	19th	90·0	58·6	70·7	10·5
February	146·7	17th	157·0	2nd	135·0	58·5	69·2	50 8
March	151·0	27th	155·0	9th	145·0	59·0	64·0	54·0
April	147·6	9th	158·0	27th	110·0	58·3	63·6	39·4
May	145·0	21st	153·0	2nd	125·0	56·6	64·0	43·0
June	136·0	5th	148·0	6th	122·0	52 5	62 2	36 5
July	124·0	20th	147·0	2nd	119·0	52·8	62·4	33·0
August	137 0	29th	148·0	8th	121·0	55·1	64·0	41·5
September	137·0	18th & 19th	149·0	2nd	110·0	54·6	66·1	31·8
October	145·2	3rd	156·0	26th	141·6	59·0	70·0	33·8
November	143·6	24th	157·0	2nd	98·0	62 8	71·7	19·8
December	141·0	10th & 18th	153·0	4th	121·0	57 2	70·2	41·2
Year	142·3	April 9th	158·0	January 19th	90 0	57·1	71·7	10·5
Means of extremes ...	—	—	153·0	—	119·0	—	64·8	36·3
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.								
January	139·6	14th	155·2	18th	102·8	71·7	85·7	35·0
February	144 6	24th	159·0	2nd	139·4	74·0	87·7	68·7
March	146·1	27th	151·6	1st	135·1	73·7	81·2	62·9
April	141·9	17th	157·0	24th	86·4	70·4	82·8	17·8
May	143·1	27th	151·2	28th	134·9	70·1	78·0	60·6
June	122·4	3rd	148·9	9th	74·3	57·6	76·0	12·5
July	118·3	19th	152·8	11th	95·2	56·4	86·1	34·2
August	136·7	27th	153·7	5th	122·2	72·5	83·8	55·1
September	136·4	4th & 23rd	150·3	11th	120·7	70 9	82·9	61·2
October	145·2	25th	157·6	29th	130·2	76·3	90·4	60·4
November	145·8	7th	160·2	21st	135·5	77 8	92·7	68·7
December	147·0	25th	156·5	3rd	115·2	79·2	90·3	50·6
Year	139·3	November 7th	160·2	June 9th	74·0	70·9	92·7	12·5
Means of extremes ...	—	—	154·5	—	115·9	—	84·8	49·0
13.—HAKGALA.								
January	103·8	24th	126·0	7th	80·0	39·5	60·0	23·5
February	107·9	7th	121·0	24th	82·5	41·0	55·5	13·5
March	114·6	21st	129 0	1st	91·0	44·0	57·0	19·0
April	113·8	18th	129·0	28th	99·0	43·1	56·0	14·0
May	120·3	21st & 25th	129 0	2nd	105·0	47·3	56·0	36·0
June	103·4	4th	126·0	5th	72·0	38·0	59·0	9·5
July	100·9	26th	124·0	12th	68·0	36·1	62·0	6·0
August	104·9	18th	127·0	21st	82·0	37·9	58·0	10·0
September	103·1	16th	128·0	13th	69·0	36·2	59·5	7·0
October	109·9	25th	126·0	29th	79·0	41·0	56·0	5·5
November	99·5	12th	1.6·0	7th	74·5	34·8	58·5	2·0
December	94·0	13th	118·0	23rd	66·0	30·9	53·0	9·0
Year	106·3	Mar., April, May	129·0	December 23rd	66·0	39·1	62·0	2·0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	125·9	—	80·7	—	57·5	12·9
14.—BADULLA.								
January	138·2	30th	149·7	28th	88·5	60·2	70·5	8·1
February	142·9	23rd	154·0	3rd	139·2	61·8	71·2	58·1
March	149·0	22nd	158·0	15th	142·3	63·6	73·3	55·5
April	145·1	3rd	156·0	19th	125·0	59·9	77·7	15·1
May	143·6	5th	156 0	1st	135·0	59·2	73·1	48·6
June	142·2	9th	156 3	16th	126·5	55 6	66·7	41·4
July	145·1	8th & 17th	153·0	22nd	127·0	59·0	68·1	44·3
August	148·0	29th	157·0	6th	134·0	59·2	67·6	46·8
September	144·8	12th	155·8	6th	113·2	58·7	72·3	30·5
October	146·2	20th	156·0	21st	119·0	61·6	73·7	38 9
November	137·6	1st	158·0	24th	93·0	57·1	82·6	12·5
December	136·8	13th	152·0	18th	101 0	57·3	73·1	21·1
Year	143·5	Mar. 22 & Nov. 1	158·0	January 28th	88·5	59·4	82·6	8·1
Means of extremes ...	—	—	155·1	—	120·3	—	72·5	7·0
15.—KURUNEGALA.								
January	134·5	26th	142·0	29th	124·0	47·7	55·5	31·0
February	138·2	20th	145·0	6th	134·0	45·5	50·5	42·0
March	145·7	19th & 22nd	152·0	8th	137·0	48·2	54·5	42·0
April	140·9	11th	147·2	27th	105·0	48·3	61·0	19·5
May	140 0	17th	145·0	20th	129·5	49·1	55·5	39·3
June	130·6	31st	144·0	10th	110·2	44·7	58·7	37·7
July	130 4	19th	140·8	18th	112·0	46·1	64·5	11·5
August	137·3	29th	145·0	5th	120·5	52·0	60·4	46·7
September	138·7	27th	150·0	3rd	120 0	55·9	62·0	38 5
October	142·5	19th	151·2	23rd	135·0	54·3	65·7	49·0
November	137·7	20th	146·0	1st	125·0	50 0	56·5	42·5
December	134·1	12th	145·0	4th	110·0	48·6	58 5	37·5
Year	137·5	March 19 & 22	152·0	April 27th	105·0	49·2	65·7	11·5
Means of extremes ...	—	—	146·1	—	121·8	—	58·6	36·4

TABLE VI.—Temperature of Nocturnal Radiation in 1900.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference. Shade and Radiation.		
		Date.	°	Date.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
1.—COLOMBO.								
January	70·6	8th	73·8	3rd	65·5	2·0	3·5	1·0
February	72·1	20th	74·8	5th	68·5	2·3	5·0	1·0
March	73·4	27th	75·2	13th	68·0	2·3	5·3	1·0
April	74·4	29th	78·0	23rd	71·0	1·8	6·4	1·0
May	76·1	26th	80·0	19th	71·7	2·6	6·3	1·0
June	75·8	4th	80·0	25th	71·0	2·6	4·7	1·0
July	74·3	5th	78·2	8th & 23rd	72·0	2·3	6·0	0·8
August	74·8	18th	76·2	5th	71·0	2·5	4·8	1·3
September	74·1	20th	75·4	1st	72·0	2·4	3·5	1·0
October	73·4	3rd	77·0	29th	70·5	2·0	4·0	0·7
November	72·9	5th	74·5	2nd & 3rd	70·0	1·4	4·0	0·0
December	71·6	11th	74·0	31st	67·0	1·5	5·5	0·0
Year	73·6	May & June	80·0	January 3rd	65·5	2·1	6·4	0·0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	76·5	—	69·9	—	4·9	0·8
2.—RATNAPURA.								
January	59·8	9th	62·6	3rd	56·0	12·3	15·6	9·6
February	60·2	9th	62·4	12th	56·2	15·8	21·5	11·2
March	60·6	29th	62·6	11th, 13th & 17th	58·4	14·9	21·4	11·9
April	61·0	11th	62·7	25th	58·2	14·8	20·5	12·4
May	61·1	16th	63·3	31st	58·5	16·6	19·8	14·0
June	57·3	4th	59·7	9th	55·0	18·4	22·0	15·5
July	55·7	15th	59·5	28th	52·0	19·0	26·2	16·5
August	56·5	20th	58·8	21st	51·8	19·3	23·2	16·7
September	55·1	10th	57·8	2nd	51·0	20·8	24·7	12·3
October	61·8	7th	55·8	7th	56·8	17·6	31·7	12·2
November	60·4	1st & 2rd	58·0	4th	57·9	16·0	23·9	12·2
December	61·2	14th	63·8	30th	55·8	15·0	24·0	11·7
Year	59·2	December 14th	63·8	September 2nd	51·0	16·7	26·2	9·6
Means of extremes ...	—	—	60·6	—	55·6	—	22·9	12·0
3.—PUTTALAM.								
January	43·1	—	47·0	5th	34·0	26·8	29·7	22·8
February	39·9	25th	45·0	6th & 13th	35·0	30·9	33·0	6·0
March	38·7	2nd & 3rd	42·0	15th	32·0	35·1	37·3	32·3
April	37·3	27th	44·0	23rd	33·0	38·6	42·3	35·3
May	47·8	26th	70·0	15th	33·0	30·6	39·0	12·0
June	63·0	5th & 6th	68·0	19th	43·0	15·7	35·8	14·3
July	60·8	2nd	64·0	27th	58·0	17·2	18·8	15·8
August	59·5	7th	62·0	29th	56·0	18·3	19·8	14·8
September	57·7	5th	60·0	9th	52·0	19·3	21·8	17·3
October	54·6	7th & 8th	59·0	14th	52·0	19·6	21·8	7·8
November	51·2	9th	54·0	3rd	47·0	22·5	24·8	20·8
December	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.—ANURADHAPURA.								
January	65·3	10th	70·5	2nd	57·5	4·7	6·0	2·6
February	64·3	14th	68·0	12th	58·4	5·9	10·1	3·3
March	67·7	27th	76·2	10th	62·0	4·7	9·7	2·5
April	71·3	18th	74·3	12th	62·4	3·7	12·3	0·5
May	73·0	4th	78·0	19th	63·0	2·7	11·6	0·5
June	75·9	1st	76·4	6th	53·8	1·0	19·5	0·5
July	—	—	Instrument broken		—	—	—	—
August	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.—MANNAR.								
January								
February								
March								
April								
May								
June								
July		No Instrument						
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Year								
Means of extremes ...								

TABLE VI. (*continued*).—Nocturnal Radiation.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Shade and Radiation.		
		Date.	°	Date.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
6.—JAFFNA.								
January	65·0	28th	71·0	1st, 2nd, & 5th	60·0	6·9	9·0	4·0
February	65·2	—	70·0	10th, 11th, & 22nd	62·0	7·5	11·5	3·0
March	73·8	29th	78·0	15th	61·0	7·1	10·0	3·0
April	76·3	6th & 7th	79·0	24th	71·0	4·0	6·0	3·0
May	79·1	3rd	81·0	2nd	74·0	3·2	4·5	2·0
June	78·3	2nd & 3rd	81·0	4th	72·0	2·9	9·0	1·0
July	77·1	11th	79·3	23rd	72·0	2·2	4·0	0·9
August	78·2	—	79·0	1st	77·5	1·5	2·0	0·0
September	77·0	2nd	78·5	7th	72·0	1·9	3·0	0·5
October	75·1	4th & 5th	79·0	21st	70·0	1·9	5·0	0·0
November	71·6	19th	74·0	20th	69·0	3·1	5·0	0·5
December	70·6	1st	73·0	5th	67·0	4·0	7·1	1·5
Year	73·7	May & June	81·0	Jan. 1st, 2nd & 5th	60·0	3·9	11·5	0·0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	76·9	—	69·0	—	6·3	1·6
7.—TRINCOMALEE.								
January	66·0	21st	69·0	2nd	60·0	9·2	12·6	6·7
February	65·2	—	68·0	22nd	60·0	10·7	13·0	9·2
March	68·7	—	71·0	15th	64·0	9·4	10·2	8·0
April	69·6	14th	72·0	3rd	60·0	8·9	19·8	7·2
May	70·6	—	72·0	2nd	68·0	8·9	11·5	8·0
June	—	—	Instrument broken		—	—	—	—
July	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	72·9	18th	75·0	21st	70·0	3·1	5·0	2·2
November	72·9	—	74·0	2nd	69·0	2·9	5·2	1·2
December	71·5	21st	74·0	5th	67·0	4·6	8·2	1·8
Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.—BATTICALOA.								
January	66·5	9th	68·7	2nd	62·2	6·5	8·5	4·5
February	68·3	—	70·2	12th	64·7	4·2	9·0	0·8
March	67·3	2nd	70·5	8th	63·5	7·4	12·1	5·5
April	65·7	4th & 5th	69·2	14th	62·5	9·8	12·5	7·2
May	63·8	1st	65·7	18th & 20th	61·7	13·1	15·3	10·0
June	62·6	3rd	64·9	27th	60·7	14·0	16·0	13·2
July	68·2	26th & 31st	73·7	1st	61·5	7·5	15·3	0·5
August	72·0	1st	69·2	1st & 13th	69·2	3·4	5·0	0·5
September	72·0	13th	75·9	26th	66·9	4·5	8·7	1·8
October	71·9	11th	72·5	7th & 8th	68·7	1·9	6·1	0·9
November	—	—	Instrument broken		—	—	—	—
December	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.—HAMBANTOTA.								
January	68·8	10th	72·2	22nd & 27th	65·0	2·8	5·0	1·5
February	70·1	15th & 16th	72·0	1st	67·0	3·5	5·0	2·0
March	70·4	31st	72·5	10th & 11th	68·0	3·8	5·0	1·5
April	72·7	—	74·0	1st	70·0	2·6	4·5	0·5
May	70·9	18th	73·0	2nd & 29th	69·0	5·5	9·5	3·0
June	69·8	—	72·0	15th	64·0	6·0	12·0	1·7
July	69·9	1st & 8th	72·0	21st	67·5	6·0	9·0	3·5
August	70·8	28th	72·4	21st	68·5	5·0	6·0	2·5
September	70·9	21st	75·0	7th	69·0	4·2	7·0	1·5
October	72·1	22nd	75·0	3rd, 4th, & 22nd	70·0	4·7	7·0	1·5
November	70·4	5th	72·5	23rd	67·0	4·0	6·5	2·2
December	69·8	15th	72·5	30th	62·0	5·7	8·5	2·0
Year	70·6	Sept. 21st Oct. 22nd	75·0	December 30th	62·0	4·5	12·0	0·5
Means of extremes ...		—	72·9	—	67·2	—	7·1	2·0
10.—GALLE.								
January	65·1	4th	67·0	2nd, 9th, & 20th	63·1	9·2	13·1	7·0
February	64·8	15th	78·0	13th	60·0	11·4	13·0	5·3
March	Instrument broken							
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Year								
Means of extremes ...								

TABLE VI. (*continued*).—Nocturnal Radiation.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference. Shade and Radiation.		
		Date.	°	Date.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
11.—KANDY.								
January	45·9	18th	52·4	2nd & 5th	37·5	21·3	24·5	17·0
February	44·3	25th	56·0	12th	29·4	22·1	25·4	13·8
March	48·7	27th	54·8	9th	42·4	20·0	19·5	16·0
April	50·9	30th	58·0	16th	47·0	20·2	22·0	15·0
May	51·1	20th	55·0	6th	46·2	18·5	22·6	15·8
June	53·1	4th	57·0	23rd	50·3	18·2	20·4	16·0
July	51·1	4th	53·2	20th	46·0	18·5	20·0	18·0
August	50·1	30th	54·2	27th	46·0	20·0	21·2	17·8
September	46·9	12th	52·3	25th	30·5	22·6	31·9	9·1
October	45·8	17th	50·5	24th	37·0	21·5	25·5	17·9
November	46·6	10th	50·5	3rd	40·0	21·5	25·5	9·0
December	43·7	12th	49·0	29th	35·5	23·7	29·3	19·1
Year	48·2	April 30th	58·0	February 12th	29·4	20·7	29·3	9·0
Means of extremes ...	—		53·6	—	40·6	—	24·0	15·4
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.								
January	40·6	6th	47·2	2nd	21·8	7·5	15·0	3·8
February	37·9	7th	44·7	13th	26·2	6·3	9·6	2·3
March	37·5	1st	44·7	17th	29·5	8·4	19·2	3·9
April	42·5	27th	58·2	3rd	33·6	5·4	9·1	1·4
May	43·7	2nd	56·7	11th	33·7	5·5	6·6	1·1
June	50·1	5th	57·7	29th	42·3	5·9	12·0	0·3
July	53·8	9th	55·3	28th	49·1	1·4	9·5	0·9
August	51·9	17th	57·0	13th	41·0	3·2	10·8	0·3
September	51·2	16th	57·4	26th	35·0	2·7	10·1	0·1
October	47·6	13th	54·7	26th	40·4	4·3	7·6	1·1
November	49·1	7th	58·4	19th	41·4	4·3	9·8	0·1
December	45·0	11th	54·0	30th	28·4	4·6	7·9	2·0
Year	45·9	November 7th	58·4	January 2nd	21·8	5·0	19·2	0·1
Means of extremes ...	—	—	53·8	—	35·2	—	10·6	1·4
13.—HAKGALA.								
January	47·2	9th, 10th, & 11th	51·0	2nd	35·0	2·3	5·0	0·0
February	43·9	3rd	49·0	18th	37·0	4·8	8·0	3·0
March	43·5	—	50·0	13th	37·0	6·4	13·5	4·0
April	47·6	27th	51·0	16th	41·0	5·5	7·0	0·0
May	45·3	—	51·0	8th, 16th, & 17th	40·0	7·2	10·0	3·0
June	49·0	20th	52·0	15th & 16th	42·5	6·5	8·	3·0
July	46·3	13th	50·0	27th	45·0	7·7	8·5	6·0
August	47·6	—	50·0	24th	45·5	6·6	8·0	5·5
September	46·8	16th	56·0	23rd	38·0	6·5	9·0	6·0
October	46·1	12th	49·0	26th	43·0	7·2	10·0	4·0
November	48·0	7th	53·0	4th, 11th, & 12th	43·5	5·6	7·5	3·0
December	45·0	10th	51·0	14th	32·5	5·9	8·0	2·0
Year	46·4	September 16th	56·0	December 30th	32·5	6·0	13·5	0·0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	51·3	—	40·0	—	8·0	3·3
14.—BADULLA.								
January	60·1	7th	64·7	3rd	52·7	4·5	6·9	2·9
February	58·7	17th	64·7	12th & 13th	48·7	5·0	7·8	3·6
March	59·7	31st	66·7	8th	54·0	5·4	7·3	2·8
April	61·5	27th	65·0	3rd	56·7	6·0	10·4	3·7
May	62·0	3rd	65·7	8th	57·7	5·1	7·4	3·0
June	61·9	10th	65·9	28th	55·7	4·3	6·9	2·8
July	60·3	30th	62·7	27th	54·1	5·4	8·7	3·9
August	59·9	31st	63·7	2nd	52·8	5·3	7·0	2·9
September	61·4	28th	66·7	24th	49·1	3·9	6·5	1·9
October	62·4	18th	66·1	20th	55·0	3·6	5·9	2·0
November	65·3	9th	68·4	3rd & 4th	61·7	2·4	4·5	0·6
December	62·8	2nd & 11th	66·7	30th	53·2	3·8	4·9	1·7
Year	61·3	November 9th	68·4	Feb. 12th & 13th	48·7	4·6	10·4	0·6
Means of extremes ...	—	—	65·6	—	54·3	—	6·2	2·6
15.—KURUNEGALA.								
January	66·7	19th	71·0	2nd	60·5	3·6	6·1	2·0
February	66·8	8th	70·0	6th & 13th	62·0	3·8	7·1	2·1
March	67·9	31st	73·8	10th	64·0	5·0	16·7	2·5
April	71·0	30th	73·5	15th	68·0	3·3	4·3	2·1
May	72·0	4th	75·0	15th & 30th	69·5	3·8	5·6	2·1
June	72·0	25th	76·0	14th & 26th	69·0	3·5	6·0	2·1
July	70·4	3rd	73·5	27th	68·2	3·7	5·5	1·8
August	71·0	—	72·0	5th	69·0	3·5	5·1	2·1
September	70·1	6th & 10th	71·5	25th	66·0	3·0	4·6	2·3
October	69·2	3rd	72·5	22nd	67·0	3·4	4·1	2·0
November	67·6	7th	72·2	8th & 30th	63·2	4·3	7·4	2·4
December	66·0	31st	70·0	7th, 8th, 16th, &c.	65·0	5·3	9·3	3·6
Year	69·2	June 25th	76·0	January 2nd	60·5	3·9	16·7	1·8
Means of extremes ...	—	—	72·6	—	59·5	—	6·8	2·3

TABLE IX.—Mean and Extreme Air Temperature in the Shade for 1900.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Mean of Max.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean of Min.	Highest Maximum. Date.	Highest Maximum. °	Absolute Range.	Lowest Minimum. Date.	Lowest Minimum. °
1.—COLOMBO.											
January ...	79·7	80·6	85·8	89·8	17·2	72·6	21st	92·4	23·9	2nd & 3rd	68·5
February ...	82·2	83·7	88·6	91·9	17·5	74·4	24th	93·7	21·5	5th	72·2
March ...	84·3	87·1	90·1	94·0	18·3	75·7	27th	95·5	22·5	12th	73·0
April ...	82·6	84·9	86·7	90·4	14·2	76·2	4th 8th & 17th	93·7	20·7	24th	73·0
May ...	82·7	82·7	86·8	89·8	11·1	78·7	17th	92·7	18·9	1st	73·8
June ...	82·0	83·7	83·8	87·4	8·9	78·5	2nd & 3rd	90·7	18·7	25th	72·0
July ...	80·2	81·7	82·5	86·3	9·8	76·5	6th	89·1	16·1	24th	73·0
August ...	81·5	83·4	83·9	87·2	9·9	77·3	25th & 26th	89·2	16·2	5th	73·0
September ...	80·6	82·8	82·6	86·9	10·4	76·5	28th	89·7	16·4	1st	73·3
October ...	81·3	83·6	85·0	89·1	13·7	75·4	8th	92·2	19·6	29th	72·6
November ...	80·1	82·7	83·4	88·4	14·1	74·3	5th	91·2	18·2	12th	73·0
December ...	79·7	81·5	84·4	85·5	12·4	73·1	16th & 30th	91·7	21·7	30th & 31st	70·0
Year ...	81·4	83·1	85·3	88·9	13·1	75·8	March 27th	95·5	27·0	Jan.2nd & 3rd	68·5
Means of extremes...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91·8	19·5	—	72·3
2.—RATNAPURA.											
January ...	78·8	79·7	84·4	92·5	20·2	72·3	25th	97·0	30·5	4th	66·5
February ...	82·4	82·0	89·4	95·4	19·4	76·0	10th	98·5	23·4	12th	75·1
March ...	83·2	84·7	89·4	97·0	21·5	75·5	21st	101·5	31·5	11th & 13th	70·0
April ...	80·8	83·7	83·0	93·8	18·0	75·8	3rd & 5th	99·0	27·5	15th	71·5
May ...	84·3	85·3	86·9	93·5	15·8	77·7	14, 17, & 18	96·5	23·0	17th	73·5
June ...	80·4	82·0	82·9	89·2	13·5	76·2	9th	97·0	24·0	6th & 7th	73·0
July ...	79·2	80·0	82·9	86·7	12·0	74·7	13th	97·0	26·5	28th	69·5
August ...	80·1	82·1	82·5	88·2	12·4	75·8	28th	91·5	20·5	31st	71·0
September ...	80·2	82·2	82·6	88·1	12·2	75·9	29th	94·3	25·4	26th	68·9
October ...	82·2	83·6	83·7	92·1	12·7	79·4	26th	96·3	23·5	21st	72·8
November ...	80·4	82·2	82·7	92·5	16·1	76·4	7th & 13th	95·3	22·8	22nd	72·5
December ...	80·2	81·1	83·3	91·6	15·4	76·2	26th	96·0	28·0	31st	68·1
Year ...	80·9	82·4	84·5	91·7	15·7	76·0	March 21st	101·5	35·0	January 4th	66·5
Means of extremes...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96·6	25·6	—	71·0
3.—PUTTALAM.											
January ...	78·0	80·9	83·4	81·8	11·9	69·9	29th	85·0	23·2	2nd	61·8
February ...	80·5	83·5	87·2	84·2	13·4	70·8	23rd	88·0	21·2	6th & 13th	66·8
March ...	83·1	86·4	89·1	87·3	13·5	73·8	9th & 19th	89·5	20·7	14th	68·8
April ...	83·2	86·4	87·3	87·0	11·1	75·9	15th & 16th	90·5	18·7	16th	71·8
May ...	83·8	86·1	86·9	86·9	8·5	78·4	17th	88·5	13·7	15th	74·8
June ...	82·0	83·2	84·1	84·0	5·3	78·7	1st & 7th	87·0	13·2	24th	73·8
July ...	80·9	82·1	82·8	82·9	4·9	78·0	11th	85·0	8·7	10th & 20th	76·3
August ...	81·6	83·4	83·5	84·2	5·4	77·8	25th	87·5	14·7	21st	72·8
September ...	81·1	83·0	83·4	83·8	6·8	77·0	28th	86·5	12·7	25th & 26th	73·8
October ...	80·2	83·0	83·2	84·3	10·1	74·2	9th & 10th	87·0	16·7	22nd	70·3
November ...	79·7	82·7	82·7	83·7	10·0	73·7	9th	87·0	15·7	2nd	71·3
December ...	—	—	—	Shed	under	repairs	—	—	—	—	—
Year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Means of extremes...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.—ANURADHAPURA.											
January ...	77·7	80·0	83·2	85·7	15·7	70·0	27th	88·6	26·1	2nd	62·5
February ...	81·1	82·9	90·1	91·8	21·6	70·2	18th	94·6	29·9	12th	64·7
March ...	84·7	86·9	94·8	95·8	23·4	72·4	21st	99·5	30·2	14th & 16th	69·3
April ...	83·6	86·1	89·8	95·3	20·3	75·0	31st	99·2	27·1	15th	72·1
May ...	84·5	86·3	91·1	93·1	17·0	76·1	19th	95·8	25·1	6th	70·7
June ...	83·2	84·7	88·1	91·7	14·8	76·9	26th	98·2	25·2	25th	73·0
July ...	83·0	85·1	87·9	91·5	15·5	76·0	19, 24, & 25	94·5	21·3	27th	73·7
August ...	83·9	85·5	89·6	93·0	16·4	76·6	26th	97·5	22·8	19th	74·7
September ...	82·4	84·2	87·6	91·6	16·1	75·5	28th	96·5	23·6	7th	72·9
October ...	81·4	84·4	86·8	93·2	20·2	73·0	11th	98·4	29·7	22nd	68·7
November ...	81·3	81·8	84·0	87·4	14·7	72·0	8th	91·8	22·8	12th	69·0
December ...	78·4	81·2	82·6	86·0	14·5	71·5	11th	89·8	22·1	8th	67·7
Year ...	82·0	84·1	88·0	91·4	17·6	73·8	March 21st	99·5	37·0	January 2nd	62·5
Means of extremes...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94·5	25·5	—	69·9
5.—MANNAR.											
January ...	78·9	80·3	82·2	85·6	11·3	74·3	13th	85·8	16·8	2nd	69·0
February ...	81·1	83·1	86·7	89·8	16·4	73·4	24th	93·0	24·8	22nd	68·2
March ...	84·7	87·5	91·0	94·4	18·9	75·5	30th	98·5	26·3	15th	72·0
April ...	86·0	88·5	91·7	94·9	17·1	77·8	21st	98·6	23·3	26th	75·3
May ...	86·1	88·3	89·4	92·7	12·1	80·6	19th & 20th	94·0	17·5	2nd & 15th	76·5
June ...	84·7	86·4	87·1	90·7	10·2	80·5	6th	93·8	18·3	20th	75·5
July ...	83·2	85·0	85·7	89·5	10·7	78·8	16th	92·0	16·0	21st.	76·0
August ...	83·7	85·1	85·5	89·4	10·8	78·6	26th & 27th	93·0	15·8	1st	77·2
September ...	82·6	84·3	85·3	88·8	10·5	78·3	23rd	90·5	15·5	6th	75·0
October ...	82·2	84·8	85·2	90·1	13·6	76·5	18th	94·0	21·0	17th	73·0
November ...	79·8	81·9	81·6	86·6	10·8	75·8	4th	91·5	17·5	23rd	74·0
December ...	—	—	—	—	Shed	under	repair	—	—	—	—
Year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Means of extremes...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE IX. (*continued*).—Air Temperature.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Mean of Max.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean of Min.	Highest Maximum. Date.	Highest Maximum. °	Absolute Range.	Lowest Minimum. Date.	Lowest Minimum. °
6.—JAFFNA.											
January ...	78·7	81·9	82·4	85·1	13·2	71·9	29th & 30th	88·5	23·5	1st	65·0
February ...	82·5	86·4	88·3	89·6	16·9	72·7	15th & 23rd	92·0	23·5	12th	68·5
March ...	86·1	88·4	91·6	93·3	15·4	77·9	26th & 30th	96·0	26·0	15th	70·0
April ...	86·8	89·4	90·6	93·6	13·3	80·3	18th	98·5	22·5	24th & 26th	76·0
May ...	86·0	87·4	88·4	90·0	7·7	82·3	19th	94·0	15·5	2nd	78·5
June ...	84·2	85·6	85·8	88·0	6·8	81·2	3rd	92·5	19·0	4th	73·5
July ...	82·9	84·0	85·5	86·9	7·6	79·3	21st	91·0	17·4	23rd	73·6
August ...	83·2	84·5	85·5	87·2	7·5	79·7	27th	92·0	13·0	1st & 3rd	79·0
September ...	82·8	84·1	85·3	87·0	8·1	78·9	6th	92·5	18·0	7th	74·5
October ...	82·6	84·8	86·0	88·5	11·5	77·0	11th	92·5	20·0	21st	72·5
November ...	78·5	80·3	80·5	83·7	9·0	74·7	22th	86·5	13·5	20th	73·0
December ...	79·5	81·8	82·0	84·0	10·0	74·0	24th	86·0	15·0	5th	71·0
Year ...	82·8	84·9	86·0	88·1	10·6	77·5	April 18th	98·5	33·5	January 1st	65·0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91·8	19·0	—	72·8
7.—TRINCOMALEE.											
January ...	79·4	81·3	82·0	83·4	8·2	75·0	28th	87·0	16·8	2nd	70·2
February ...	81·1	82·7	84·7	86·2	10·3	75·9	26th	88·8	16·2	13th	72·6
March ...	84·0	85·8	88·2	90·3	12·2	78·1	20th	93·8	19·8	15th	74·0
April ...	84·4	86·4	88·3	91·5	13·0	78·5	16th	94·4	20·2	29th	74·2
May ...	85·6	87·2	90·2	93·8	14·3	79·5	11th	96·6	20·0	2nd	76·6
June ...	84·1	86·0	86·6	91·0	11·3	79·7	2nd	96·0	20·4	25th	75·6
July ...	82·9	84·3	86·4	90·7	12·7	78·0	24th	95·0	20·8	22nd	74·2
August ...	84·1	85·4	88·5	92·8	14·5	78·3	24th	96·4	22·6	29th	73·8
September ...	82·3	83·8	85·9	91·4	14·2	77·2	22nd	94·8	20·4	28th	74·4
October ...	80·7	82·5	83·5	88·7	12·7	76·0	30th	95·5	21·5	21st & 23rd	74·0
November ...	79·1	81·5	80·3	84·5	18·9	75·6	14th	86·8	13·6	2nd	73·2
December ...	79·0	82·0	79·4	84·0	8·4	75·6	8th & 7th	85·0	13·4	5th	71·6
Year ...	82·2	84·1	85·4	89·0	11·7	77·3	May 11th	96·6	26·4	January 2nd	70·2
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92·5	18·8	—	73·7
8.—BATTICALOA.											
January ...	76·6	78·2	78·5	81·7	8·7	73·0	9th	83·9	15·7	5th	68·2
February ...	78·0	80·3	81·1	83·9	11·4	72·5	19th	86·7	17·7	12th	69·0
March ...	80·9	83·9	84·2	87·8	13·1	74·7	25th	93·4	21·4	9th	72·0
April ...	81·7	85·5	84·2	90·5	15·0	75·5	9th	94·1	21·4	24th	72·7
May ...	82·7	86·1	85·0	90·5	13·6	76·9	27th	94·4	20·4	2nd	74·0
June ...	83·8	86·8	87·8	92·8	15·8	77·0	29th	95·9	21·2	27th & 29th	74·7
July ...	82·9	85·2	87·8	92·7	17·0	75·7	4th	96·7	25·7	21st	71·0
August ...	83·0	86·3	87·4	92·5	17·1	75·4	12th	96·7	22·7	24th	74·0
September ...	79·8	80·8	81·9	85·6	8·8	76·8	31st	92·7	17·7	23rd	75·0
October ...	79·3	81·9	82·0	86·9	12·8	74·1	8th	91·9	20·7	24th	71·2
November ...	77·8	79·4	80·1	83·5	10·2	73·9	9th & 10th	86·7	15·7	23rd	71.0
December ...	77·2	79·1	79·6	82·5	9·5	73·0	11th	84·7	14·3	8th	70·4
Year ...	80·3	82·8	83·3	87·6	12·7	74·9	July 4&Aug.12	96·7	28·5	January 5th	68·2
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91·5	19·5	—	72·0
9.—HAMBANTOTA.											
January ...	78·7	81·1	83·5	85·8	14·2	71·6	22nd & 30th	88·0	20·0	5th	68·0
February ...	80·9	83·2	86·5	88·3	15·3	73·0	18th	90·5	19·5	23rd	71·0
March ...	83·3	87·1	88·7	91·8	17·6	74·2	26th	95·2	24·0	8th	71·2
April ...	85·2	88·7	91·5	93·0	17·7	75·3	17th & 18th	95·5	23·0	21st	72·5
May ...	81·6	87·2	89·2	90·1	13·7	76·4	27th	93·0	19·0	2nd	74·0
June ...	79·8	80·8	82·8	86·7	10·9	75·8	2nd	92·0	19·5	25th	72·5
July ...	80·5	80·7	84·8	87·9	12·0	75·9	30th	92·0	19·0	31st	73·0
August ...	81·2	82·9	84·9	87·5	11·7	75·8	12th	91·5	18·0	21st	73·5
September ...	80·2	81·7	83·7	86·0	10·9	75·1	27th	89·0	15·5	1st	73·5
October ...	82·0	83·2	85·9	89·1	12·3	76·8	16th	93·0	20·0	17th	73·0
November ...	79·5	81·2	83·0	86·5	12·1	74·4	13th	90·5	19·0	6th	71·5
December ...	80·5	81·9	84·2	87·5	12·0	75·5	12th	91·0	25·0	17th	66·0
Year ...	81·2	83·3	85·7	88·4	13·4	75·0	April 17 & 18	95·5	29·5	Dec. 17th	66·0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91·8	20·2	—	71·6
10.—GALLE.											
January ...	Observations cancelled.										
February ...											
March ...											
April ...											
May ...											
June ...											
July ...											
August ...											
September ...											
October ...											
November ...											
December ...											
Year ...											
Means of extremes ...											

TABLE IX. (*continued*).—Air Temperature.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Mean of Max.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean of Min.	Highest Maximum. Date.	Highest Maximum. °	Absolute Range.	Lowest Minimum. Date.	Lowest Minimum. °
11.—KANDY.											
January ...	74·2	76·2	79·3	84·4	17·2	67·2	24th	88·5	26·8	2nd	61·7
February ...	76·6	78·7	84·6	88·2	21·8	66·4	26th	92·3	37·8	12th	54·5
March ...	79·3	81·5	87·6	92·0	23·3	68·7	6th	95·0	32 6	16th	62·4
April ...	77·6	81·3	81·5	89·3	19·2	70·1	3rd	95·0	27·2	29th	67·8
May ...	78·2	81·9	83·0	88·4	18·5	69·6	18th	92·8	26·4	15th	66·4
June ...	75 8	78·5	77·8	83·5	12 2	71·3	2nd	89·8	21·4	26th	68·4
July ...	73·6	75·7	75·5	81·2	11·6	69·6	20th	84·6	18·8	20th	65·8
August ...	74·8	76·9	77·4	81·9	11·8	70·1	27th	87·2	20·4	28th	66·8
September ...	74·9	77·0	78·3	82·4	12·9	69·5	29th	87·8	23·2	31st	64·6
October ...	75·2	79·1	79·4	86 2	18·9	67·3	10th	89·6	26·1	22nd	63·5
November ...	74·6	77·5	78·4	84·8	16·7	68·1	14th	88·0	24·4	30th	63·6
December ...	74·1	76·7	78·2	83·8	16·4	67·4	11th	87·0	23·8	30th	63·2
Year ...	75·7	78·4	80·1	85·5	16·7	68·8	Mar. 6 & Apl. 3	95·0	40·5	Feb. 12th	54·5
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89·7	25·6	—	64·1
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.											
January ...	58·6	63·1	64·7	67·9	19·8	48·1	16th	71·5	35·5	2nd	36·0
February ...	59·3	66·1	67·5	70·6	26·4	44·2	22nd	74·0	41·8	13th	32·2
March ...	61·5	68·9	69·7	72·4	26·5	45·9	29th	74·8	38·3	17th	35·5
April ...	61·8	67·9	66·8	71·5	20·9	50·6	3rd	74·6	33·4	3rd	41·2
May ...	62·8	69·8	69 4	73·0	23·8	49·2	12th & 16th	75·4	34·6	4th	40·8
June ...	60·2	62·1	62·3	64·8	18·6	56·2	3rd	75·4	22·9	2nd	52·5
July ...	58·4	59·5	60·3	61·9	6·6	55·3	20th	70·2	17·1	24th	53·1
August ...	59·5	61·6	61·7	64·2	9·1	55·1	28th	71·5	20·8	23rd	50·7
September ...	59·8	62 8	62·7	65·5	11·6	53·9	26th	74·0	32·5	26th	41·5
October ...	60·4	65·5	64·0	68·9	17·0	51·9	26th	73·5	28·2	24th & 26th	45·3
November ...	60·8	65·3	63·8	68·0	14·6	54·3	30th	78·5	32·7	4th & 8th	45·8
December ...	59·3	64·1	64·3	67·8	18·2	49·6	7th	71·5	36·1	29th	35·4
Year ...	60·2	64·7	64·8	68·0	16·8	51·2	Nov. 30th	78·5	46·3	Feb. 13th	32·2
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73·7	31·1	—	42·6
13.—HAKGALA.											
January ...	56·5	58·8	59·6	64·3	13·2	51·1	16th	67·5	27·5	2nd	40·0
February ...	57·1	60·4	62·3	66·9	18·2	48·7	2, 3. & 27	71·0	29·5	13th	41·5
March ...	59 4	63 9	63·9	70·6	20·2	50·4	4, 6, & 29	73·0	29·0	16th	44·0
April ...	60·0	64·1	62·8	70·7	17·6	48·0	15th & 16th	73·0	25·0	15th & 16th	48·0
May ...	62·2	67 6	65·0	73·0	19·0	54·0	16th	78·0	35·0	15th	43·0
June ...	58·8	60·3	60·4	65·4	9·7	55·7	3rd	78·0	27·0	25th, &c.	51·0
July ...	57·8	58·5	59·6	64·8	9·3	55·7	20th	71·0	19·5	24th	51·5
August ...	58·9	60·8	60·8	67·0	12·0	55·0	27th	73·0	22·0	26th	51·0
September ...	61·2	62 8	62·5	66·9	8·5	58·4	25th	76·0	28·0	26th & 29th	48·0
October ...	59·3	62·0	62·4	68·9	15·3	53·6	2nd & 6th	73·0	25·0	26th	48·0
November ...	59·1	60·5	61·2	64·7	9·0	55·7	12th	68·0	17·0	4th & 8th	50·5
December ...	56·6	57·8	59·7	63·1	10·9	52·2	10th	67·5	27·0	30th	40·5
Year ...	58·8	61·5	61·7	67 2	14·0	53·2	May 16 & June 3	78·0	38·0	January 2nd	40·0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72·4	26·0	—	46·4
14.—BADULLA.											
January ...	70·4	64·6	72·4	78·0	13·4	64·6	24th & 26th	81·2	25·6	3rd	55·6
February ...	72·4	75 2	78·2	81·1	17·4	63·7	20th	83·0	29·4	12th	53·6
March ...	75·5	79·1	82·4	85·4	20·3	65·1	30th	87·4	30·6	8th	56·8
April ...	75·8	80·1	79·8	85·2	17·7	67·5	4th	88·8	24·1	3rd	64·7
May ...	77·4	82·1	83·0	87·4	20·3	67·1	29th	92·0	29·8	7th	62·2
June ...	76·1	80·6	81·5	86·6	29·4	66·2	3rd	90·5	29·9	29th	60·6
July ...	75·4	79·7	80·8	86·1	20·4	65·7	20th	90·0	29·0	28th	61·0
August ...	76·0	82·0	81·9	88·8	24·6	64·2	28th	93·2	33·3	2nd	59·9
September ...	75·6	79·8	81·8	86·1	20·8	65·3	24th	90·8	35·2	24th & 25th	55·6
October ...	74·8	79·5	78·8	84·6	18·6	66·0	10th	91·0	30·4	7th	60·6
November ...	72·7	75·5	74·9	80·5	12·8	67·7	6th	84·1	20·3	8th	63·8
December ...	71·5	73·5	74·5	78·5	12·5	66·0	6th	83·0	24·7	28th	58·3
Year ...	74·5	77·6	79 2	84 0	18·2	65·8	August 28th	93·2	39 6	Feb. 12th	53·6
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87·9	28 5	—	59·4
15.—KURUNEGALA.											
January ...	78·4	80·8	83·6	86·9	16·2	70·7	26th	92·5	27·9	3rd	64·6
February ...	81·3	83·0	90·3	92·7	22·1	70·6	27th	97·2	31·1	12th & 13th	66·1
March ...	84·8	87·9	97·5	93·2	24·6	72·9	17th	100·0	31·4	13th & 14th	68·6
April ...	81·8	85·8	85·0	92·7	25·7	74·6	3rd	97·8	25·7	15th	72·1
May ...	83·3	85·5	88·5	90·9	15·1	75·8	19th	94·5	20·9	2nd & 20th	73·6
June ...	79·8	81·7	82 2	85·9	10·4	75·5	31st	92·0	20·9	14th	71·1
July ...	78·7	80·2	81·7	84·3	10·2	74·1	20th	86·2	15·1	23rd	71·1
August ...	79·2	81·1	81·9	85·3	10 8	74·5	28th	89·5	16·9	5th	72·6
September ...	78·5	81·1	81·3	85·3	12 2	73·1	29th	90·8	20·5	25th & 26th	70·3
October ...	79·2	83·1	82·1	88·2	15·6	72·6	12th	93·5	23·9	22nd	69·6
November ...	80·1	82·3	85·2	87·7	14·8	72·9	5th & 8th	91·5	21·9	3rd	69·6
December ...	77·3	81·3	79·2	85·5	14·2	71·3	26th	89 0	22·7	9th	66·3
Year ...	80 2	82·8	84·9	88·2	16·0	73·2	March 17th	100·0	35·4	January 3rd	64·6
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92·9	23·7	—	69·2

TABLE XI.—Sea Level Equivalents of Monthly Mean Temperature for 1900.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Colombo ...	79·8	82·3	84·4	82·7	82·8	82·1	80·3	81·6	80·7	81·4	80·2	79·8	81·5
Ratnapura ...	79·0	82·6	83·4	81·0	83·5	80·6	79·4	80·3	80·4	82·4	80·6	80·4	81·1
Puttalam ...	78·1	80.6	83·2	83·3	83·9	82·1	81·0	81·7	81·2	80·3	79·8	—	—
Anuradhapura ...	78·3	81·7	85·3	84·2	85·1	83·8	83·6	84·5	83·0	82·0	81·9	79·0	82·6
Mannar ...	78·9	81·1	84·7	86·0	86·1	84·7	83·2	83·7	82·6	82·2	79·8	—	—
Jaffna ...	78·7	82·5	86·1	86·8	86·0	84·2	82·9	83·2	82·8	82·6	78·5	79·5	82·8
Trincomalee ...	79·4	81·1	84·0	84·4	85·6	84·1	82·9	84·1	82·3	80·7	79·1	79·0	82·2
Batticaloa ...	76·7	78·1	81·0	81·8	82·8	83·9	83·0	83·1	79·9	79·4	77·9	77·3	80·4
Hambantota ...	78·8	81·0	83·4	85·3	82·7	79·9	80·6	81·3	80·3	82·1	79·6	80·6	81·3
Galle ...	—	—	—	—	—	Cancelled		—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XIII.—Monthly Means and Extremes of Pressure for 1900.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Highest Reading.	Date.	Lowest Reading.	Date.	Absolute Range.
1.—COLOMBO ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·883	·939	·827	·112	·990	13th	·757	7th	·233
February ...	·878	·938	·819	·119	·994	8th	·770	15th	·224
March ...	·879	·942	·816	·128	1·014	6th	·756	17th	·258
April ...	·827	·882	·773	·109	·937	6th	·687	29th	·250
May ...	·829	·883	·776	·107	·961	10th	·699	1st	·262
June ...	·824	·862	·786	·075	·944	25th	·695	10th	·249
July ...	·832	·874	·791	·083	·928	31st	·726	25th	·202
August ...	·850	·896	·805	·091	·945	17th	·719	26th	·226
September ...	·879	·926	·829	·100	·988	19th	·773	9th	·215
October ...	·857	·911	·803	·108	·992	31st	·753	16th	·239
November ...	·833	·890	·776	·114	·936	1st	·734	17th	·202
December ...	·883	·942	·824	·118	1·014	23rd	·769	4th	·245
Year	·854	·907	·802	·105	1·014	Mar. 6th Dec. 23rd	·687	April 29th	·327
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	·970	—	·736	—	·234
2.—RATNAPURA ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·645	·708	·583	·125	·776	16th	·532	2nd	·244
February ...	·645	·714	·577	·137	·768	10th	·540	23rd	·228
March ...	·652	·724	·580	·144	·792	11th	·499	21st	·293
April ...	·610	·670	·551	·119	·731	6th	·489	17th	·242
May ...	·617	·672	·562	·110	·753	10th	·489	1st	·267
June ...	·614	·662	·566	·096	·760	17th	·484	21st	·276
July ...	·607	·642	·567	·081	·710	1st	·502	21st	·208
August ...	·607	·669	·546	·123	·736	31st	·484	23rd	·252
September ...	·636	·718	·554	·164	·795	1st	·509	8th	·286
October ...	·608	·685	·532	·153	·736	30th	·444	3rd	·292
November ...	·587	·664	·511	·153	·776	14th	·462	8th	·314
December ...	·613	·694	·543	·151	·754	8th & 11th	·472	11th	·282
Year	·620	·685	·556	·129	·795	September 1st	·444	October 3rd	·351
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	·757	—	·492	—	·265
3.—PUTTALAM ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·848	·912	·785	·127	·968	13th	·681	7th	·287
February ...	·842	·907	·778	·129	·971	23rd	·733	15th	·238
March ...	·844	·909	·779	·126	·989	6th	·670	21st	·319
April ...	·781	·837	·725	·112	·891	6th	·667	29th	·224
May ...	·783	·830	·737	·093	·894	20th	·639	1st	·255
June ...	·771	·807	·735	·072	·891	26th	·556	10th	·335
July ...	·762	·800	·724	·076	·902	15th	·653	8th	·249
August ...	·783	·829	·738	·091	·897	23rd	·642	26th	·255
September ...	·813	·868	·758	·110	·932	27th	·683	10th	·249
October ...	·801	·855	·737	·128	·949	19th	·650	6th	·294
November ...	·805	·860	·750	·110	·903	1st & 4th	·683	17th	·220
December ...	·848	·908	·788	·120	·989	22nd	·741	3rd	·248
Year ...	·807	·861	·753	·108	·989	Mar. 6th Dec. 22nd	·556	June 10th	·433
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	·931	—	·666	—	·265
4.—ANURADHAPURA ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·620	·684	·556	·128	·726	19th	·463	7th	·263
February ...	·606	·688	·544	·144	·778	15th	·461	18th	·317
March ...	·574	·657	·492	·165	·751	31st	·392	15th	·359
April ...	·519	·594	·442	·152	·771	1st	·343	24th	·427
May ...	·503	·569	·437	·132	·624	21st	·333	3rd	·291
June ...	·480	·533	·427	·106	·620	1st	·358	9th	·262
July ...	·475	·527	·423	·104	·612	15th	·370	16th	·242
August ...	·502	·557	·448	·109	·612	6th, 17th, & 30th	·363	6th	·249
September ...	·530	·594	·467	·127	·632	8th & 26th	·409	21st	·223
October ...	·562	·618	·507	·111	·705	30th	·420	10th	·285
November ...	·570	·628	·513	·115	·701	2nd & 22nd	·435	9th & 10th	·266
December ...	·641	·694	·588	·106	·732	14th	·498	5th	·234
Year ...	·549	·612	·487	·125	·778	February 15th	·333	May 3rd	·445
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	·689	—	·404	—	·285

TABLE XIII. (*continued*).—Air Pressure.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Highest Reading.	Date.	Lowest Reading.	Date.	Absolute Range.
5.—MANNAR ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·886	·942	·831	·111	·965	21st	·760	8th	·196
February ...	·877	·932	·822	·110	·975	9th	·771	15th & 16th	·204
March ...	·856	·912	·800	·112	·977	27th	·731	20th	·246
April ...	·810	·865	·746	·109	·901	13th	·679	30th	·222
May ...	·780	·833	·728	·105	·896	11th	·683	26th	·213
June ...	·745	·795	·696	·099	·851	26th	·628	11th	·223
July ...	·738	·789	·688	·101	·837	1st	·653	25th	·184
August ...	·755	·807	·704	·103	·849	16th	·644	25th	·205
September ...	·785	·836	·734	·102	·875	7th	·669	12th	·206
October ...	·805	·857	·754	·103	1·078	30th	·926	4th	·152
November ...	·822	·875	·771	·102	·909	1st & 15th	·714	18th	·195
December ...	·880	·931	·830	·101	·970	23rd	·754	1st	·216
Year ...	·811	·864	·759	·105	1·078	October 30th	·628	June 11th	·450
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	·924	—	·718	—	·206
6.—JAFFNA ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·961	1·016	·906	·110	1·052	15th	·952	5th	·100
February ...	·936	·994	·879	·115	1·028	10th	·837	13th & 16th	·191
March ...	·913	·977	·849	·128	1·064	6th	·765	20th	·299
April ...	·843	·901	·785	·116	·947	7th	·727	29th	·220
May ...	·828	·883	·774	·109	·953	11th	·678	29th	·275
June ...	·767	·816	·718	·098	·893	26th	·591	10th	·302
July ...	·779	·829	·729	·100	·863	1st & 6th	·658	13th	·205
August ...	·798	·851	·745	·106	·938	15th	·643	8th	·295
September ...	·842	·895	·790	·105	·963	30th	·722	12th	·241
October ...	·864	·920	·808	·112	1·046	30th	·729	3rd	·317
November ...	·890	·939	·841	·098	·984	30th	·802	30th	·182
December ...	·951	1·002	·900	·102	1·086	22nd	·817	2nd	·269
Year ...	·864	·919	·810	·109	1·086	December 22nd	·591	June 10th	·495
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	·985	—	·743	—	·242
7.—TRINCOMALEE ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·934	·989	·879	·110	1·046	18th	·807	26th	·239
February ...	·932	·971	·869	·102	1·033	7th	·787	18th	·246
March ...	·907	·966	·848	·118	1·032	12th	·752	20th	·280
April ...	·838	·895	·781	·114	·947	6th	·716	30th	·231
May ...	·814	·878	·750	·128	·954	10th	·671	27th	·283
June ...	·749	·803	·696	·107	·882	25th	·590	10th	·292
July ...	·755	·810	·701	·109	·856	2nd	·651	14th	·205
August ...	·783	·840	·727	·113	·893	15th	·645	9th	·248
September ...	·831	·886	·777	·109	·952	28th	·696	12th	·256
October ...	·863	·918	·808	·110	1·023	3rd	·703	4th	·320
November ...	·879	·930	·828	·102	·965	1st	·763	19th	·202
December ...	·952	·999	·905	·104	1·045	22nd	·851	5th	·194
Year ...	·852	·907	·797	·110	1·046	January 18th	·590	June 10th	·456
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	·969	—	·720	—	·249
8.—BATTICALOA ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·915	·991	·840	·151	1·035	20th	·806	8th	·229
February ...	·929	·980	·878	·102	1·018	9th	·838	13th	·180
March ...	·894	·911	·878	·033	1·031	10th	·794	23rd	·237
April ...	·857	·883	·832	·051	·985	19th	·730	2nd	·255
May ...	·831	·873	·789	·084	·975	20th	·685	4th	·290
June ...	·800	·834	·766	·068	·922	26th	·643	9th	·279
July ...	·796	·832	·760	·072	·884	1st	·666	13th	·218
August ...	·820	·858	·782	·076	·937	31st	·669	9th	·268
September ...	·861	·904	·819	·085	·983	28th	·752	10th	·231
October ...	·872	·917	·827	·090	1·014	26th	·768	2nd & 10th	·246
November ...	·895	·931	·859	·072	·999	22nd	·793	24th	·206
December ...	·953	·992	·914	·078	1·047	22nd	·799	2nd	·248
Year ...	·869	·909	·829	·080	1·047	December 22nd	·643	June 9th	·404
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	·986	—	·745	—	·241
9.—HAMBANTOTA ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·841	·898	·785	·113	·907	12th & 27th	·711	5th	·196
February ...	·844	·897	·791	·106	·910	7th	·781	25th	·129
March ...	8·30	·883	·777	·106	·937	19th	·716	21st	·221
April ...	·834	·889	·780	·109	·908	29th	·758	4th	·150
May ...	·834	·886	·784	·102	·910	28th	·717	13th	·193
June ...	·817	·872	·763	·109	·921	30th	·633	8th	·295
July ...	·846	·901	·791	·110	·923	21st	·741	15th	·182
August ...	·832	·881	·783	·098	916	3rd	·714	10th	·202
September ...	·847	·899	·799	·100	·914	9th	·760	12th	·154
October ...	·842	·893	·791	·102	·910	15th & 27th	·707	4th	·203
November ...	·845	·897	·794	·103	·914	14th	·775	18th	·139
December ...	·859	·895	·823	·072	·911	13th	·775	13th	·136
Year ...	·840	·891	·789	·102	·937	March 19th	·633	June 8th	·304
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	·915	—	·732	—	·183

TABLE XIII. (*continued*).—Air Pressure.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Highest Reading.	Date.	Lowest Reading.	Date.	Absolute Range.
10.—GALLE ...									
January ...									
February ...									
March ...									
April ...									
May ...									
June ...									
July ...	No barometer.								
August ...									
September ...									
October ...									
November ...									
December ...									
Year ...									
Means of extremes ...									
11.—KANDY ...	28+	28+	28+	—	28+	—	28+	—	—
January ...	·275	·332	·218	·114	·416	13th	·128	8th & 6th	·288
February ...	·268	·330	·207	·123	·292	24th	·170	13th	·222
March ...	·259	·321	·197	·124	·396	6th & 11th	·124	21st	·272
April ...	·221	·275	·166	·109	·324	1st & 27th	·110	16th	·214
May ...	·223	·275	·171	·104	·344	10th	·103	1st	·241
June ...	·214	·253	·176	·077	·320	25th	·061	10th	·259
July ...	·213	·253	·173	·080	·316	2nd	·099	25th	·217
August ...	·227	·276	·179	·097	·332	23rd	·040	26th	·292
September ...	·252	·303	·202	·101	·362	19th	·141	30th	·221
October ...	·235	·287	·183	·104	·367	31st	·130	16th	·237
November ...	·224	·278	·171	·107	·323	22nd	·118	30th	·205
December ...	·269	·326	·213	·113	·392	19th	·146	14th	·246
Year ...	·240	·292	·188	·104	·416	January 13th	·040	August 26th	·376
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	·357	—	·114	—	·243
12.—NUWARA ELIYA ...	24+	24+	24+	—	24+	—	24+	—	—
January ...	·117	·157	·078	·079	·208	19th	·028	2nd	·180
February ...	·120	·158	·082	·076	·206	8th	·050	15th	·156
March ...	·122	·159	·086	·073	·226	11th	·034	14th, 20th, & 22nd	·192
April ...	·086	·127	·046	·081	·188	22nd	·010	30th	·178
May ...	·104	·141	·067	·074	·192	20th	·006	3rd	·186
June ...	·077	·103	·052	·051	·144	26th	·016	11th	·128
July ...	·069	·095	·044	·051	·190	1st	·020	11th	·170
August ...	·085	·117	·054	·063	·206	16th	·010	8th	·196
September ...	·101	·143	·060	·083	·208	20th	·016	12th	·192
October ...	·104	·141	·067	·074	·202	28th	·014	3rd	·188
November ...	·095	·135	·055	·080	·164	20th	·030	8th, 10th, & 18th	·135
December ...	·126	·165	·081	·084	·208	18th	·034	3rd	·174
Year ...	·100	·137	·064	·073	·226	March 11th	·006	May 3rd	·220
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	·195	—	·022	—	·173
13.—HAKGALA ...	24+	24+	24+	—	24+	—	24+	—	—
January ...	·571	·610	·533	·077	·664	17th & 24th	·487	8th, 9th, & 26th	·177
February ...	·584	·631	·537	·094	·681	7th	·473	23rd	·208
March ...	·565	·609	·525	·084	·690	3rd	·433	20th	·257
April ...	·543	·584	·502	·082	·645	19th	·448	30th	·197
May ...	·543	·574	·511	·064	·639	20th	·391	2nd	·248
June ...	·482	·520	·444	·076	·608	4th	·367	11th	·241
July ...	·491	·525	·458	·067	·581	13th	·396	24th	·185
August ...	·487	·524	·451	·073	·571	15th	·387	25th	·184
September ...	·521	·558	·484	·074	·673	28th	·380	10th	·293
October ...	·526	·573	·480	·093	·623	31st	·380	3rd	·243
November ...	·514	·554	·474	·080	·625	7th	·425	29th	·200
December ...	·548	·597	·494	·103	·645	22nd	·407	15th	·238
Year ...	·531	·572	·491	·081	·690	March 3rd	·367	June 11th	·323
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	·637	—	·414	—	223
14.—BADULLA ...	27+	27+	27+	—	27+	—	27+	—	—
January ...	·740	·794	·686	·109	·839	19th	·609	8th	·230
February ...	·738	·792	·685	·107	·832	7th	·640	16th	·192
March ...	·721	·777	·666	·111	·845	12th	·604	21st	·241
April ...	·673	·725	·622	·103	·777	8th	·571	16th	·206
May ...	·667	·716	·619	·097	·806	10th	·559	3rd	·247
June ...	·646	·683	·609	·074	·780	28th	·538	10th	·242
July ...	·635	·677	·594	·083	·723	1st	·536	25th	·187
August ...	·640	·687	·593	·094	·748	15th	·523	25th	·225
September ...	·667	·717	·618	·099	·796	3rd	·564	12th	·232
October ...	·681	·732	·630	·102	·824	30th	·561	4th & 7th	·263
November ...	·682	·737	·627	·110	·782	22nd & 23rd	·581	17th	·201
December ...	·733	·786	·681	·105	·832	18th & 23rd	·634	20th	·198
Year ...	·685	·735	·636	·099	·845	March 12th	·523	August 25th	·322
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	·799	—	576	—	·223

TABLE XV.—Monthly Means of Pressure in 1900, reduced to their Sea-level Values.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+
Colombo	·923	·918	·919	·867	·869	·864	·872	·890	·919	·897	·873	·923	·894
Ratnapura ...	·729	·729	·736	·694	·701	698	·691	·691	·720	·692	·671	·697	·704
Puttalam	·875	·869	·871	·808	·810	·798	·789	·810	·840	·828	·832	·875	·834
Anuradhapura ...	·924	·917	·878	·817	·803	·780	·770	·800	·831	·863	·875	·943	·850
Mannar	·898	·889	·868	·822	·792	·757	·750	·767	·797	·817	·834	·892	·823
Jaffna	·970	·945	·922	·852	·837	·776	·788	·807	·851	·873	·899	·960	·873
Trincomalee ...	·946	·932	·919	·850	·826	·761	·767	·795	·843	·875	·891	·964	·864
Batticaloa... ...	·941	·935	·920	·883	·857	·826	·822	·846	·887	·898	·921	·979	·893
Hambantota ...	·891	·894	·880	·884	·885	·867	·896	·882	·906	·892	·895	·909	·890
Galle	—	—	—	No barometer.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kandy	·930	·904	·893	·863	·862	·723	·873	·866	·840	·885	·874	·919	·869
Nuwara Eliya ...	·920	·891	·856	·844	·830	·867	·911	·917	·983	·982	·965	·929	·908
Hakgala	·929	·911	·780	·836	·801	·740	·755	·801	·844	·833	·821	·806	·820
Badulla	·967	·948	·911	·863	·842	·829	·800	·840	·852	·850	·872	·960	·878

TABLE XVI.—Direction and Mean Movement of Wind for 1900.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.—COLOMBO.												
N.	8 80	163	48	17	—	—	—	—	—	125	484	917
N.N.E.	923	126	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	181	779	1,686
N.E.	679	253	244	15	—	—	—	—	—	82	581	654
E.N.E.	508	263	118	46	5	—	—	—	—	118	348	425
E.	155	238	113	84	—	—	20	8	—	250	407	396
E.S.E.	273	609	667	1,231	143	23	16	7	—	167	291	141
S.E.	43	137	477	469	211	43	21	10	43	273	60	15
S.S.E.	69	105	83	578	354	20	56	62	88	102	117	45
S.	—	—	10	77	137	—	—	13	46	10	8	128
S.S.W.	65	17	3	435	767	142	697	964	218	18	127	—
S.W.	71	101	649	596	2,386	4,148	2,271	2,586	2,292	595	174	58
W.S.W.	96	152	816	801	1,896	3,234	3,574	3,358	3,748	1,077	145	127
W.	138	268	537	343	195	275	540	115	386	482	58	26
W.N.W.	309	525	509	370	159	273	225	25	—	462	244	134
N.W.	121	321	169	62	5	—	—	—	—	148	239	89
N.N.W.	1,175	705	211	13	8	—	—	—	—	456	703	728
Calm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—
Resultant { Miles ...	3,405	1,155	1,225	2,305	5,224	5,520	6,860	6,740	6,380	1,790	2,240	3,860
Resultant { Direction	N 11½° E	N 10½°W	S 56° W	S 6° W	S 44° W	S 53° W	S 58° W	S 44° W	S 59½° W	S 87½°W	N 20° E	N 22½° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	177	142	150	171	202	271	240	232	229	149	156	180
Average Resultant { Miles ...	6,105	2,316	1,289	2,263	6,122	6,600	4,605	7,250	5,933	3,194	1,316	5,226
Average Resultant { Direction	N 10° E	N 7½° W	S 68° W	S 8½° W	S 43° W	S 51° W	S 55° W	S 53° W	S 79½° W	S 56½° W	N 34° W	N 2° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	211	155	130	117	214	248	223	220	299	241	178	205
2.—RATNAPURA.												
N.	6	4	8	12	7	2	—	—	1	1	—	1
N.E.	8	19	10	4	4	—	—	1	1	25	26	8
E.	6	9	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
S.E.	1	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	5
S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
S.W.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
W.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.W.	14	1	7	11	39	48	52	57	45	31	—	6
Calm	27	20	28	22	12	10	10	4	13	—	30	28
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	18	51	39	37	73	78	100	92	100	59	43	23
Resultant { Direction	N 6½° E	N 56° E	N 28° E	N 15° E	N 33° W	N 45½°W	N 45° W	N 45° W	N 45° W	N 1½° W	N 53° E	N 72° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	8·0	13·0	13·5	15·1	17·6	22·2	27·1	32·6	25·9	19·4	13·2	10·6
Average Resultant { Percentage	6	10	15	19	39	64	70	74	68	52	12	20
Average Resultant { Direction	N 85½°W	S 14° W	S 13° W	N 73° W	N 42° W	N 45° W	N 46° W	N 36° W	N 40° W	N 36½°W	N 44½°W	S 44½° W
Average Diurnal Velocity... ...	17	20	23	24	52	61	35	26	30	13	20	22

TABLE XVI. (*continued*).—Movement of Wind.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
3.—PUTTALAM.												
N.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	22	1
N.E.	48	31	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	11	57
E.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.E.	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
S.	—	5	5	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
S.W.	1	—	27	30	60	60	60	62	59	31	1	—
W.	1	4	11	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
N.W.	7	13	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	2
Calm	3	—	10	13	2	—	—	—	—	17	14	2
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	79	51	52	54	97	100	100	100	100	43	58	92
Resultant { Direction	N 36° E	N 22° E	S 56½° W	S 46½° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 58° W	N 4° E	N 41½° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	140	125	134	131	203	381	358	333	339	149·5	102·1	110
Average Resultant { Percentage	65	60	14	70	94	97	96	96	96	71	14	71
Average Resultant { Direction	N 36° E	N 28° E	S 68° W	S 44½° W	S 43° W	S 45½° W	S 45° W	S 46½° W	S 45° W	S 48° W	S 30½° W	N 35½° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	139	173	131	138	104	340	328	303	296	298	112	117
4.—ANURADHAPURA.												
N.	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.E.	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	28
E.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.E.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.W.	—	—	—	7	58	60	61	31	58	24	1	—
W.	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.W.	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Calm	57	—	58	53	4	—	—	—	2	37	58	33
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	6	14	50	12	93	100	100	100	100	37	2	45
Resultant { Direction	N 60° E	N 45° E	S 26½° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	W	N 47° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	8	10	11	31	41	79	91	96	55	56	10	84
Average Resultant { Percentage	73	54	31	8	65	83	86	85	82	43	23	52
Average Resultant { Direction	N 22½° E	N 33½° E	N 48° E	S 24½° W	S 37° W	S 36° W	S 37½° W	S 33½° W	S 32½° W	S 37½° W	N 22° E	N 19½° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	24	24	16	29	68	89	100	94	87	46	24	36
5.—MANNAR.												
N.	4	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	20	3
N.E.	53	22	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	35	56
E.	1	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3
S.E.	—	3	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.	—	1	7	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.W.	—	—	11	34	57	60	62	62	60	22	—	—
W.	—	3	18	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.W	4	18	8	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Calm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	91	50	33	70	92	100	100	100	100	47	63	90
Resultant { Direction	N 39° E	N 20½° E	S 57° W	S 51° W	S 47° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 51° W	N 25½° E	N 41° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Resultant { Percentage	84	42	24	53	86	91	94	94	95	69	65	81
Average Resultant { Direction	N 31½° E	N 27½° E	N 3½° E	S 36½° W	S 38° W	S 42° W	S 36½° W	S 36° W	S 43° W	S 43½° W	N 28½° E	N 28½° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	207	180	139	150	216	248	294	243	242	179	122	209
6.—JAFFNA.												
N.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—
N.E.	59	33	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	12	41	55
E.	1	3	2	3	—	—	—		—	5	1	1
S.E.	—	19	30	37	5	1	1	—	—	6	5	—
S.	—	—	4	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
S.W.	—	—	8	12	55	59	61	62	55	23	1	1
W.	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—
N.W.	2	—	7	6	—	—	—	—	1	11	9	5
Calm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	96	71	87	60	88	100	100	100	96	16	72	89
Resultant { Direction	N 43½° E	N 76½° E	S 45½° E	S 27° E	S 39½° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 47° W	S 65½° W	N 29° E	N 39° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	80	98	193	248	475	629	575	—	36	174	59	45
Average Resultant { Percentage	84	69	44	48	79	91	92	90	86	51	33	68
Average Resultant { Direction	N 40° E	N 50½° E	S 77½° E	S 4° E	S 27° W	S 38½° W	S 40° W	S 35° W	S 41° W	S 41½° W	N 25° E	N 30½° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	88	89	127	187	345	363	344	339	330	204	92	122

TABLE XVI. (*continued*):—Movement of Wind.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
7.—TRINCOMALEE.												
N.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
N.E.	47	33	14	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	18	41
E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.E.	—	1	19	18	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.W.	1	6	10	32	51	60	62	61	53	33	3	1
W.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.W.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	16	20	2
Calm	1	16	19	—	3	—	—	1	2	13	18	18
Variable ...	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	74.	48	32	60	78	100	100	100	88	59	42	64
Resultant { Direction	N 43½° E	N 47½° E	S 56½° E	S 77° E	S 39° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 51° W	S 70½° W	N 9° W	N 43° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	27	14	20	48	221	538	470	445	352	109	27·4	19·8
Average Resultant { Percentage	78	65	54	46	63	82	81	67	64	26	37	60
Average Resultant { Direction	N 39° E	N 35° E	S 80° E	S 49° E	S 32½° W	S 49° W	S 50½° W	S 50½° W	S 50½° W	S 49° W	N 27° E	N 28° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	231	213	185	151	228	373	360	313	294	193	133	190
8.—BATTICALOA.												
N.	3	4	4	4	1	2	1	2	—	—	1	—
N.E.	40	33	9	12	12	6	6	14	11	14	17	14
E.	3	6	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
S.E.	—	1	13	15	11	19	10	11	12	5	7	12
S.	1	—	3	4	4	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
S.W.	1	—	12	5	10	17	27	16	20	14	23	18
W.	—	1	4	4	9	3	1	2	—	—	—	—
N.W.	9	2	13	10	10	11	14	16	15	26	11	18
Calm	5	9	4	6	3	1	2	—	1	3	1	—
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	70	70	9	7	9	22	35	12	15	34	12	12
Resultant { Direction	N 34° E	N 44½° E	S 81½° W	S 73½° E	S 63° W	S 23½° W	S 58° W	N 54° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	N 86° W	N 78° W
Mean Diurnal Velocity	57	38	50	47	37	25	32	42	34	30	33	50
Average Resultant { Percentage	68	61	49	41	44	12	8	30	30	24	36	52
Average Resultant { Direction	N 20° E	N 33° E	N 68° E	N 83½° E	N 78° E	N 44° E	S 15° W	S 68½° E	S 65° E	N 85° E	N 29° E	N 20½° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	185	161	102	133	121	116	112	109	113	109	114	156
9.—HAMBANTOTA.												
N.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.E.	59	50	59	28	—	—	—	—	—	2	37	57
E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
S.W.	—	—	—	20	62	59	58	60	60	49	16	—
W.	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
N.W.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calm	2	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	7	5
Variable ...	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	97	89	95	13	100	100	97	60	100	76	35	92
Resultant { Direction	N 43½° E	N 45° E	N 45° E	N 33° E	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	N 45° E	N 45° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	305	271	239	—	305	345	541	534	579	237	116	117
Average Resultant { Percentage	86	76	50	32	82	95	99	100	95	83	20	62
Average Resultant { Direction	N 52½° E	N 60½° E	N 73° E	S 25° W	S 46½° W	S 49½° W	S 51° W	S 51° W	S 47½° W	S 48½° W	81½° E	N 61½° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	193	193	140	172	241	244	263	258	189	199	125	147
10.—GALLE.												
N.	1	4	8	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.E.	8	15	16	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	8
E.	1	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
S.E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	28	58	40	5	—
S.W.	1	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
W.	7	1	—	9	9	6	—	4	1	2	—	4
N.W.	2	—	—	5	8	21	3	—	—	—	17	5
Calm	42	32	37	22	35	33	47	30	—	—	15	26
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	1	20	22	17
Resultant { Percentage	14	53	36	30	29	42	76	7	100	65	42	46
Resultant { Direction	N 52½° W	N 43° E	N 32½° E	N 21° W	N 69° W	S 53½° W	N 46½° W	S 74° W	S 45° E	S 42½° E	N 92° W	N 39° W
Mean Diurnal Velocity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Resultant { Percentage	18	87	60	28	66	81	82	84	40	63	28	29
Average Resultant { Direction	N 28½° W	N 1½° W	N 51½° W	N 73½° W	N 62° W	N 56½° W	N 52° W	N 59½° W	N 57° W	N 56½° W	N 46½° W	N 40½° W
Average Diurnal Velocity	66	64	74	100	188	238	206	220	204	157	98	77

TABLE XVI. (*continued*).—Movement of Wind.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
11.—KANDY.												
N.	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	2	7	3	2
N.E.	6	9	11	5	3	5	3	9	2	5	10	9
E.	2	1	—	1	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	—
S.E.	26	23	13	6	10	6	3	4	11	3	8	26
S.	1	—	—	4	3	2	1	2	2	—	—	1
S.W.	—	1	3	3	3	9	7	9	9	1	1	1
W.	—	—	1	2	5	—	3	2	—	—	—	1
N.W.	3	10	16	12	19	25	23	16	23	13	6	—
Calm	23	12	18	27	18	10	18	10	10	10	32	22
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	41	29	25	7	17	31	35	26	20	36	19	41
Resultant { Direction	S 61½° W	S 78° E	N 30° W	N 64° W	S 69° W	N 55½° W	N 53½° W	N 31° W	N 75° W	N 31° W	N 43° E	S 63° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	27	29	23	17	24	57	47	49	42	25	15	22
Average Resultant { Percentage	48	52	32	22	51	53	60	30	44	46	15	26
Average Resultant { Direction	S 80° E	S 62° E	S 60° E	S 50½° W	S 61½° W	S 70½° W	S 75½° W	S 81° W	S 77° W	S 76½° W	S 40° E	S 63½° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	57	59	35	26	41	56	55	79	45	41	41	37
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.												
N.	1	6	1	2	1	—	6	5	2	2	—	—
N.E.	11	18	16	14	6	1	—	2	3	6	3	5
E.	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
S.E.	40	17	24	21	14	—	—	—	—	10	36	39
S.	1	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
S.W.	2	—	3	5	14	7	1	7	7	10	1	2
W.	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—
N.W.	1	6	10	12	19	50	43	44	43	23	13	2
Calm	4	3	6	5	6	2	6	2	3	5	7	11
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	67	44	35	21	16	84	81	79	74	23	38	60
Resultant { Direction	S 59½° E	N 71° E	N 88° E	N 85° E	S 71½° W	N 51½° W	N 44° W	N 46½° W	N 48° W	N 54° W	S 49½° E	S 52° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	397	410	410	448	454	303	343	354	346	441	55·5	64·2
Average Resultant { Percentage	38	37	36	28	37	68	76	61	66	40	7	46
Average Resultant { Direction	S 50½° E	S 46° E	S 53½° E	S 23° W	N 79½° W	N 67½° W	N 68½° W	N 69½° W	N 70° W	N 78° W	S 81½° W	S 74° W
Average Diurnal Velocity	77	68	74	75	91	156	140	128	113	96	62	74
13.—HAKGALA.												
N.	1	—	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	1	—	—
N.E.	40	44	30	20	28	1	—	1	1	1	3	—
E.	7	10	8	10	4	—	—	1	1	9	14	16
S.E.	—	2	5	1	2	—	—	—	3	22	31	36
S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
S.W.	1	—	2	6	4	22	16	28	28	8	2	1
W.	—	—	—	4	5	8	25	13	10	3	—	—
N.W.	—	—	—	4	4	28	19	17	15	13	—	1
Calm	13	—	16	12	14	8	—	—	—	5	10	6
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	72	92	58	30	39	70	79	69	62	9	70	76
Resultant { Direction	N 49¾° E	N 54½° E	N 61° E	N 42° E	N 37½° E	N 80¾° W	N 85½° W	S 80° W	S 75° W	N 66½° W	S 60° E	S 56° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	23·4	25·5	30·4	39·6	60·0	223·	204·7	191·5	178·3	58·5	23·9	27·8
Average Resultant { Percentage	71	81	79	56	18	65	81	74	68	17	28	61
Average Resultant { Direction	S 70° E	S 75° E	S 74½° E	S 77° E	N 48½° W	S 74½° E	N 65° W	N 65° W	N 66½° W	N 45½° W	N 79½° E	S 82° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	54	68	64	71	142	273	94	216	204	124	115	71
14.—BADULLA.												
N.	2	7	6	10	18	16	6	5	12	4	5	17
N.E.	54	49	47	37	35	35	43	45	38	55	53	37
E.	3	—	2	5	3	1	1	3	3	2	—	—
S.E.	2	—	3	3	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	5
S.	—	—	1	2	3	2	7	2	2	—	—	1
S.W.	—	—	1	1	—	3	2	—	1	—	—	—
W.	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	1	1	1	—	—
N.W.	1	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	2
Calm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	93	97	81	76	76	70	64	74	76	95	93	62
Resultant { Direction	N 46° E	N 39° E	N 43½° E	N 43° E	N 34° E	N 31¾° E	N 44° E	N 34½° E	N 38° E	N 44° E	N 38° E	N 51° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	52	56	44	28	21	14	42	54	36	43	41	41
Average Resultant { Percentage	78	83	66	60	56	65	62	56	49	61	74	77
Average Resultant { Direction	N 34° E	N 34½° E	N 37° E	N 40° E	N 29½° E	N 30° E	N 31½° E	N 29½° E	N 31° E	N 35¾° E	N 41½° E	N 39½° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	54	54	49	43	43	43	48	44	43	40	49	51

TABLE XVI. (*continued*).—Movement of Wind.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
15.—KURUNEGALA.												
N.	1	—	2	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
N.E.	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
E.	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
S.E.	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.W.	—	—	3	2	2	8	10	9	15	5	—	—
W.	—	—	2	1	1	6	1	2	5	—	—	—
N.W.	17	2	7	10	5	6	4	7	7	3	9	11
Calm	43	54	47	41	50	34	47	42	33	54	48	51
Variable ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	29	4	15	19	6	23	19	19	33	9	15	18
Resultant { Direction	N 41¾° W	N 45° W	N 61½° W	N 41° W	N 61° W	S 80° W	S 72° W	S 83½° W	S 75° W	S 78° W	N 45° W	N 45° W
Mean Diurnal Velocity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Resultant { Percentage	29	30	14	23	47	48	55	46	59	26	15	30
Average Resultant { Direction	N 30½° E	N 35° E	S 21½° W	N 34½° E	S 5½° W	S 12° W	S 16½° W	S 20½° W	S 16½° W	S 14° W	N 14½° E	N 36½° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	43	35	34	19	26	32	31	29	36	19	16	23

TABLE XVII.—Temperature of Evaporation in 1900.

Month.	Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Difference, Dry and Wet-bulb. Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.
1.—COLOMBO.									
January	74·8	71·0	75·2	78·2	7·2	4·9	1·6	5·4	7·6
February	76·1	72·4	77·0	78·9	6·5	6·1	2·0	6·7	9·7
March	77·4	73·5	78·8	79·9	6·4	5·9	2·2	8·3	10·2
April	78·6	74·9	79·5	81·3	6·4	4·0	1·3	5·4	5·4
May	79·4	76·8	80·8	80·7	3·9	3·3	1·9	1·9	6·1
June	78·2	76·0	79·4	79·3	3·3	3·8	2·5	4·3	4·5
July	76·6	74·2	77·8	77·9	3·7	3·6	2·3	3·9	4·6
August	77·4	75·1	79·0	78·1	3·0	4·1	2·2	4·4	5·8
September	76·8	74·4	78·2	77·7	3·3	3·8	2·1	4·6	4·9
October	77·1	73·7	78·7	78·9	5·2	4·2	1·7	4·9	6·1
November	75·2	73·3	74·3	77·9	4·6	4·9	1·0	8·4	5·5
December	75·5	71·9	76·7	77·8	5·9	4·2	1·2	4·8	6·6
Year	76·9	73·9	77·9	78·9	5·0	4·4	1·8	5·2	6·4
2.—RATNAPURA.									
January	72·7	62·5	76·0	79·6	17·1	6·1	9·8	3·7	4·8
February	73·5	62·9	76·5	81·2	18·3	8·9	13·1	5·5	8·2
March	74·0	62·6	78·3	81·0	18·4	9·2	12·9	6·4	8·4
April	74·0	63·3	79·2	79·5	16·2	6·8	12·5	4·5	3·5
May	76·0	66·6	80·4	81·1	14·5	7·3	11·1	4·9	5·8
June	73·9	63·9	78·3	79·5	15·6	6·5	12·3	3·7	3·4
July	72·8	62·5	77·0	79·0	16·5	6·4	12·2	3·0	3·9
August	72·9	62·9	78·1	77·6	14·7	7·2	12·9	4·0	4·0
September	72·0	61·3	77·6	77·2	15·9	8·2	14·6	4·6	5·4
October	72·9	60·9	79·0	78·7	17·8	9·3	18·5	4·6	5·0
November	72·6	61·3	77·7	78·7	16·4	7·9	15·1	4·5	4·0
December	72·1	60·1	77·1	79·	18·9	8·1	16·1	4·0	4·3
Year	73·3	62·6	77·9	79·3	16·7	7·7	13·4	4·4	5·2
3.—PUTTALAM.									
January	69·5	65·3	71·2	72·1	6·8	8·5	4·6	9·7	11·3
February	70·0	65·8	71·8	72·5	6·7	10·5	5·0	11·7	14·7
March	74·1	69·8	75·7	76·9	7·1	9·0	4·0	10·7	12·2
April	76·1	72·7	78·5	72·7	4·4	7·1	3·2	7·9	10·2
May	77·3	74·4	78·3	79·2	4·8	6·5	4·0	7·8	7·7
June	75·2	72·9	76·2	76·5	3·6	6·8	5·8	7·0	7·6
July	74·3	72·8	75·2	75·0	2·2	6·5	5·2	6·9	7·8
August	75·6	73·8	76·8	76·1	2·3	6·0	4·0	6·6	7·4
September	75·5	73·0	76·8	7[illegible]·7	3·7	5·6	4·0	6·2	6·7
October	73·6	67·8	76·4	76·5	8·7	6·6	6·4	6·9	6·7
November	73·2	70·0	74·6	74·9	4·9	6·5	3·7	8·1	7·8
December	—	Shed	under	repair	-	—	—	—	—
Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—

TABLE XVII. (*continued*).—Evaporation.

Month.	Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Difference, Dry and Wet-bulb. Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.
4.—ANURADHAPURA.									
January	73·2	68·8	75·1	75·6	6·8	4·5	1·2	4·9	7·6
February	77·4	69·3	78·1	84·6	15·3	3·7	0·9	4·8	5·4
March	80·7	71·1	81·0	90·1	19·0	4·0	1·3	5·9	4·7
April	80·4	73·7	80·7	87·0	13·3	3·2	1·3	5·4	2·8
May	82·0	75·2	83·2	87·6	12·4	2·5	0·9	3·1	3·5
June	81·0	76·1	82·0	84·9	8·8	2·2	0·8	2·7	3·2
July	83·0	76·0	85·1	87·9	11·9	6·6	2·3	7·5	10·0
August	78·8	74·5	80·3	81·7	7·2	5·1	2·1	5·2	7·9
September	79·7	74·7	81·1	83·3	8·6	2·7	0·8	3·1	4·3
October	73·3	71·9	74·2	73·8	1·9	8·1	1·1	10·2	13·0
November	75·1	71·8	76·5	77·0	5·2	6·2	6·2	5·3	7·0
December	74·3	70·3	76·3	76·5	6·2	4·1	1·2	4·9	6·1
Year	78·2	72·8	79·4	82·6	9·8	4·4	1·7	5·2	6·3
5.—MANNAR.									
January	75·3	72·1	76·6	77·1	5·0	3·6	2·2	3·7	5·1
February	76·0	71·4	77·9	78·6	7·2	5·1	2·0	5·2	8·1
March	78·5	73·4	80·4	81·7	8·3	6·2	2·1	7·1	9·3
April	79·9	75·3	81·6	82·7	7·4	6·1	2·5	6·9	9·0
May	80·5	77·1	82·0	82·5	5·4	5·6	3·5	6·3	6·9
June	79·2	76·3	80·4	80·9	4·6	5·3	4·2	6·0	6·2
July	77·5	75·0	78·0	79·1	4·1	5·5	3·8	6·2	6·6
August	78·3	75·7	79·2	79·9	4·2	4·8	2·9	5·9	5·6
September	77·1	74·7	78·1	78·5	4·2	5·5	3·6	6·2	6·8
October	76·8	73·5	78·5	78·4	4·9	5·2	3·0	6·3	6·8
November	75·6	73·0	76·7	77·0	4·0	4·2	2·8	5·2	4·6
December	—	—	Shed	under	repair	—	—	—	—
Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.—JAFFNA.									
January	74·0	71·2	75·5	75·3	4·1	4·7	0·9	6·4	7·1
February	75·6	71·8	77·5	77·5	5·7	6·9	0·9	8·9	10·8
March	78·8	76·2	80·2	80·1	3·9	7·3	1·7	8·7	11·5
April	80·6	78·4	81·3	82·0	3·6	6·2	1·9	8·1	8·6
May	81·1	80·0	81·6	81·7	1·7	4·9	2·3	5·8	6·7
June	79·8	78·6	80·4	80·4	1·8	4·4	2·6	5·2	5·4
July	78·1	77·1	78·4	78·9	1·8	4·8	2·2	5·6	6·6
August	78·5	77·4	79·0	79·3	1·9	4·7	2·3	5·5	6·2
September	78·4	77·1	78·8	79·3	2·2	4·4	1·8	5·3	6·0
October	78·0	76·0	78·9	79·0	3·0	4·6	1·0	5·9	7·0
November	75·7	74·0	76·3	76·8	2·8	2·8	0·7	4·0	3·7
December	75·1	73·4	75·9	75·9	2·5	4·4	1·2	5·9	6·1
Year	77·8	75·9	78·7	78·8	2·9	5·0	1·6	6·3	7·1
7.—TRINCOMALEE.									
January	74·7	72·6	76·1	75·4	2·8	4·7	2·4	5·2	6·6
February	76·8	73·6	77·2	79·6	6·0	4·3	2·3	5·5	5·1
March	79·0	76·5	79·7	80·9	4·4	5·0	1·6	6·1	7·3
April	79·8	77·1	80·7	81·7	4·6	4·6	1·4	5·7	6·6
May	80·8	77·7	81·3	83·3	5·6	4·8	1·8	5·9	6·9
June	79·2	77·0	80·1	80·5	3·5	4·9	2·7	5·9	6·1
July	78·1	75·8	78·6	79·9	4·1	4·8	2·2	5·7	6·5
August	78·8	76·2	78·9	81·2	5·0	5·3	2·1	6·5	7·3
September	78·2	75·4	78·3	81·0	5·6	4·1	1·8	5·5	4·9
October	77·4	74·6	78·0	79·6	5·0	3·3	1·4	4·5	3·9
November	76·2	74·1	77·4	77·1	3·0	2·9	1·5	4·1	3·2
December	75·5	73·5	77·2	76·9	3·4	2·5	2·1	4·8	2·5
Year	77·9	75·4	78·6	79·8	4·4	4·3	1·9	5·4	5·6
8.—BATTICALOA.									
January	74·5	72·5	75·5	75·5	3·0	2·1	0·5	2·7	3·0
February	74·8	72·5	76·2	75·8	3·3	3·2	0·1	4·1	5·3
March	76·7	74·0	79·0	77·2	3·2	4·2	0·7	4·9	7·0
April	78·4	74·7	80·0	80·4	5·7	3·3	0·8	5·5	3·8
May	79·1	75·8	80·7	80·7	4·9	3·6	1·1	5·4	4·3
June	78·3	74·4	79·0	81·6	7·2	5·5	2·6	7·8	6·0
July	77·1	72·9	77·6	80·7	7·8	4·5	2·8	7·6	3·1
August	77·0	73·2	78·5	79·3	6·1	6·0	2·2	7·8	8·1
September	77·4	75·2	78·2	78·9	3·7	2·4	1·6	2·6	3·0
October	77·5	73·8	79·2	79·5	5·7	1·8	0·3	2·7	2·5
November	76·5	73·3	77·9	78·2	4·9	1·3	0·6	1·5	1·9
December	76·2	73·0	77·8	77·7	4·7	1·1	0·0	1·3	1·9
Year	77·0	73·8	78·3	78·8	5·0	3·3	1·1	4·5	4·2

TABLE XVII. (*continued*).—Evaporation.

Month.	Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Difference, Dry and Wet-bulb. Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.
9.—HAMBANTOTA.									
January	75·2	70·7	76·7	78·2	7·5	3·5	0·9	4·4	5·3
February	76·0	72·0	76·5	79·5	7·5	4·9	1·0	6·7	7·0
March	78·3	72·7	79·8	82·5	9·8	5·0	1·5	7·3	6·2
April	79·9	74·5	81·2	83·9	9·4	5·3	0·8	7·5	7·6
May	78·9	75·7	79·8	81·2	5·5	3·7	0·7	7·4	3·0
June	76·4	74·8	77·2	77·2	2·4	3·4	1·0	3·6	5·6
July	77·0	74·8	77·5	78·7	3·9	3·5	1·1	3·2	6·1
August	77·5	74·7	78·2	79·5	4·8	3·7	4·7	5·4	1·1
September	77·0	74·2	77·7	79·1	4·9	3·2	0·9	4·0	4·6
October	77·7	75·0	78·2	79·9	4·9	4·3	1·8	5·0	6·0
November	76·5	73·5	77·7	78·8	5·3	3·0	0·9	3·5	4·7
December	77·0	74·1	78·0	79·0	4·9	0·5	1·4	3·9	5·2
Year	77·3	73·9	78·2	79·8	5·9	3·8	1·4	5·2	5·2
10.—GALLE.									
January	Cancelled								
February									
March									
April									
May									
June									
July									
August									
September									
October									
November									
December									
Year									
11.—KANDY.									
January	69·1	66·3	69·7	71·2	4·9	5·1	0·9	6·5	8·1
February	68·6	64·9	70·0	70·8	5·9	8·0	1·5	8·7	13·8
March	70·7	67·7	72·2	72·1	4·4	8·6	1·0	9·3	15·5
April	72·1	69·0	73·6	73·6	4·6	5·5	1·1	7·7	7·9
May	73·2	68·9	75·5	75·1	6·2	5·0	0·7	6·4	7·9
June	71·6	69·2	73·0	72·7	3·5	4·2	2·1	5·5	5·1
July	70·5	68·1	71·5	71·8	3·7	3·1	1·5	4·0	3·9
August	71·1	69·3	71·7	72·3	3·0	3·7	0·8	5·2	5·1
September	70·1	67·1	71·1	72·2	5·1	4·8	2·4	5·9	6·1
October	70·5	67·1	72·5	72·0	4·9	4·7	0·2	6·6	7·4
November	70·9	67·7	72·1	73·0	5·3	3·7	0·4	5·4	5·4
December	70·0	66·9	71·1	72·1	5·2	4·1	0·5	5·6	6·1
Year	70·6	67·4	72·0	72·4	5·0	5·1	1·1	6·4	7·7
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.									
January	53·9	45·3	57·4	59·0	13·7	4·7	2·8	5·7	5·7
February	54·6	42·9	59·5	61·4	18·5	4·7	1·3	6·6	6·1
March	56·5	43·9	61·9	63·7	19·8	5·0	2·0	7·0	6·0
April	59·0	49·9	63·9	63·2	13·3	2·8	0·7	4·0	3·6
May	58·9	48·0	63·9	64·2	16·2	4·1	1·2	5·9	5·2
June	58·0	54·6	59·7	59·7	5·1	2·2	1·6	2·4	2·6
July	56·7	54·2	57·9	57·9	3·7	1·7	1·1	1·6	2·4
August	58·1	54·3	59·9	60·0	5·7	1·4	0·8	1·7	1·7
September	58·1	52·8	60·6	60·9	8·1	1·7	1·1	2·2	1·8
October	58·0	50·8	62·1	61·2	10·4	2·4	1·1	3·4	2·8
November	58·5	51·9	62·1	61·5	9·6	2·3	1·5	3·2	2·3
December	56·8	48·3	60·6	61·4	13·1	2·5	1·1	3·5	2·9
Year	57·3	50·6	60·8	61·2	10·6	3·0	1·4	3·9	3·6
13.—HAKGALA.									
January	—	—	Instrument out of order			—	—	—	
February	—	—	—	Do.		—	—	—	—
March	—	—	—	Do.		—	—	—	—
April	—	—	—	Do.		—	—	—	—
May	59·5	52·5	63·2	62·7	10·2	2·7	1·5	4·4	2·3
June	58·6	55·5	60·1	60·1	4·6	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·2
July	55·8	54·0	54·5	59·0	5·0	2·0	1·5	4·0	0·6
August	58·5	54·2	60·6	60·7	6·5	0·4	0·8	0·2	0·1
September	58·2	53·3	60·8	60·6	7·3	3·0	5·1	2·0	1·9
October	59·1	53·6	61·8	61·9	8·3	0·2	0·0	0·2	0·5
November	57·7	53·6	59·9	59·7	6·1	1·4	2·1	0·6	1·5
December	55·9	50·9	57·6	59·1	8·2	0·7	1·3	0·2	0·6
Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XVII. (*continued*).—Evaporation.

Month.	Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Difference, Dry and Wet-bulb. Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.
14.—BADULLA.									
January	67·0	62·7	68·4	69·9	7·2	3·4	1·9	4·0	4·4
February	67·4	61·6	69·3	71·3	9·7	5·0	2·1	5·9	6·9
March	69·3	63·2	71·8	73·1	9·9	6·2	1·9	7·3	9·3
April	70·7	65·7	73·2	73·3	7·6	5·1	1·8	6·9	6·5
May	71·2	65·2	73·6	74·8	9·6	6·2	1·9	8·5	8·2
June	72·5	64·1	71·8	81·5	7·4	3·6	0·0	2·1	8·8
July	68·2	63·6	70·8	70·3	6·7	7·2	2·1	8·9	10·5
August	68·2	62·1	71·1	71·4	9·3	7·8	2·1	10·9	10·5
September	68·8	63·4	71·2	71·7	8·3	6·8	1·9	8·6	10·1
October	69·1	64·2	71·9	71·1	6·9	5·7	1·8	7·6	7·7
November	69·4	65·9	71·7	70·5	4·6	3·3	1·8	3·8	4·4
December	67·7	64·1	69·2	69·9	5·8	3·8	2·5	4·3	4·7
Year	69·1	64·5	71·2	72·4	7·9	5·4	1·8	6·6	7·7
15.—KURUNEGALA.									
January	72·2	68·1	73·7	74·7	6·6	6·2	2·6	7·1	8·9
February	72·7	68·4	74·5	75·2	6·8	8·6	2·2	8·5	15·1
March	74·6	70·7	76·8	76·3	5·6	10·2	2·2	11·1	17·1
April	75·3	72·8	75·3	77·7	4·9	6·5	1·8	10·5	7·3
May	77·3	73·8	78·7	79·3	5·5	6·0	2·0	6·8	9·2
June	75·4	73·0	76·9	76·3	3·3	4·4	2·5	4·8	5·9
July	74·3	71·9	75·5	75·5	3·6	4·4	2·2	4·7	6·2
August	74·7	72·1	76·0	76·0	3·9	4·5	2·4	5·1	5·9
September	75·1	71·3	76·7	77·4	6·1	3·4	1·8	4·4	3·9
October	74·8	70·9	77·1	76·5	5·6	4·4	1·7	6·0	5·6
November	74·5	71·0	76·6	75·6	4·6	5·6	1·6	5·7	9·6
December	73·4	69·9	75·7	74·6	4·7	3·9	1·4	5·6	4·6
Year	74·5	71·2	76·1	76·2	5·0	5·7	2·0	7·5	8·3

TABLE XVIII.—Tension of Atmospheric Vapour for 1900.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
1.—COLOMBO.				
January ...	·802	·801	·865	·740
February ...	·821	·837	·857	·770
March ...	·852	·873	·883	·800
April ...	934	·935	1·022	·846
May ...	·963	1·025	·967	·896
June ...	·915	·948	·932	·865
July ...	·902	·900	·903	·903
August ...	·886	·932	·885	·842
September ...	·872	·906	·884	·825
October ...	·888	·915	·939	·809
November ...	·810	·734	·883	·813
December ...	·887	·856	·866	·940
Year ...	·878	·887	·907	·837
2.—RATNAPURA.				
January ...	·749	·848	·954	·437
February ...	·731	·840	·953	·401
March ...	·740	·882	·944	·394
April ...	·772	·938	·961	·416
May ...	·819	·971	·981	·506
June ...	·772	·923	·961	·431
July ...	·743	·889	·938	·403
August ...	·730	·909	·880	·401
September ...	·700	·887	·860	·351
October ...	·710	·932	·915	·283
November ...	·753	·889	·928	·443
December ...	·706	·878	·932	·308
Year ...	·744	·899	·934	·398
3.—PUTTALAM.				
January ...	·611	·565	·634	·634
February ...	·566	·623	·606	·570
March ...	·680	·704	·706	·636
April ...	·805	·860	·793	·761
May ...	·855	·864	·904	·798
June ...	·785	·807	·813	·732
July ...	·774	·787	·792	·742
August ...	·806	·835	·801	·781
September ...	·810	·839	·832	·751
October ...	·742	·814	·822	·594
November ...	·732	·750	·759	·688
December ...	—	—	—	—
Year ...	—	—	—	—
4.—ANURADHAPURA.				
January ...	·760	·805	·786	·683
February ...	·875	·896	1·020	·718
March ...	1·009	·978	1·307	·743
April ...	1·013	·975	1·247	·816
May ...	1·060	1·097	1·222	·862
June ...	1·035	1·057	1·157	·892
July ...	·814	·846	·794	·801
August ...	·922	·964	·975	·828
September ...	·987	1·021	1·080	·847
October ...	·713	·708	·660	·770
November ...	·813	·840	·834	·765
December ...	·795	·840	·830	·712
Year ...	·899	·918	·992	·786
5.—MANNAR.				
January ...	·830	·866	·865	·759
February ...	·833	·886	·871	·741
March ...	·899	·945	·954	·797
April ...	·942	·985	·997	·844
May ...	·969	1·006	1·017	·885
June ...	·926	·957	·971	·850
July ...	·876	·901	·907	·819
August ...	·891	·914	·947	·809
September ...	·859	·878	·885	·813
October ...	·853	·888	·885	·787
November ...	·831	·849	·868	·776
December ...	—	—	—	—
Year ...	—	—	—	—
6.—JAFFNA.				
January ...	·778	·796	·784	·755
February ...	·795	·822	·796	·768
March ...	·895	·930	·873	·881
April ...	·962	.961	·979	·946
May ...	·985	1·002	·992	·992
June ...	·957	·964	·961	·946
July ...	·899	·898	·901	·898
August ...	·915	·918	·917	·910
September ...	·913	·915	·921	·905
October ...	·897	·908	·898	·886
November ...	·852	·854	·872	·831
December ...	·803	·816	·816	·777
Year ...	·888	·899	·892	·876

TABLE XVIII. (*continued*).—Vapour Tension.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
7.—TRINCOMALEE.				
January	·777	·831	·793	·769
February	·867	·861	·944	·796
March	·925	·934	·948	·894
April	·959	·971	·995	·912
May	·987	·988	1·046	·928
June	·933	·945	·961	·892
July	·895	·888	·934	·862
August	·915	·900	·967	·878
September	·915	·896	·992	·858
October	·894	·899	·938	·837
November	·865	·887	·885	·824
December	·853	·868	·892	·800
Year	·899	·905	·942	·854
8.—BATTICALOA.				
January	·828	·847	·843	·793
February	·824	·851	·822	·799
March	·865	·925	·840	·831
April	·930	·951	·988	·851
May	·948	·975	·988	·880
June	·879	·884	·957	·795
July	·878	·847	1·008	·778
August	·852	·861	·904	·790
September	·930	·900	·940	·949
October	·912	·962	·946	·828
November	·897	·936	·939	·815
December	·892	·934	·930	·813
Year	·878	·906	·925	·802
9.—HAMBANTOTA.				
January	·833	·866	·895	·739
February	·836	·821	·914	·773
March	·912	·920	1·031	·785
April	·947	·965	1·061	·814
May	·941	·917	1·026	·880
June	·866	·888	·861	·850
July	·887	·901	·901	·850
August	·861	·802	·934	·848
September	·889	·897	·935	·834
October	·894	·899	·940	·843
November	·875	·903	·909	·814
December	·880	·906	·911	·824
Year	·885	·890	·943	·821
10.—GALLE.				
January	Cancelled			
February				
March				
April				
May				
June				
July				
August				
September				
October				
November				
December				
Year				
11.—KANDY.				
January	·644	·639	·658	·634
February	·603	·625	·586	·598
March	·642	·675	·598	·653
April	·715	·727	·722	·697
May	·758	·800	·772	·699
June	·725	·744	·742	·690
July	·707	·722	·731	·669
August	·709	·697	·727	·704
September	·679	·688	·716	·634
October	·691	·718	·692	·662
November	·712	·720	·744	·673
December	·687	·694	·712	·655
Year	·689	·704	·700	·664
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.				
January	·378	·413	·440	·281
February	·393	·442	·483	·255
March	·425	·482	·528	·266
April	·480	·553	·544	·344
May	·467	·532	·546	·322
June	·466	·484	·484	·411
July	·454	·466	·455	·440
August	·471	·493	·501	·415
September	·470	·390	·506	·515
October	·465	·522	·510	·362
November	·474	·525	·521	·386
December	·513	·494	·514	·531
Year	·454	·483	·502	·577
13.—HAKGALA.				
January	Instrument	out of	order	
February	—	Do.	—	—
March	—	Do.	—	—
April	—	Do.	—	—
May	·487	·534	·545	·381
June	·468	·519	·519	·366
July	·421	·384	·496	·403
August	·491	·527	·532	·413
September	·459	·513	·509	·356
October	·511	·413	·560	·650
November	·466	·512	·498	·389
December	·491	·475	·498	·499
Year	—	—	—	—
14.—BADULLA.				
January	·619	·544	·642	·671
February	·616	·643	·680	·524
March	·641	·674	·694	·556
April	·693	·731	·736	·612
May	·693	·723	·759	·596
June	·769	·659	1·077	·572
July	·606	·642	·610	·565
August	·631	·625	·638	·633
September	·624	·658	·653	·560
October	·644	·689	·666	·577
November	·704	·728	·688	·647
December	·633	·659	·673	·568
Year	·656	·664	·709	·594
15.—KURUNEGALA.				
January	·709	·734	·739	·634
February	·693	·740	·673	·666
March	·723	·774	·674	·722
April	·791	·737	·853	·781
May	·816	·864	·877	·708
June	·822	·858	·827	·780
July	·789	·819	·785	·753
August	·802	·831	·819	·750
September	·829	·859	·887	·740
October	·809	·856	·840	·730
November	·786	·840	·755	·748
December	·775	·816	·797	·712
Year	·778	·810	·794	·729

TABLE XXII.—Mean Relative Humidity of the Air in 1900.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
1.—COLOMBO.				
January ...	80	76	70	93
February ...	75	73	63	90
March ...	73	67	62	84
April ...	83	78	78	93
May ...	86	91	76	91
June ...	84	81	81	89
July ...	84	83	81	89
August ...	83	81	77	91
September ...	83	81	78	91
October ...	82	79	75	92
November ...	80	67	78	95
December ...	82	79	73	94
Year	81	78	74	91
2.—RATNAPURA.				
January ...	73	85	80	55
February ...	63	77	68	44
March ...	62	74	68	44
April ...	71	81	85	46
May ...	69	80	76	53
June ...	72	84	85	46
July ...	72	87	83	46
August ...	69	83	79	45
September ...	65	80	77	39
October ...	63	81	79	28
November ...	67	81	83	38
December ...	66	83	81	34
Year ...	67	81	78	43
3.—PUTTALAM.				
January ...	64	60	55	77
February ...	58	54	46	75
March ...	65	59	55	81
April ...	72	69	61	85
May ...	74	70	69	82
June ...	71	71	69	74
July ...	73	71	70	77
August ...	77	73	75	82
September ...	76	74	73	82
October ...	71	71	73	70
November ...	72	67	67	82
December ...	Shed under repair			
Year ...	—	—	—	—
4.—ANURADHAPURA.				
January ...	81	78	69	95
February ...	84	79	79	95
March ...	85	76	85	93
April ...	86	78	88	93
May ...	90	88	86	95
June ...	91	89	86	97
July ...	93	70	62	88
August ...	80	79	70	91
September ...	88	87	82	95
October ...	69	59	52	95
November ...	73	77	72	95
December ...	83	78	75	94
Year ...	82	78	75	94
5.—MANNAR.				
January ...	84	85	79	89
February ...	75	68	68	90
March ...	76	72	65	70
April ...	76	73	67	89
May ...	78	75	73	85
June ...	77	76	75	81
July ...	76	74	71	82
August ...	80	76	78	87
September ...	77	74	72	84
October ...	77	74	72	86
November ...	82	78	83	86
December ...	Shed under repair			
Year ...	—	—	—	—
6.—JAFFNA.				
January ...	80	73	71	97
February ...	73	65	59	95
March ...	73	68	59	93
April ...	76	69	68	91
May ...	79	76	73	89
June ...	82	78	78	89
July ...	80	75	74	90
August ...	80	77	75	89
September ...	81	77	76	91
October ...	81	76	72	95
November ...	88	82	84	97
December ...	82	75	75	95
Year ...	79	74	72	92
7.—TRINCOMALEE.				
January ...	79	78	73	88
February ...	82	77	79	89
March ...	80	76	71	93
April ...	81	77	74	93
May ...	80	76	73	92
June ...	80	76	76	88
July ...	80	76	74	90
August ...	79	74	71	91
September ...	83	77	80	91
October ...	86	81	83	93
November ...	87	83	85	93
December ...	86	79	89	90
Year ...	81	75	77	91
8.—BATTICALOA.				
January ...	91	89	86	98
February ...	87	82	78	100
March ...	83	79	72	97
April ...	86	78	84	95
May ...	85	78	81	95
June ...	78	69	76	88
July ...	81	70	87	86
August ...	81	70	87	86
September ...	90	89	87	93
October ...	92	89	89	98
November ...	94	93	91	98
December ...	95	93	91	100
Year ...	87	83	64	94
9.—HAMBANTOTA.				
January ...	85	81	79	95
February ...	80	73	72	95
March ...	80	71	75	93
April ...	80	71	72	97
May ...	84	70	87	96
June ...	86	85	77	95
July ...	85	86	75	95
August ...	84	80	78	95
September ...	86	83	81	95
October ...	83	79	76	93
November ...	87	85	81	95
December ...	86	87	78	93
Year ...	83	79	77	94
10.—GALLE.				
January ...	Cancelled			
February ...				
March ...				
April ...				
May ...				
June ...				
July ...				
August ...				
September ...				
October ...				
November ...				
December ...				
Year ...				

TABLE XXII. (*continued.*).—Humidity of the Air.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
11.—KANDY.				
January ...	77	71	66	95
February ...	68	63	49	92
March ...	68	62	46	95
April ...	76	67	67	95
May ...	79	73	68	96
June ...	81	76	78	90
July ...	86	82	84	92
August ...	83	77	77	95
September ...	78	74	74	87
October ...	80	72	69	99
November ...	83	76	76	97
December ...	82	76	74	97
Year ...	78	72	69	94
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.				
January ...	75	71	72	82
February ...	76	69	71	89
March ...	75	68	72	86
April ...	86	80	83	95
May ...	80	72	76	92
June ...	88	87	87	91
July ...	91	92	86	94
August ...	92	91	90	95
September ...	91	89	91	94
October ...	86	82	84	93
November ...	87	83	87	91
December ...	82	81	84	93
Year ...	84	81	81	91
13.—HAKGALA.				
January ...	Instrument out of order			
February ...	—	Do.	—	—
March ...	—	Do.	—	—
April ...	—	Do.	—	—
May ...	85	78	87	91
June ...	95	90	97	99
13.—HAKGALA—*contd.*				
July ...	89	78	97	91
August ...	98	98	100	96
September ...	84	89	90	73
October ...	99	98	97	100
November ...	92	97	92	88
December ...	95	98	97	91
Year ...	—	—	—	—
14.—BADULLA.				
January ...	83	81	79	89
February ...	77	73	70	89
March ...	73	69	62	89
April ...	78	71	72	90
May ...	75	66	68	90
June ...	84	62	100	89
July ...	70	63	58	89
August ...	68	57	58	89
September ...	71	65	60	89
October ...	75	69	67	90
November ...	84	82	79	90
December ...	81	79	78	87
Year ...	76	69	71	89
15.—KURUNEGALA.				
January ...	74	71	64	88
February ...	67	65	47	90
March ...	64	58	43	90
April ...	73	59	71	90
May ...	76	73	65	90
June ...	80	78	75	88
July ...	80	79	73	89
August ...	80	78	75	88
September ...	86	81	83	93
October ...	75	75	77	72
November ...	77	77	62	93
December ...	83	76	80	93
Year ...	76	72	68	89

Table XXV.—Mean Proportion of Clouded Sky in 1900.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.
1.—COLOMBO.			
January ...	2·5	1·8	2·3
February ...	1·1	1·3	0·9
March ...	1·2	1·3	1·1
April ...	5·4	5·2	5·6
May ...	5·6	5·8	5·4
June ...	6·7	7·0	6·4
July ...	5·4	3·8	7·1
August ...	5·5	5·6	5·5
September ...	5·6	5·2	6·0
October ...	5·2	3·8	6·6
November ...	5·5	3·9	7·1
December ...	4·5	3·9	5·1
Year ...	4·5	4.1	5·0
2.—RATNAPURA.			
January ...	6·7	5·9	75
February ...	4·9	4·8	5·0
March ...	5·3	3·8	6·9
April ...	7·7	6·7	8·8
May ...	5·2	5·8	4·7
June ...	9·0	9·0	9·0
July ...	8·6	8·7	8·5
August ...	6·8	7·0	6·6
September ...	6·8	7·0	6·6
October ...	6·6	5·3	8·0
November ...	6·9	4·5	9·3
December ...	6·5	5·9	7·1
Year ...	6·7	6·1	7·3
3.—PUTTALAM.			
January ...	3·7	3·3	4·1
February ...	2·9	2·3	3·6
March ...	3·7	3·7	3·7
April ...	7·0	6·1	7·9
May ...	6·4	7·3	5·5
June ...	7·2	7·7	6·7
July ...	4·9	5·4	4·5
August ...	5·1	5·1	5·2
September ...	5·9	7·2	4·6
October ...	6·2	5·4	7·0
November ...	6·5	5·9	7·2
December ...	5·3	5·1	5·6
Year ...	5·4	5·4	55
4.—ANURADHAPURA.			
January ...	3·4	4·1	2·8
February ...	1·7	2·0	1·4
March ...	2·0	2·1	2·0
April ...	4·1	3·3	4·8
May ...	3·0	2·9	3·2
June ...	3·4	3.8	3·1
July ...	2·3	2·7	2·0
August ...	1·3	1·5	1·1
September ...	3·1	3·0	3·3
October ...	4·7	4·4	5·0
November ...	5·5	5·5	5·5
December ...	4·0	4·0	4·0
Year ...	3·2	3·5	3·2

TABLE XXV. (*continued*).—Mean Proportion of Clouded Sky in 1900.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.
5.—MANNAR.			
January	4·4	3·8	5·1
February	3·5	3·3	4·0
March	2·9	2·2	3·6
April	5·0	4·3	5·7
May	4·6	4·4	4·8
June	6·5	6·5	6·5
July	5·7	5·4	6·1
August	4·4	4·4	4·4
September	4·5	4·1	4·9
October	6·0	5·9	6·1
November	6·8	6·2	7·4
December	6·0	6·0	6·0
Year	5·0	4·7	5·2
6.—JAFFNA.			
January	5·4	5·4	5·4
February	2·7	2·7	2·7
March	2·5	2·6	2·4
April	5·3	4·6	6·1
May	3·9	4·5	3·5
June	4·8	5·3	4·4
July	5·2	5·1	5·3
August	5·0	5·0	5·1
September	3·9	4·6	3·3
October	4·2	4·4	4·1
November	5·7	5·6	5·9
December	5·5	6·0	5·0
Year	4·5	4·6	4·4
7.—TRINCOMALEE.			
January	3·1	3·1	3·1
February	2·1	1·9	2·3
March	2·1	1·8	2·4
April	2·5	2·2	2·8
May	2·5	2·3	2·8
June	3·0	2·9	3·1
July	2·9	2·4	3·4
August	2·3	1·7	2·9
September	2·6	1·8	3·5
October	3·5	3·3	3·5
November	4·9	5·0	4·9
December	4·0	4·0	4·0
Year	3·0	2·7	3·2
8.—BATTICALOA.			
January	6·2	7·4	5·0
February	6·2	7·4	5·0
March	5·0	5·4	4·7
April	6·0	6·5	5·5
May	5·5	5·4	5·6
June	6·0	5·8	6·2
July	5·7	5·1	6·3
August	5·6	5·2	6·0
September	6·2	6·0	6·4
October	6·2	5·9	6·5
November	5·5	5·3	5·8
December	5·8	5·8	5·9
Year	5·8	5·9	5·7
9.—HAMBANTOTA.			
January	3·9	4·0	3·8
February	4·1	3·9	4·3
March	3·2	2·7	3·8
April	5·2	5·4	5·1
May	4·8	5·2	4·4
June	5·9	5·8	6·1
July	4·8	4·6	5·1
August	4·1	4·3	3·9
September	4·5	4·3	4·8
October	5·0	5·3	4·8
November	6·0	6·0	6·0
December	4·0	4·0	4·0
Year	4·6	4·6	4·7
10.—GALLE.			
January	4·1	3·0	5·2
February	4·0	2·9	5·1
March	4·3	3·3	5·3
April	5·3	4·8	5·9
May	4·5	3·8	5·3
June	6·2	5·7	6·7
July	3·8	3·3	4·3
August	1·9	1·8	2·1
September	2·5	2·5	2·6
October	2·0	1·8	2·9
November	2·3	1·9	2·8
December	2·6	2·0	3·2
Year	3·6	3·1	4·2
11.—KANDY.			
January	4·8	3·5	6·2
February	3·5	2·7	4·3
March	4·1	3·4	4·8
April	7·3	5·7	8·9
May	5·1	4·0	6·3
June	8·1	7·4	8·4
July	8·4	8·4	8·5
August	7·2	7·0	7·4
September	7·0	7·0	7·0
October	6·6	5·4	7·8
November	6·8	5·4	8·2
December	5·5	4·7	6·3
Year	6·2	5·4	7·0
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.			
January	6·5	5·1	8·0
February	5·1	3·8	6·4
March	4·5	3·6	5·5
April	7·3	6·3	8·3
May	5·9	4·0	7·9
June	8·9	8·8	9·0
July	9·9	9·8	10·0
August	9·1	8·8	9·5
September	8·1	7·4	8·9
October	7·5	6·4	8·6
November	8·5	7·6	9·5
December	7·9	7·0	8·9
Year	7·4	6·5	5·4
13.—HAKGALA.			
January	6·7	5·8	7·8
February	4·5	3·5	5·3
March	4·6	3·1	6·1
April	6·3	4·8	7·9
May	4·5	3·3	5·8
June	7·7	7·3	8·1
July	7·7	7·2	8·2
August	6·5	5·3	7·7
September	6·7	5·6	7·7
October	6·8	5·9	7·8
November	7·9	7·4	8·5
December	8·0	7·2	8·9
Year	6·5	5·7	7·4
14.—BADULLA.			
January	5·8	5·0	6·6
February	3·1	2·8	3·4
March	4·3	3·1	5·5
April	5·8	3·8	7·8
May	4·0	2·5	5·5
June	5·4	4·2	6·3
July	5·5	4·3	6·8
August	4·6	3·0	6·3
September	6·0	4·2	7·8
October	5·9	4·0	7·8
November	7·5	7·0	8·0
December	6·7	6·0	7·5
Year	5·4	4·2	6·6
15.—KURUNEGALA.			
January	4·9	4·8	5·1
February	3·7	4·3	3·1
March	3·6	3·3	3·9
April	6·6	6·3	7·0
May	5·4	5·5	5·3
June	6·2	7·9	4·5
July	6·8	7·1	6·6
August	6·5	7·0	6·0
September	7·4	7·4	7·5
October	5·5	6·0	5·0
November	5·0	5·0	5·0
December	4·5	5·0	4·0
Year	5·5	5·8	5·2

TABLE XXIX.—Inches of Rainfall in each Month of 1900.

Province.	Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Western ...	Colombo ...	3·72	0·63	3·71	15·12	10·63	7·83	6·77	7·35	4·00	9·47	9·25	5·20	83·68
Sabaragamuwa	Ratnapura ...	7·65	4·19	7·30	19·54	6·74	26·01	22·18	16·40	17·83	21·93	15·05	15·52	180·34
North-Western	Puttalam ...	2·97	0·22	0·13	10·07	2·65	3·40	0·05	0·75	0·95	9·70	7·14	3·67	41·70
North-Central	Anuradhapura ...	4·33	0·16	3·40	7·51	1·54	0·98	1·77	0·27	1·98	7·87	9·42	8·27	47·50
Northern ...	Mannar ...	3·65	0·02	0·67	5·80	1·14	1·00	0·26	0·17	1·98	3·82	12·06	5·82	26·39
Do. ...	Jaffna ...	1·00	0	0·34	13·77	0·76	0·39	3·46	0	1·11	10·68	19·78	6·04	57·33
Eastern ...	Trincomalee ...	5·03	0	0	5·41	1·45	0	1·04	5·48	2·41	9·81	20·66	7·79	59·08
Do. ...	Batticaloa ...	11·38	1·18	0·35	4·00	3·59	0·07	3·05	0·22	3·18	11·28	20·26	9·27	67·83
Southern ...	Hambantota ...	3·09	0·02	1·40	4·39	0·52	9·26	2·91	4·53	3·05	11·99	15·24	1·83	58·23
Do. ...	Galle ...	2·91	3·49	5·41	13·19	9·23	12·29	11·11	7·26	7·91	9·65	8·92	7·21	98·58
Central ...	Kandy ...	9·60	0·77	2·68	5·18	3·11	12·11	14·51	10·45	9·48	7·79	19·36	7·42	102·46
Do. ...	Nuwara Eliya ...	4·02	0·84	0·26	7·16	6·14	14·11	15·44	12·65	11·00	7·36	12·47	6·04	97·49
Do. ...	Hakgala ...	5·13	0·97	1·11	5·09	5·93	9·60	9·23	8·09	6·95	8·08	16·44	11·20	87·82
Uva ...	Badulla ...	7·20	1·08	3·81	4·58	8·72	0·69	1·73	1·51	3·47	11·51	12·22	7·08	65·64
North-Western	Kurunegala ...	3·44	0·23	1·11	16·10	2·58	8·37	12·02	7·84	3·55	16·04	12·62	3·48	87·38

TABLE XXX.—Number of Days on which Rainfall was measured in 1900.

Province.	Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Western ...	Colombo ...	9	4	7	22	15	21	17	15	16	17	19	10	172
Sabaragamuwa	Ratnapura ...	17	10	14	26	16	27	30	29	20	21	20	16	246
North-Western	Puttalam ...	6	3	2	15	3	10	1	3	2	13	18	12	88
North-Central	Anuradhapura ...	11	1	3	16	5	6	4	2	3	14	17	13	95
Northern ...	Mannar ...	8	1	2	9	2	2	4	1	3	11	19	16	78
Do. ...	Jaffna ...	8	0	1	9	3	1	5	0	5	13	22	15	82
Eastern ...	Trincomalee ...	12	0	0	9	5	0	5	5	4	20	18	18	96
Do. ...	Batticaloa ...	15	3	3	11	3	1	3	4	8	15	19	21	105
Southern ...	Hambantota ...	4	1	3	10	2	14	10	9	8	11	16	7	95
Do. ...	Galle ...	12	5	9	16	14	23	21	19	17	17	19	15	187
Central ...	Kandy ...	12	5	9	17	11	26	30	23	18	21	25	15	212
Do. ...	Nuwara Eliya ...	15	5	4	17	9	22	30	20	21	18	22	17	200
Do. ...	Hakgala ...	18	5	6	16	14	22	28	21	20	17	24	22	213
Uva ...	Badulla ...	15	4	10	12	7	7	11	10	12	16	24	24	153
North-Western	Kurunegala ...	6	2	3	21	8	18	21	19	18	17	19	12	164

TABLE XXXI.—Return of Rainfall in Ceylon during 1900, and the Means during different Periods.

Station.	Height above mean Sea-level.	Year.	Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		Sept.		October.		Nov.		Dec.		Total for the Year.		Greatest Quantity registered in any 24 Hours.	
			Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Dates.
	Feet.																													
1. Ja-ela Hospital, Ja-ela ...	4	1900 ...	2·09	7	1·40	4	3·12	7	16·41	17	4·17	10	7·60	18	10·64	15	14·03	12	3·06	11	12·37	16	9·95	15	2·86	5	87·70	137	5·15	Aug. 31 to Sept. 1.
2. Jaffna	9	1900 ...	1·00	5	0	0	0·34	1	13·77	9	0·76	3	0·39	1	3·46	5	0	0	1·11	5	10·68	13	19·78	22	6·04	15	57·33	82	7·75	April 25 to 26.
		means during 30 years ...	1·88	5	1·22	2	0·92	2	2·46	5	1·95	3	0·73	2	0·76	2	1·50	3	2·60	5	6·47	13	13·54	14	11·06	16	45·09	72	9·92	October 16 to 17, 1884.
3. Chilaw Kachcheri, Chilaw	10	1900 ...	3·17	2	0·27	1	0·46	2	13·18	11	2·04	6	7·23	9	1·80	3	2·29	7	0·07	1	7·26	12	9·01	13	2·84	8	49·62	75	4·11	April 30 to May 1.
		means during 12 2-3rd years ...	1·53	4	1·28	3	4·04	7	7·54	12	4·04	10	4·71	9	1·18	3	0·86	2	2·21	5	12·60	15	8·97	14	4·51	9	53·47	93	10·69	October 19 to 20, 1891.
4. Mannar	12	1900 ...	3·65	8	0·02	1	0·67	2	5·80	9	1·14	2	1·00	2	0·26	4	0·17	1	1·98	3	3·82	11	12·06	19	5·82	16	36·39	78	2·09	April 25 to 26.
		means during 30 2-3rd years...	2·12	5	1·06	2	1·50	3	2·69	6	2·17	3	0·60	1	0·23	1	0·49	1	1·04	3	8·15	10	10·19	16	8·10	14	38·34	65	11·00	October 15 to 16, 1884.
5. Trincomalee ...	12	1900 ...	5·03	12	0	0	0	0	5·41	9	1·45	5	0	0	1·04	5	5·48	5	2·41	4	9·81	20	20·66	18	7·79	18	59·08	96	6·15	November 5 to 6.
		means during 30 7-12th years	5·68	11	2·15	4	1·40	4	2·13	6	2·37	6	1·37	3	2·12	4	4·49	8	4·50	8	7·99	16	13·63	19	15·35	20	63·18	109	8·21	January 22 to 23, 1878.
6. Mantota Hospital, Mannar	17	1900 ...	2·72	5	1·25	2	0·75	2	3·60	9	0·49	1	1·30	2	0·17	3	0	0	0·25	1	6·47	17	12·35	20	8·45	18	37·80	80	3·55	November 5 to 6.
		means during 7 2-3rd years...	2·41	7	0·32	2	1·20	3	3·29	8	1·04	1	0·70	1	0·32	1	0·36	1	1·40	3	8·55	12	11·92	17	8·72	16	40·23	72	6·22	October 23 to 24, 1886.
7. Colombo ...	21	1900 ...	3·72	9	0·63	4	3·71	7	15·12	22	10·63	15	7·83	21	6·77	17	7·35	15	4·00	16	9·47	17	9·25	19	5·20	10	83·68	172	5·39	April 30 to May 1.
		means during 31 years ...	3·24	8	1·89	5	4·75	10	11·43	17	12·04	20	8·35	19	4·45	12	3·79	13	4·98	15	14·36	22	12·55	19	6·35	14	88·16	174	11·90	May 4 to 5, 1876.
8. Batticaloa ...	26	1900 ...	11·38	15	1·18	3	0·35	3	4·00	11	3·59	3	0·07	1	3·05	3	0·22	4	3·18	8	11·28	15	20·26	19	9·27	20	67·83	105	4·95	November 29 to 30.
		means during 30 11-12th years	8·01	13	3·92	6	3·08	6	1·86	5	1·71	4	1·03	4	1·10	3	2·34	6	2·61	6	6·43	13	12·36	18	13·48	19	57·93	103	10·46	January 6 to 7, 1878.
9. Puttalam ...	27	1900 ...	2·07	6	0·22	3	0·13	2	10·07	15	2·65	3	3·40	10	0·05	1	0·75	3	0·95	2	9·70	13	7·14	18	3·67	12	41·70	88	2·50	May 2 to 3.
		means during 30 11-12th years	2·06	5	1·41	3	3·17	5	5·99	9	3·47	9	1·80	6	0·40	2	0·86	2	0·93	3	8·78	12	10·97	15	6·63	11	46·46	82	12·06	May 8 to 9, 1883.
10. Henaratgoda Gardens ...	33	1900 ...	3·87	8	1·16	4	2·93	9	12·25	19	4·86	11	9·55	23	12·11	26	14·49	16	5·28	15	13·20	18	17·42	20	4·25	8	101·37	177	6·70	August 31 to September 1.
		means during 7 1-6th years ...	3·25	6	2·48	4	4·80	7	10·86	17	9·70	15	12·07	21	5·22	14	7·32	13	7·49	18	16·37	21	15·88	18	6·86	11	102·30	165	9·60	October 15 to 16, 1898.
11. Galle	48	1900 ...	2·91	12	3·49	5	5·41	9	13·19	16	9·23	14	12·29	23	11·11	21	7·26	19	7·91	17	9·65	17	8·92	19	7·21	15	98·68	187	4·27	April 26 to 27.
		means during 31 years ...	4·22	12	2·86	8	4·30	10	10·38	16	11·00	21	8·11	22	5·33	18	5·46	19	7·52	19	13·19	22	12·02	18	6·29	15	90·77	200	7·66	October 22 to 23, 1870.
12. Hambantota ...	50	1900 ...	3·09	4	0·02	1	1·40	3	4·39	10	0·52	2	9·26	14	2·91	10	4·53	9	3·05	8	11·99	11	15·24	16	1·83	7	58·23	95	5·39	October 31 to Nov. 1.
		means during 31 years ...	3·13	6	1·53	3	2·14	5	2·62	6	3·25	8	2·54	8	1·32	5	1·42	6	2·37	6	4·19	10	6·89	13	5·59	9	36·99	85	5·54	Jan. 31 to Feb. 1, 1899.
13. Horekele, Chilaw ...	50	1900 ...	3·24	5	0·99	3	0·41	2	11·48	14	1·62	7	12·23	13	5·31	7	4·22	10	1·63	4	9·53	13	6·85	17	4·10	8	61·61	103	4·22	June 13 to 14.
		means during 30 1-6th years...	1·83	4	1·40	2	3·97	5	8·37	10	8·37	11	6·68	10	2·78	6	2·40	5	2·61	6	12·68	15	10·44	13	6·13	10	67·66	97	13·99	July 12 to 13, 1878.
14. Orange Hill, Ragama ...	50	1900 ...	1·29	10	1·21	3	4·15	7	23·50	19	7·38	15	7·89	24	7·93	24	15·13	19	5·51	19	15·75	20	9·33	21	3·85	11	104·92	192	8·79	April 30 to May 1.
		means during 15 5-12th years	2·60	6	2·47	5	3·67	8	13·26	18	13·42	19	10·13	20	4·16	13	4·64	12	5·92	15	17·91	21	12·81	16	5·00	11	95·99	164	8·79	April 30 to May 1, 1900.
15. Maligakanda, Colombo ...	70	1900 ...	4·39	10	0·93	3	2·38	6	17·93	19	7·20	13	8·90	23	9·32	21	6·30	19	3·74	15	10·60	20	6·79	22	5·10	11	85·38	182	7·13	April 30 to May 1.
		means during 6 11-12th years	3·28	9	1·03	4	2·70	7	13·67	19	9·89	17	11·30	20	4·91	13	3·87	12	5·66	17	17·84	22	11·89	18	7·01	13	93·05	171	7·13	April 30 to May 1.
16. Ratnapura ...	84	1900 ...	7·65	17	4·19	10	7·30	14	19·54	26	6·74	16	26·01	27	22·18	30	16·40	29	17·83	20	21·93	21	15·05	20	15·52	16	180·34	246	8·75	June 5 to 6.
		means during 31 years ...	4·87	10	4·41	8	8·22	14	12·62	15	18·76	22	20·81	24	11·70	20	12·81	22	14·36	20	18·73	23	14·74	15	8·85	15	150·88	208	11·42	May 8 to 9, 1883.
17. Welhelmina, Puttalam ..	131	1900 ...	5·57	3	0·13	1	0·23	4	7·55	16	0·52	2	2·15	9	0	0	1·00	2	1·09	1	9·59	13	8·54	19	2·86	13	39·93	83	2·62	January 6 to 7, 1900.
		mean during 4 1-4th years ...	4·59	7	1·45	3	2·42	3	7·87	10	3·54	5	1·42	5	0·46	1	1·65	8	1·10	2	9·55	12	12·33	16	7·09	14	53·47	86	6·58	December 18 to 19, 1898.
18. Kanangama, Avisawella	200	1900 ...	8·25	12	2·44	3	4·16	8	22·33	22	9·35	13	21·08	25	32·41	27	14·96	24	15·11	15	17·98	16	19·03	20	—	—	167·04	185	7·22	July 20 to 21.
		means during 17 1-3rd years...	4·63	7	5·82	7	9·17	11	16·26	20	20·18	19	18·41	21	11·24	17	12·14	18	12·56	17	23·42	22	15·90	15	9·93	17	159·66	191	8·01	May 8 to 9, 1883.
19. Geekianakanda, Neboda	200	1900 ...	—	—	5·04	4	9·71	9	25·77	28	13·07	13	20·24	27	14·78	24	11·64	24	12·83	17	13·75	20	19·98	23	11·69	15	158·50	204	4·76	August 30 to 31.
		means during 28 1-6th years...	6·16	11	4·56	8	7·00	13	14·61	21	22·42	24	16·40	25	9·27	21	9·79	24	1·24	23	19·31	24	17·96	21	11·58	18	140·30	233	12·00	May 30 to 31, 1878.
20. Avisawella Estate, Avisawella ...	250	1900 ...	10·68	13	2·43	5	7·03	10	22·04	25	9·98	17	20·74	23	18·68	27	18·03	24	13·47	16	21·92	16	13·85	21	5·86	15	164·71	212	4·85	October 16 to 17.
		means during 4 years ...	4·59	9	5·95	9	6·43	10	17·73	21	14·61	21	19·65	25	13·50	22	12·25	18	15·57	20	19·67	20	13·37	17	7·57	12	150·89	204	7·49	October 14 to 15, 1898.
21 Anuradhapura ...	295	1900 ...	4·33	11	0·16	1	3·40	3	7·51	16	1·54	5	0·98	6	1·77	4	0·27	2	1·98	3	7·87	14	9·42	17	8·27	13	47·50	95	3·21	March 22 to 23.
		means during 30 7-12th years	2·96	8	1·28	4	2·79	6	7·69	14	3·79	7	1·54	4	1·07	3	1·85	4	2·83	5	8·63	15	10·96	18	9·11	17	54·50	105	9·32	June 20 to 21, 1891.
22. Rayigam, Horana ...	300	1900 ...	9·07	13	4·79	7	6·86	9	20·90	24	—	—	—	—	18·00	24	14·37	22	18·28	14	22·08	20	15·98	24	16·59	18	—	—	—	—
		means during 8 1-4th years...	7·78	8	4·92	5	9·93	9	19·11	20	15·25	17	19·33	22	9·48	15	10·67	16	11·90	15	24·11	21	18·90	17	11·63	11	163·01	176	7·50	October 14 to 15, 1898.
23. Labugama, Hanwella ..	369	1900 ...	15·21	15	5·19	3	4·88	6	29·11	25	10·00	14	13·55	25	21·19	27	14·74	25	15·69	19	17·74	18	13·82	20	11·04	18	172·16	215	6·00	July 21 to 22.
		means during 21 5-12th years	6·04	9	5·58	7	8·32	11	17·73	19	20·66	21	17·12	24	10·36	19	10·85	20	11·72	19	23·01	23	18·62	19	17·10	16	167·11	207	11·91	May 8 to 9, 1883.

TABLE XXXI.—*continued.*

Station.	Height above mean Sea-level.	Year.	Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		Sept.		October.		Nov.		Dec.		Total for the Year.		Greatest Quantity registered in any 24 Hours.	
			Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Dates.
	Feet.																													
24. Kurunegala ...	381	1900 ...	3·44	6	0·23	2	1·11	3	16·10	21	2·58	8	8·37	18	12·02	21	7·84	19	3·55	18	16·04	17	12·62	19	3·48	12	87·38	164	5·08	October 12 to 13.
		means during 15 7-12th years	3·32	6	1·57	4	4·69	8	11·94	18	6·40	14	8·78	21	3·82	16	4·01	17	4·06	15	16·27	22	10·74	16	7·43	20	83·03	177	6·97	December 15 to 16, 1896.
25. Dunedin, Avisawella ...	400	1900 ...	6·83	12	1·07	2	4·16	7	18·20	22	7·91	18	17·18	26	32·87	28	15·33	25	14·82	20	28·50	17	21·34	22	4·80	9	168·30	209	4·17	June 19 to 20.
		means during 17 3-4th years...	4·95	7	4·45	6	10·07	6	19·43	20	20·04	9	20·71	23	12·68	20	13·63	10	1·33	18	27·25	25	17·55	18	10·64	13	162·73	171	10·00	October 19 to 20, 1891.
26. Digalla, Avisawella ...	400	1900 ...	9·65	14	3·76	6	3·24	8	26·79	24	11·78	14	22·67	27	30·15	28	18·62	26	16·51	19	21·89	19	19·92	20	10·18	9	195·16	214	7·50	July 20 to 21.
		means during 14 3-4th years...	4·88	7	5·38	6	9·19	12	18·36	20	22·50	20	23·11	24	11·99	20	14·23	21	15·70	19	25·17	22	18·72	18	9·70	12	178·93	201	12·25	June 6 to 7, 1893.
27. Dambulla ...	400	1900 ...	7·64	12	2·02	3	3·72	3	3·13	7	1·38	3	1·10	7	0·80	6	2·25	6	1·30	2	10·46	16	13·72	16	8·81	16	56·33	97	4·40	October 17 to 18.
		means during 14 1-3rd years ...	5·58	9	2·25	4	3·23	5	6·62	9	3·09	4	1·87	6	1·38	4	1·70	3	1·75	4	10·91	15	10·26	14	13·31	16	61·95	93	8·20	December 14 to 15, 1896.
28. Eadella or Liberiya, Polgahawela ...	425	1900 ...	6·18	7	1·50	3	2·25	7	11·07	17	3·24	4	10·41	17	17·35	19	6·40	11	3·98	11	10·76	13	15·00	17	5·98	9	94·12	135	5·35	July 21 to 22.
		means during 18 years ...	4·08	6	1·83	4	6·19	9	10·28	14	8·56	13	11·32	19	6·71	14	5·73	14	5·20	14	15·71	20	12·12	15	7·49	12	95·22	154	9·30	May 8 to 9, 1883.
29. Badulluwella Hospital ...	450	1900 ...	6·10	7	3·34	7	2·23	11	5·30	13	2·70	8	1·44	7	5·12	8	1·65	3	2·95	10	7·82	19	18·07	24	11·28	22	68·00	139	3·75	November 17 to 18.
30. Delwita, Kurunegala ...	490	1900 ...	3·84	3	0	0	1·50	2	7·20	12	2·81	4	6·60	19	10·73	18	6·39	15	2·94	11	15·70	18	11·10	15	—	—	68·81	117	4·28	October 12 to 13.
		means during 2 11-12th years...	5·92	7	0·05	1	3·20	5	10·45	11	4·74	8	7·78	19	6·43	11	3·65	8	4·46	11	13·62	20	8·73	12	2·34	4	71·37	117	4·28	October 12 to 13, 1900.
31. Mupana Hospital, Mupana	500	1900 ...	11·46	12	1·49	5	1·43	3	3·83	12	6·06	9	0·25	2	5·88	8	1·85	6	2·81	4	11·11	13	15·79	21	9·10	13	73·06	107	4·60	January 18 to 19.
		means during 3 1-3rd years ...	10·29	9	3·79	5	2·61	4	8·91	14	4·07	7	0·78	2	3·51	5	2·37	5	3·42	8	12·64	14	10·98	13	10·74	14	74·11	100	3·92	October 28 to 29, 1897.
32. Pathregalla, Potuhera ...	550	1900 ...	3·78	8	0·51	4	1·00	5	15·83	23	2·50	8	7·67	20	5·84	24	7·01	21	4·19	16	10·46	21	19·14	23	3·84	11	91·77	180	4·96	July 22.
33. Maduwanwala, Balangoda	750	1900 ...	6·41	11	9·86	6	5·08	10	10·67	15	3·15	6	6·60	15	2·23	11	2·79	7	1·41	8	13·49	14	16·21	26	8·34	11	86·24	140	4·75	February 26 to 21.
		means during 12 3-4th years...	5·13	9	4·85	8	8·16	13	8·27	14	3·37	9	3·00	10	0·93	5	1·46	6	2·47	10	8·57	16	10·86	20	10·32	15	67·39	135	7·36	December 16 to 17, 1896.
34. Dea Ella, Madawalatenna	800	1900 ...	7·50	9	2·04	3	0·25	2	14·56	18	—	—	9·41	17	18·66	26	9·11	18	5·39	16	13·81	17	17·12	19	4·20	9	102·05	154	4·42	November 18 to 19.
		means during 17 1-12th years	3·77	6	1·66	4	5·88	9	10·71	14	8·01	12	10·84	17	6·20	15	5·09	15	8·93	14	16·00	20	11·69	16	5·73	13	94·51	155	7·55	June 13 to 14, 1896.
35. Police Station, Hatton ...	1,141	1900 ...	4·78	16	1·10	6	3·48	9	18·36	23	2·06	11	34·76	29	37·04	31	26·01	27	20·83	20	14·62	19	16·60	25	5·86	16	185·50	232	5·18	June 18 to 19.
		means during 5 1-4th years ...	3·69	17	1·90	11	6·02	13	12·60	21	8·85	16	27·98	27	21·24	18	17·80	26	14·90	24	17·44	25	8·80	23	8·53	21	149·75	242	5·18	June 18 to 19, 1900.
36. Wariapola, Matale ...	1,200	1900 ...	5·32	8	0·28	1	1·43	4	5·27	16	1·14	5	6·11	19	—	—	5·85	20	—	—	—	—	12·42	18	4·62	14	—	—	3·38	November 29 to 30.
		means during 14 years ...	5·30	10	2·32	6	2·90	8	7·50	16	5·26	12	7·03	20	3·89	17	4·29	18	4·20	15	13·16	23	9·84	19	11·32	18	77·01	182	9·50	December 15 to 16, 1896.
37. Matale ...	1,208	1900 ...	6·90	10	0·32	2	0·94	4	4·70	17	2·17	5	8·76	21	11·48	24	—	—	—	—	Discontinued				—	—	—	—	—	—
		means during 15 years ...	5·82	7	2·16	3	3·05	5	7·58	13	4·96	8	7·20	14	4·45	12	4·30	11	4·74	10	12·59	17	9·66	13	11·55	12	78·06	125	9·95	December 15 to 16, 1896.
38. Crystal Hill, Matale ...	1,400	1900 ...	5·58	13	0·46	4	0·75	3	4·37	15	2·95	7	6·04	21	6·93	27	4·04	21	2·99	15	12·03	19	13·16	24	6·23	15	65·53	184	4·20	October 12 to 13.
		means during 19 1-4th years...	7·34	11	2·56	6	2·85	6	7·20	12	5·07	10	5·75	16	3·64	9	3·73	14	3·88	11	12·52	20	10·62	13	13·10	16	78·26	144	7·90	January 30 to 31, 1882.
39. Anningkanda, Morawaka	1,400	1900 ...	6·94	12	8·05	10	5·39	7	22·60	21	7·53	10	30·65	26	16·92	25	22·63	19	14·82	16	30·00	19	25·68	22	11·82	12	203·03	199	5·78	August 30 to 31.
		means during 11 5-6th years...	8·00	11	6·33	9	10·30	13	14·00	19	10·48	12	14·04	19	7·18	15	8·06	16	10·91	17	15·65	20	19·70	20	12·88	17	138·03	190	7·52	October 30 to 31, 1894.
40. Rajawella, Teldeniya ...	1,500	1900 ...	6·02	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·36	6	4·86	20	5·33	25	3·52	18	4·94	13	9·72	15	9·72	15	4·66	14	—	—	2·10	January 7 to 8.
		means during 30 3-4th years...	4·47	7	1·16	4	2·75	6	6·10	11	3·47	7	4·72	13	3·35	12	2·68	9	2·96	10	11·83	17	7·83	16	7·87	14	59·19	126	7·48	December 14 to 15, 1896.
41. Sembawatta, Nawalapitiya ...	1,600	1900 ...	6·10	7	1·40	4	3·55	4	14·80	24	10·62	19	36·92	27	46·44	30	36·35	27	31·62	19	10·50	13	22·10	20	10·90	9	231·30	203	6·50	June 6 to 7.
		means during 17 5-6th years...	3·93	7	3·44	6	7·39	11	15·13	20	23·89	22	34·08	25	23·63	24	24·97	24	22·75	21	29·04	23	17·79	17	9·58	12	215·62	212	13·10	May 20 to 21, 1891.
42. Mariawatta, Gampola ...	1,600	1900 ...	7·59	9	0·43	3	4·22	7	9·99	19	3·38	8	13·80	23	16·82	28	11·40	24	8·30	17	15·05	22	18·11	22	5·52	14	114·61	196	4·33	November 6 to 7.
		means during 20 1-3rd years...	3·07	6	2·07	4	4·57	10	5·30	16	8·99	16	12·24	22	7·72	16	8·18	19	7·26	23	17·12	22	11·59	19	9·06	14	97·17	187	8·79	May 8 to 9, 1883.
43. Kandy ...	1,654	1900 ...	9·60	12	0·77	5	2·68	9	5·18	17	3·11	11	12·11	26	14·51	30	10·45	23	9·48	18	7·79	21	19·36	25	7·42	15	102·46	212	4·67	November 20 to 21.
		means during 31 years ...	4·78	10	2·40	5	3·44	9	7·19	15	6·13	13	9·15	22	7·04	22	5·84	20	5·75	18	10·82	23	10·48	19	9·11	17	82·13	193	8·95	May 18 to 19, 1883.
44. Orwell, Gampola ...	1,800	1900 ...	7·42	9	0·62	5	3·73	7	8·45	23	3·22	10	13·79	24	16·30	29	10·95	25	8·79	21	14·36	23	16·73	22	4·95	15	109·31	213	4·28	November 7 to 8.
		means during 9 2-3rd years ...	3·80	8	1·66	5	4·26	9	10·12	18	7·29	15	11·70	21	7·47	20	6·47	21	7·31	19	16·43	24	11·47	18	9·78	15	97·76	193	6·05	December 14 to 15, 1896.
45. Panilkanda, Morawaka ...	1,900	1900 ...	8·74	15	7·11	12	5·54	13	19·86	23	4·88	11	24·72	24	13·61	25	17·82	21	10·34	15	20·72	19	25·32	22	10·76	15	169·42	215	4·48	August 30 to 31.
		means during 4 years ...	5·79	10	7·11	11	8·07	15	17·00	19	12·07	15	15·85	22	8·11	18	10·12	18	10·07	17	15·66	19	19·28	21	13·01	18	142·14	203	4·95	April 4 to 5, 1897.
46. Maspana, Uda Pussellawa	2,000	1900 ...	8·88	22	2·29	7	1·59	7	5·38	11	3·04	5	1·17	8	1·81	3	1·42	4	1·73	10	12·59	16	21·69	22	15·96	23	77·25	138	3·68	November 6 to 7.
47. Maragala, Mupana ...	2,200	1900 ...	11·78	21	2·01	8	3·11	11	9·08	15	7·35	7	0·33	4	7·23	5	2·70	3	4·16	12	11·97	19	22·99	26	12·48	22	95·19	153	5·00	November 16 to 17.
		means during 21 11-12th years	9·03	15	4·76	9	6·49	12	10·04	17	4·61	11	2·10	7	3·17	9	3·87	11	4·75	11	13·02	11	14·61	21	15·47	22	91·92	156	8·25	December 15 to 16, 1896.

48.	Badulla ...	2,225	1900 ...	7·20	15	1·08	4	3·81	10	4·58	12	8·72	7	0·69	7	1·73	11	1·51	10	3·47	12	11·51	16	12·22	24	7·08	24	63·64	153	4·18	May 1 to 2.
			means during 24 11-12th years	9·61	12	3·30	5	4·37	7	8·42	12	5·61	9	2·73	5	1·46	5	3·40	7	3·01	6	10·16	14	11·96	16	13·99	17	78·02	116	9·46	December 12 to 13, 1894.
49.	Gammaduwa, Rattota ...	2,400	1900 ...	15·18	20	2·72	5	1·16	8	3·49	15	3·53	6	4·79	21	6·09	23	5·08	15	3·54	13	21·72	19	20·14	25	18·30	22	105·74	192	4·17	November 29 to 30.
			means during 24 years ...	18·08	16	5·08	7	5·20	8	7·31	11	5·88	9	5·43	14	4·20	12	3·72	10	4·28	10	15·85	17	15·24	19	23·71	21	113·98	154	11·91	December 15 to 16, 1896.
50.	Gillardstown, Wattegama	2,500	1900 ...	10·26	7	1·08	2	2·39	4	3·11	10	6·56	—	9·80	—	12·68	—	7·32	—	7·50	19	11·98	20	13·53	21	5·09	14	91·30	—	7·50	Sept. 30 to Oct. 1.
			means during 3 years ...	10·45	11	1·45	5	3·63	6	11·30	14	5·78	12	8·30	14	7·52	15	4·00	5	7·95	18	15·53	23	9·29	17	7·76	16	92·96	156	7·50	Sept. 30 to Oct. 1, 1900.
51.	Madulsima Hospital, Madulsima ...	2,600	1900 ...	7·88	11	0·56	3	3·93	—	5·43	18	3·38	12	0·25	3	4·87	—	1·63	—	3·67	—	13·49	14	32·14	—	17·75	—	94·98	—	1·70	January 5 to 6.
			means during 20 1-6th years ...	13·68	14	6·92	9	6·93	10	9·75	14	5·57	9	2·06	4	2·06	4	4·09	8	3·25	8	13·64	16	15·13	18	20·29	19	103·37	133	6·95	October 26 to 27, 1891.
52.	Passara Hospital ...	2,800	1900 ...	3·39	4	0·10	2	1·80	4	7·68	14	4·55	7	3·02	6	4·73	7	0·81	4	4·49	10	10·54	12	19·01	14	15·32	17	75·44	101	3·70	October 12 to 13.
53.	Woodside, Uragala ...	3,000	1900 ...	9·30	19	0·40	5	0·33	3	4·96	15	4·64	7	4·46	20	6·14	28	4·17	20	4·55	16	13·73	17	20·75	23	12·72	24	86·15	197	3·80	November 7 to 8.
			means during 3 years ...	15·16	15	0·68	4	2·30	5	10·44	16	3·84	10	5·21	19	4·10	17	2·52	11	6·23	18	21·28	24	15·10	22	14·21	24	101·07	185	5·70	January 29 to 30, 1899.
54.	Vicarton, Matale ...	3,250	1900 ...	7·13	11	0·15	1	1·27	6	4·65	19	3·02	10	10·31	22	12·71	29	8·36	22	6·59	16	17·23	21	13·22	21	4·23	16	88·87	194	4·07	November 29 to 30.
			means during 10 1-3rd years...	6·81	10	1·82	5	4·17	9	9·11	17	6·71	12	10·42	20	6·21	19	5·98	18	6·44	15	16·48	23	12·09	18	12·23	16	98·47	182	10·00	December 15 to 16, 1896.
55.	Kobonella, Rangala ...	3,300	1900 ...	19·77	21	4·14	7	1·67	6	8·87	17	3·94	5	8·86	22	12·75	25	7·97	18	8·57	16	26·57	19	36·28	25	27·25	25	166·64	206	6·90	October 9 to 10.
			means during 17 3-4th years...	19·65	13	6·75	10	7·28	11	11·60	15	7·56	11	8·57	18	7·58	17	6·90	16	6·78	14	21·08	23	8·75	22	29·36	23	141·81	198	11·03	December 14 to 15, 1896.
56.	Sogama, Pussellawa ...	3,500	1900 ...	7·98	8	1·19	3	3·52	7	12·59	17	3·39	6	19·20	24	22·85	28	14·04	24	12·94	18	14·04	18	18·96	20	5·76	8	136·46	181	3·25	January 8 to 9.
			means during 15 1-3rd years...	3·87	7	1·78	4	5·50	10	10·26	16	9·09	16	16·68	23	11·23	20	10·68	20	9·51	18	17·90	22	13·18	17	8·88	13	118·56	186	6·89	December 15 to 16, 1896.
57.	New Forest, Deltota ...	3,500	1900 ...	8·35	13	1·02	3	6·29	6	7·63	15	5·15	10	15·02	21	18·04	30	13·03	24	9·29	18	—	—	22·20	23	8·99	16	115·01	179	4·32	November 21 to 22.
			means during 25 1-3rd years ..	7·26	12	2·95	6	4·56	8	8·90	15	8·61	15	11·09	21	9·17	19	7·93	18	6·97	16	15·59	22	12·82	19	12·60	18	108·45	189	6·65	June 23 to 24, 1888.
58.	Meeriabedda, Haputale ...	3,600	1900 ...	7·48	12	2·90	7	15·49	14	13·48	22	6·07	12	0·86	7	4·05	9	3·06	5	2·77	8	21·02	18	29·27	26	9·35	14	115·80	154	4·87	November 7 to 8.
			means during 26 1-12th years	5·20	9	4·25	7	10·75	14	14·46	20	7·05	14	2·08	7	1·93	6	3·60	9	4·87	10	15·36	23	18·69	22	11·89	17	100·13	158	6·92	September 23 to 24, 1877.
59.	St. Martins, Rangala ...	3,600	1900 ...	22·06	22	4·14	6	2·15	6	10·89	17	—	—	7·28	21	—	—	4·51	14	5·09	12	23·13	20	45·39	24	38·52	24	—	—	6·84	November 28 to 29.
			means during 14 1-4th years..	32·75	18	11·16	11	8·70	11	13·55	17	5·43	9	6·40	14	2·30	10	3·46	11	4·34	12	19·98	20	24·13	20	44·72	25	175·92	178	18·75	December 14 to 15, 1896.
60.	Blair Athol, Dikoya ...	3,641	1900	4·81	15	2·51	6	6·85	10	17·39	26	3·60	6	35·54	24	36·42	30	28·38	27	25·27	18	14·36	15	17·32	22	5·90	11	198·35	210	5·60	June 5 to 6.
			means during 22 2-3rd years...	3·26	9	2·92	7	7·59	15	11·43	20	12·46	17	23·06	26	20·37	25	16·63	23	12·63	21	16·14	23	9·96	19	7·87	15	144·32	220	9·65	May 8 to 9, 1883.
61.	Lower Spring Valley, Badulla ...	3,650	1900 ...	9·68	14	0·63	6	4·20	10	6·18	13	7·90	14	0·99	4	7·84	9	5·53	4	4·44	13	16·11	17	23·62	24	15·19	24	102·31	152	3·84	October 18 to 19.
			means during 16 years ...	10·33	15	2·99	7	6·68	11	11·47	17	7·37	14	2·93	8	3·37	9	4·97	9	4·82	9	12·94	19	11·52	21	17·31	22	96·70	161	7·33	December 16 to 17, 1896.
62.	Coldstream, Watawala ...	3,800	1900 ...	4·20	13	4·82	5	1·65	2	16·80	21	3·85	13	41·28	31	48·91	31	34·26	26	28·20	20	19·22	19	14·07	21	5·62	14	219·88	216	4·80	September 9 to 10.
			means during 16 5-6th years ...	2·82	6	2·01	5	5·06	11	10·73	18	13·50	16	27·98	25	23·77	25	21·53	23	17·25	14	20·01	23	10·35	17	7·13	12	162·14	195	9·25	August 18 to 19, 1892.
63.	Gingran-oya, Kotmale ...	3,800	1900 ...	4·40	8	2·36	3	—	—	—	—	4·20	10	36·31	27	52·78	27	36·86	24	26·73	18	19·80	17	9·99	16	—	—	—	—	6·38	June 19 to 20.
			means during 20 1-3rd years...	3·12	7	2·18	5	4·95	8	9·37	15	12·39	16	25·74	29	18·92	23	17·32	22	15·90	19	18·00	23	11·52	16	8·22	13	147·58	196	11·40	September 9 to 10, 1872.
64.	Ledgerwatta, Badulla ...	4,000	1900 ...	10·19	12	1·74	4	1·96	6	9·27	10	1·25	3	1·34	5	1·31	2	1·75	2	1·17	4	14·82	5	19·99	18	15·32	20	80·11	101	3·40	April 30 to May 1.
			means during 7 1-6th years ...	14·78	14	3·46	5	4·74	6	8·64	11	2·61	4	1·62	3	1·57	2	2·79	3	2·89	5	11·85	14	16·91	18	25·72	21	97·58	106	11·10	December 25 to 26, 1895.
65.	Post Office, Bandarawela	4,036	1900 ...	5·37	9	0·53	3	2·00	7	4·51	10	3·58	6	0·65	4	3·14	8	2·50	6	2·20	7	11·41	14	19·27	20	6·67	14	61·83	108	2·55	November 24 to 25.
			means during 5 2-3rd years ...	5·47	13	1·88	6	4·20	11	8·06	17	4·86	11	1·84	8	1·63	6	2·85	8	2·91	9	11·32	19	9·33	20	11·49	22	65·84	150	4·45	December 27 to 28, 1895.
66.	Maskeliya Hospital, Maskeliya ...	4,200	1900 ...	3·30	16	6·35	7	6·14	11	17·13	29	3·37	8	39·35	26	22·38	29	18·26	26	14·98	19	17·31	18	13·57	22	4·56	15	166·70	226	6·00	June 7 to 8.
			means during 17 7-12th years	3·06	8	2·81	6	7·02	13	13·88	19	10·89	13	18·07	21	14·04	20	11·86	21	10·37	17	15·74	22	10·86	12	7·81	14	126·41	186	10·50	May 8 to 9, 1883.
67.	Gourakele, Badulla ...	4,200	1900 ...	8·26	10	0·90	5	2·79	7	7·96	—	13·68	11	1·27	3	6·05	7	2·27	7	4·14	11	14·61	15	21·27	24	14·90	15	98·10	115	3·80	October 17 to 18.
			means during 24 5-12th years	8·96	13	3·09	8	6·45	11	10·83	14	10·73	13	2·60	6	3·92	8	5·10	10	4·94	8	13·77	18	12·49	18	15·18	19	98·06	145	7·82	December 14 to 15, 1896.
68.	St. John Del Rey, Bogawantalawa ...	4,300	1900 ...	8·64	15	4·22	9	1·91	11	23·06	27	3·96	9	21·21	24	15·06	30	14·07	26	10·42	17	11·51	20	22·74	25	9·65	17	146·45	224	3·60	November 10 to 11.
			means during 28 11-12th years	4·55	11	3·81	8	8·16	15	13·39	21	7·43	18	13·43	25	10·15	28	7·63	23	7·70	21	12·98	24	12·67	21	8·86	18	110·78	233	9·34	May 8 to 9, 1883.
69.	Annfield, Dikoya ..	4,300	1900 ...	4·45	14	1·54	6	3·45	9	16·44	20	2·11	8	24·14	25	24·09	30	17·26	25	13·32	19	10·12	15	19·16	19	4·42	11	140·50	201	3·75	June 19 to 20.
			means during 13 years ...	3·49	8	1·99	6	6·93	13	10·31	19	8·82	17	17·23	25	13·74	25	11·45	24	9·68	22	13·30	23	10·78	17	7·13	15	114·80	214	6·51	August 19 to 20, 1892.
70.	Kabragala, Maturata ...	4,400	1900 ...	7·48	17	1·51	6	1·36	7	5·93	11	3·08	4	18·01	23	19·63	28	17·03	21	14·87	16	17·42	18	18·69	21	9·98	21	133·99	193	3·80	November 6 to 7.
			means during 17 3-4th years ..	11·83	17	3·61	8	3·57	9	8·10	15	7·94	11	13·04	21	11·28	18	8·14	17	8·22	17	13·56	21	12·03	22	15·75	23	117·07	199	7·90	July 29 to 30, 1899.
71.	Udahena, Haputale ...	4,400	1900 ...	7·79	12	5·44	8	14·16	15	15·06	23	4·66	11	1·25	7	3·06	8	2·73	8	2·62	6	25·42	19	30·76	27	10·13	16	123·08	160	4·45	November 10 to 11.
			means during 20 11-12th years	6·05	10	4·73	8	12·04	14	15·15	19	6·25	13	2·24	7	2·33	7	3·16	9	4·18	9	16·47	21	20·09	21	14·25	18	106·94	156	8·65	May 8 to 9, 1883.
72.	Moussagala, Badulla ...	4,500	1900 ...	7·01	15	1·39	4	3·64	11	8·94	17	6·73	14	1·53	8	12·98	13	4·09	8	4·16	15	15·02	19	23·97	26	14·87	15	104·33	165	4·65	November 6 to 7.
			means during 20 9-12th years	8·75	13	3·60	8	6·74	12	12·05	18	4·66	14	4·64	8	4·54	9	5·76	12	5·85	11	14·97	21	13·11	21	15·65	21	100·32	168	6·50	December 15 to 16, 1896.
73.	Dunsinane, Pundalu-oya	4,600	1900 ...	4·44	11	1·36	5	0·88	6	9·66	18	5·71	11	26·86	25	29·39	29	27·35	25	20·60	20	9·44	17	15·05	22	5·65	12	129·98	176	4·17	June 19 to 20
			means during 14 11-12th years	3·93	9	2·04	5	4·21	10	10·07	18	10·36	18	22·09	25	18·26	24	15·28	24	13·42	22	16·60	24	10·77	19	9·91	17	136·94	215	10·93	July 2 to 3, 1892.
74.	Haputale Hospital, Haputale ...	4,800	1900 ..	5·22	15	0·91	7	5·53	16	6·97	22	6·70	13	1·59	9	5·77	11	2·80	8	1·41	7	15·02	22	22·26	28	8·70	22	82·94	180	3·42	October 18 to 19.
75.	Campion, Bogawantalawa	4,840	1900 ...	5·47	12	3·72	6	2·58	6	10·88	20	4·83	11	13·37	23	10·00	31	10·46	24	7·51	17	9·20	15	19·39	26	9·32	23	106·73	214	4·05	December 11 to 12.
			means during 20 1-12th years	3·85	10	3·31	8	6·02	14	9·83	18	8·84	17	9·96	22	7·50	20	6·25	20	5·61	17	12·06	23	10·71	20	9·04	18	92·98	206	9·15	May 8 to 9, 1883.
76.	Labookele, Ramboda ...	5,000	1900 ...	9·00	17	2·46	6	1·67	8	11·13	16	6·20	7	30·19	24	42·37	29	32·46	24	27·23	19	12·59	19	16·26	21	7·06	16	198·62	206	4·74	August 3 to 4.
			means during 15 years ...	6·26	9	2·09	5	4·65	10	9·72	16	10·37	16	23·88	23	19·55	23	17·03	22	14·73	21	17·96	24	11·81	19	13·36	18	151·41	206	10·63	July 1 to 2, 1892.

TABLE XXXI.—*continued.*

Station.	Height above mean Sea-level.	Year.	Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		Sept.		October.		Nov.		Dec.		Total for the Year.		Greatest Quantity registered in any 24 Hours.	
			Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Dates.
	Feet.																													
Hope, Hewaheta ...	5,000	1900 ...	9·05	16	1·55	5	2·77	9	4·64	14	4·37	6	14·22	22	13·01	26	11·00	19	9·70	16	17·48	19	21·53	22	12·88	24	122·20	198	3·68	December 12 to 13.
		means during 12 years ...	13·67	14	3·94	7	4·55	8	8·10	13	6·35	10	12·65	17	9·97	14	7·37	15	8·31	14	16·83	19	12·38	18	17·75	21	122·07	170	6·72	December 14 to 15, 1896
Kurundu-oya, Maturata...	5,150	1900 ...	10·49	18	3·58	6	2·79	7	7·47	16	2·69	7	2·29	14	2·57	13	2·65	12	2·72	12	15·00	16	30·05	24	11·92	22	94·22	167	4·86	November 1 to 2.
		means during 18 1-6th years...	16·53	18	5·46	9	4·68	10	9·48	15	4·96	10	3·68	12	3·07	11	3·34	10	3·18	10	13·38	18	15·96	20	20·63	23	104·35	166	7·75	December 22 to 23, 1888.
Sandringham, Agrapatana ...	5,200	1900 ...	3·80	8	—	—	0·86	5	10·34	17	3·74	7	12·62	22	13·22	29	10·96	23	8·24	19	10·25	16	10·35	16	7·73	7	92·61	169	2·95	October 17 to 18.
		means during 19 1-6th years ...	2·97	9	1·87	7	4·70	10	7·36	16	7·64	16	10·71	24	8·20	22	7·53	22	6·35	19	10·05	23	13·24	17	7·04	16	87·66	201	5·00	June 23 to 24, 1888.
Holmwood, Agrapatana	5,240	1900 ...	8·67	11	4·47	5	3·03	5	17·73	20	4·98	8	21·67	23	21·07	29	18·72	25	12·91	20	14·04	17	19·53	19	9·15	9	155·94	191	4·32	December 11 to 12.
		means during 20 years ...	3·44	7	2·53	6	5·77	11	9·81	17	9·25	15	14·61	23	10·51	22	9·65	22	8·16	19	13·07	22	10·64	17	8·87	15	106·31	196	7·94	October 28 to 29, 1884.
Hakgala... ...	5,581	1900 ...	5·13	18	0·97	5	1·11	6	5·09	16	5·93	14	9·60	22	9·23	28	8·09	21	6·95	20	8·08	17	16·44	24	11·20	22	87·82	213	4·24	December 12 to 13.
		means during 17 1-2nd years...	8·33	16	2·57	8	4·71	10	7·79	17	7·56	15	7·82	19	5·89	19	4·84	17	5·93	18	10·39	22	10·84	21	14·43	22	91·10	202	7·40	October 27 to 28, 1895.
Nuwara Eliya ...	6,188	1900 ...	4·02	15	0·84	5	0·26	4	7·16	17	6·14	9	14·11	22	15·44	30	12·65	20	11·00	21	7·36	18	12·47	22	6·04	17	97·49	200	4·02	November 1 to 2.
		means during 30 7-12th years	5·22	12	2·05	6	3·16	8	6·03	14	7·83	15	13·56	24	11·74	22	8·52	21	8·30	19	10·67	23	8·74	19	8·95	17	94·77	200	9·11	September 9 to 10, 1884.
Franklands, Veyangoda...	—	1900 ...	6·33	8	0·94	5	3·38	9	11·42	24	4·04	17	13·98	25	14·77	25	11·89	18	4·23	19	11·90	18	21·71	17	7·54	12	112·13	197	6·20	August 31 to Sept. 1.
		means during 15 11-12th years	2·75	6	2·57	5	5·88	9	10·51	17	10·52	19	11·86	21	5·56	15	6·04	16	5·43	16	11·38	16	13·29	17	6·97	12	92·76	169	8·35	October 15 to 16, 1898.
Agricultural School, Colombo ...	—	1900 ...	4·38	8	3·50	4	1·17	5	16·01	15	—	—	7·71	21	7·47	21	7·96	19	4·12	12	11·85	19	6·98	17	5·76	10	76·91	151	5·28	April 30 to May 1.
		means during 6 1-2nd years ...	3·89	8	1·74	5	2·41	8	14·58	19	10·98	17	11·38	21	3·62	12	4·08	14	5·35	17	17·06	21	12·94	17	7·68	12	95·71	171	7·65	May 18 to 19, 1899.
Buttala Hospital, Buttala	—	1900 ...	6·07	6	0	0	6·81	10	8·22	10	3·61	5	—	—	3·72	5	1·71	2	2·33	3	17·61	14	17·59	15	5·65	5	73·32	75	3·55	November 5 to 6.
		means during 4 11-12th years...	7·48	7	0·98	1	5·95	6	7·76	9	1·25	2	1·43	1	1·50	2	2·37	3	4·62	5	18·75	14	12·26	12	12·21	9	76·56	71	5·00	October 28 to 29, 1897.
Nilaveli, Trincomalee ...	—	1900 ...	4·42	7	0	0	0	0	4·87	5	—	—	—	—	1·90	4	1·85	3	4·12	7	9·03	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·85	April 22 to 23.
		means during 3 1-6th years ...	8·67	8	0·55	0	0·50	1	3·87	5	1·02	2	0	0	3·21	4	2·23	4	5·27	7	6·49	7	13·28	9	23·83	12	68·42	59	7·75	December 23 to 24, 1897.
Yatideriya, Kegalla ...	—	1900 ...	6·53	9	0·94	7	3·70	8	16·27	22	2·71	13	25·87	24	27·91	30	16·81	22	12·75	16	17·43	19	24·04	21	7·35	12	158·31	203	4·38	June 4 to 5.
		means during 13 years ...	3·57	6	3·82	5	3·74	10	15·82	17	13·15	18	19·57	21	10·92	19	11·45	20	12·33	18	21·65	22	16·05	16	9·91	11	146·98	183	8·05	October 20 to 21, 1891.
Mahawalatenna, Balangoda...	—	1900 ...	12·02	11	4·18	5	5·13	6	13·66	13	—	—	15·53	14	8·38	10	3·12	9	7·53	15	13·34	14	9·70	26	5·55	8	98·14	131	4·05	June 4 to 5 & Apl. 29 to 30.
		means during 7 years ...	5·85	9	3·41	8	10·22	12	16·36	16	3·94	8	6·28	14	2·86	8	2·48	9	3·47	17	10·19	15	15·48	18	9·92	12	90·46	146	9·10	April 9 to 10, 1895.
Hambegamuwa Tank ...	—	1900 ...	3·44	7	—	—	2·02	5	8·48	20	0·73	4	1·09	6	0·07	2	0·39	3	0·49	7	17·32	16	34·46	21	4·28	5	72·77	96	3·80	November 6 to 7.

TABLE XXXII.—Remarkable Intensities of Rainfall at Colombo during the year 1900.

Date.		Time of Beginning.	Rate per Hour.	Duration. Mts.	Total Fall.
January	13	6.15 P.M.	1·703	75	2·34
Do.	18	5.45 P.M.	1·005	37	0·78
Do.	24	6.40 P.M.	0 600	30	0·31
March	30	7.10 P.M.	1·893	90	2·94
April	11	7.20 P.M.	0·840	32	0·50
Do.	18	5.45 P.M.	0·672	25	1·21
Do.	19	8.22 P.M.	0·780	30	0·49
Do.	23	7 P.M.	1·533	18	3·21
Do.	24	6.35 A.M.	2·270	37	3·21
Do.	25	3.30 A.M.	1·557	7	1·41
Do.	25	4.30 A.M.	1·600	30	1·41
Do.	26	2.38 P.M.	1·880	30	1·54
Do.	27	3.38 A.M.	2·000	6	1·54
Do.	28	3.45 A.M.	1·800	5	0·24
Do.	29	6.55 A.M.	1·263	38	0·09
May	1	3.15 A.M.	0·938	30	5·39
Do.	1	4.15 A.M.	1·776	25	5·39
Do.	1	5.45 A.M.	2·028	50	5·39
Do.	1	6·30 A.M.	1·440	60	5·39
Do.	10	6. 2 A.M.	0·600	5	0·05
Do.	19	7.30 P.M.	1·653	115	3·32
Do.	19	do. (First hr.)	2·780	60	3·32
Do.	23	5.22 A.M.	0·857	7	0·06
Do.	27	4.20 A.M.	0·960	5	0·08
Do.	30	8.35 A.M.	1·400	15	0·44
June	5	1.15 A.M.	1·800	16	0·58
Do.	7	12 A.M.	2·045	22	0·15
Do.	8	9.40 A.M.	0·737	27	0·25
Do.	9	3. 7 P.M.	0·800	3	0 07
Do.	10	9.45 A.M.	1·620	10	0·78
Do.	11	5. 7 P.M.	1·800	26	0·88
Do.	13	7.10 A.M.	0·600	3	0·12
Do.	13	2.15 P.M.	0·529	17	0·30
Do.	14	6.45 P.M.	0·800	3	0·15
Do.	16	3. 7 A.M.	0·600	3	0·03
Do.	16	11.45 A.M.	1·507	75	2·08
Do.	17	9·34 A.M.	0·800	15	0·19
Do.	18	5 P.M.	0·525	7	0·14
Do.	24	8.15 P.M.	0·667	18	0·67
Do.	29	9.13 P.M.	1·400	3	0.14
July	7	11.40 P.M.	1·500	30	1·08
Do.	8	5. 3 A.M.	1·800	15	1·08
Do.	8	2.15 P.M.	1·000	30	0.56
Do.	9	1.10 A.M.	1·350	28	0·58
Do.	9	do. (First 15 min.)	1·760	15	0·58
Do.	12	2.52 A.M.	1·600	9	0·41
Do.	13	6.40 A.M.	2·760	5	0·41
Do.	14	5.45 A.M.	1·080	10	0·50
Do.	16	3.25 A.M.	0·840	5	0·50
Do.	19	12.20 A.M.	0·840	5	0·04
Do.	22	11.30 P.M.	1·680	5	1·56
Do.	23	1.41 A.M.	1·680	20	1·56
Do.	23	3. 7 A.M.	2·160	10	1·56
August	4	9.22 A.M.	2·625	37	0·43
Do.	5	10.30 A.M.	0·800	62	0·95
Do.	5	8.30 P.M.	0·760	19	0·29
Do.	6	4.30 P.M.	0·960	5	0·29
Do.	10	4.15 A.M.	1·000	5	0·15
Do.	11	2.50 A.M.	0·500	11	0·15
Do.	12	10.42 A.M.	0·750	10	0·11
Do.	20	2.35 A.M.	1·680	5	0·17
Do.	20	11.42 P.M.	0·800	3	0·07
Do.	29	4.40 A.M.	1·200	3	0·10
Do.	30	5.40 A.M.	1·620	10	0·71
September	2	1.30 P.M.	0·920	30	0·93
Do.	6	8. 5 A.M.	1·000	18	0·50
Do.	11	3 P.M.	1·320	5	0·19
Do.	12	9. P.M.	1·208	7	0·14
Do.	13	11.10 A.M.	0·660	40	0·63
Do.	30	1.45 A.M.	2·400	6	0·24
Do.	30	7. 8 P.M.	0·760	30	0·48
October	1	3.15 A.M.	0·960	5	0·48
Do.	4	2.45 A.M.	0·525	7	0·12
Do.	12	8.20 P.M.	1·483	72	2·42
Do.	13	6.45 P.M.	0·600	10	0·26
Do.	14	4.10 P.M.	0·930	45	0·81
Do.	15	4. 5 P.M.	0·800	3	0·31
Do.	16	5.35 P.M.	0·600	45	0·65
Do.	17	4.30 P.M.	0·787	30	0·96
Do.	20	8.15 A.M.	0·528	25	0·60
Do.	21	11.35 P.M.	0·600	37	1·30
Do.	27	9. 7 P.M.	1·275	8	0·32
November	7	7.50 P.M.	0·960	40	0·78
Do.	10	7 P.M.	0·740	20	0·47

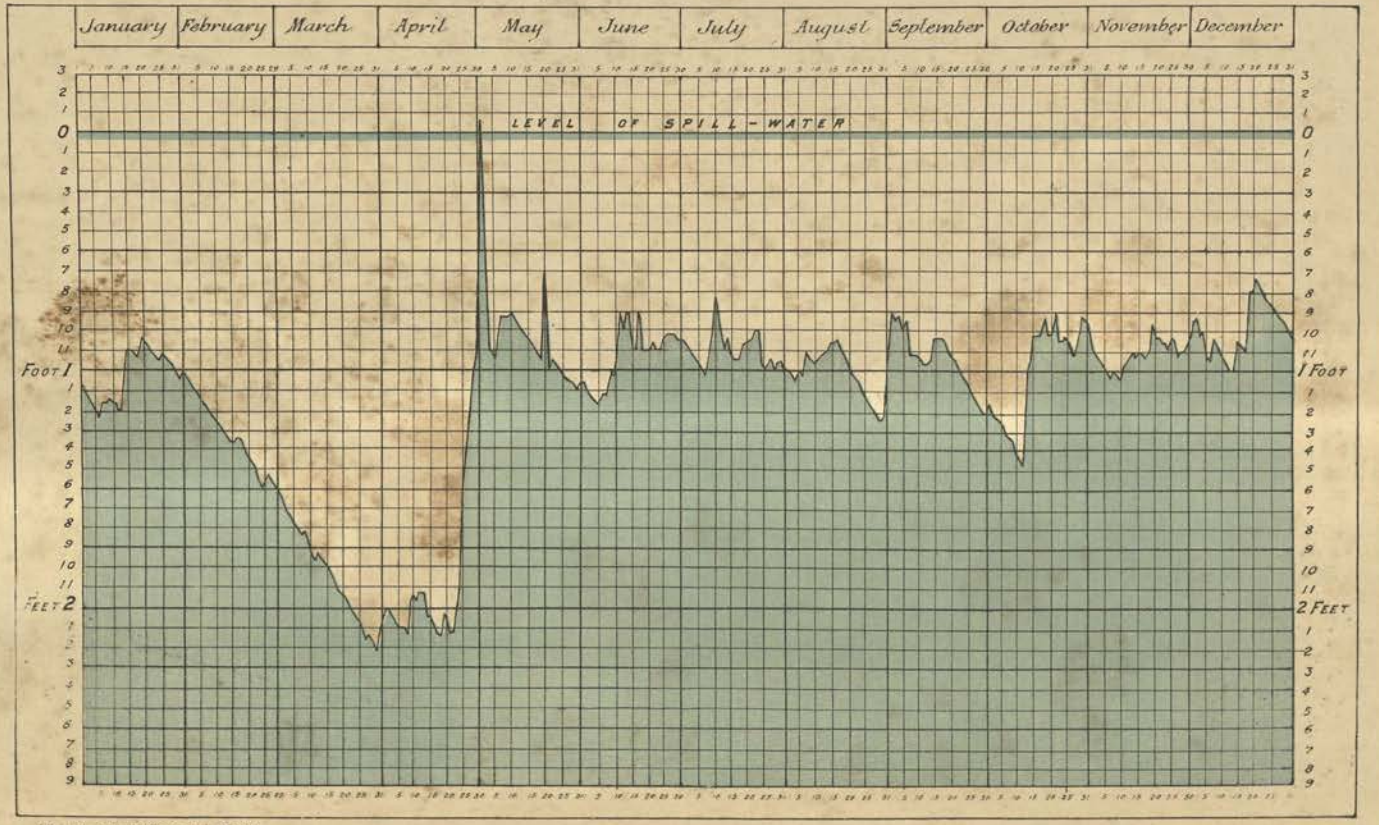
Date.		Time of Beginning.	Rate per Hour.	Duration. Mts.	Total Fall.
November	13	8.40 P.M.	2·279	45	1·79
Do.	15	1.55 P.M.	1·120	30	0·69
Do.	17	7.45 P.M.	0·520	15	0.23
Do.	18	12.35 P.M.	2·328	25	1·03
Do.	19	5.30 P.M.	0·102	47	0·17
Do.	24	4.30 P.M.	1·608	25	0·94
Do.	26	6. 5 P.M.	1.980	10	0·87
Do.	27	2.15 A.M.	0·920	30	0·87
Do.	27	4.55 P.M.	1·400	35	0·19
Do.	30	5 P.M.	1·443	37	1·20
December	1	12.15 P.M.	0·630	20	0·30
Do.	3	7.45 P.M.	0·943	7	0·48
Do.	6	7.15 P.M.	1·280	45	1·04
Do.	17	1.30 P.M.	1·170	20	1·53

Surveyor-General's Office,
Colombo, March 25, 1901.

F. H. GRINLINTON,
Surveyor-General.

I.

Diagram showing the Level of water in the Colombo Lake during the Year 1900.



Lith. Surveys General's Office, Colombo No. 28/10.

II.

Diagram showing mean Monthly Rainfall.

Note – Figures along the Curves denote the No. of days.

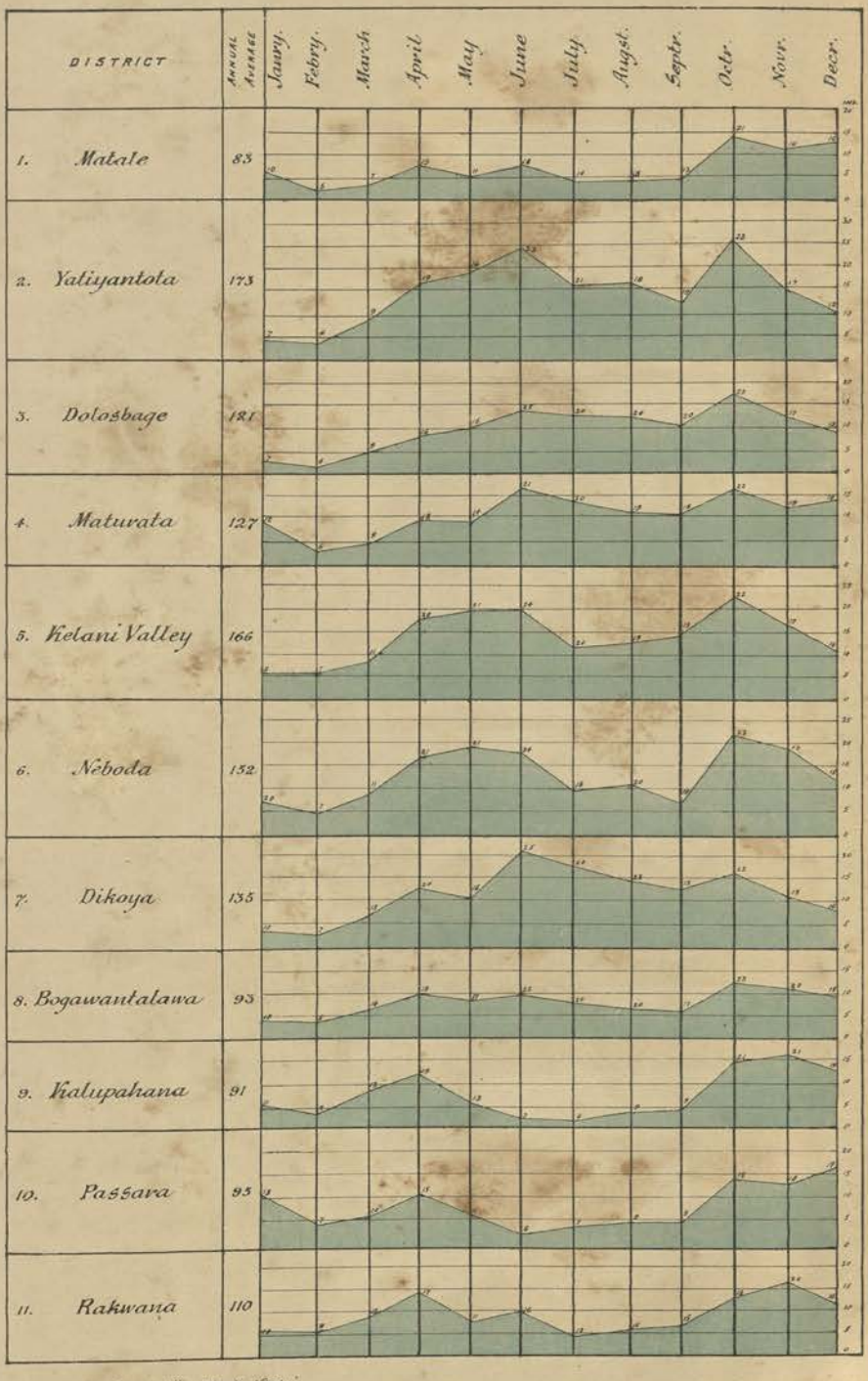
Height above M.S.L.	Station	No. of Years	Annual Average
Feet			Inches
21	Colombo	31	88·18
48	Galle	31	90·77
50	Hambantota	31	36·99
26	Batticaloa	30 11/12	37·93
12	Trincomalie	30 7/12	63·18
9	Jaffna	30	44·09
12	Mannar	30 3/3	38·34
27	Puttalam	30 11/12	46·46
295	Anuradhapura	30 7/12	54·50
381	Kurunegala	15 7/12	83·03
1654	Kandy	31	82·13
6188	Nuwara Eliya	30 7/12	94 77
5381	Hakgala	17 1/12	91·10
2225	Badulla	24 11/12	75·02
84	Ratnapura	31	150·88

Lith. Surveyor General's Office, Colombo No. 1 of 20

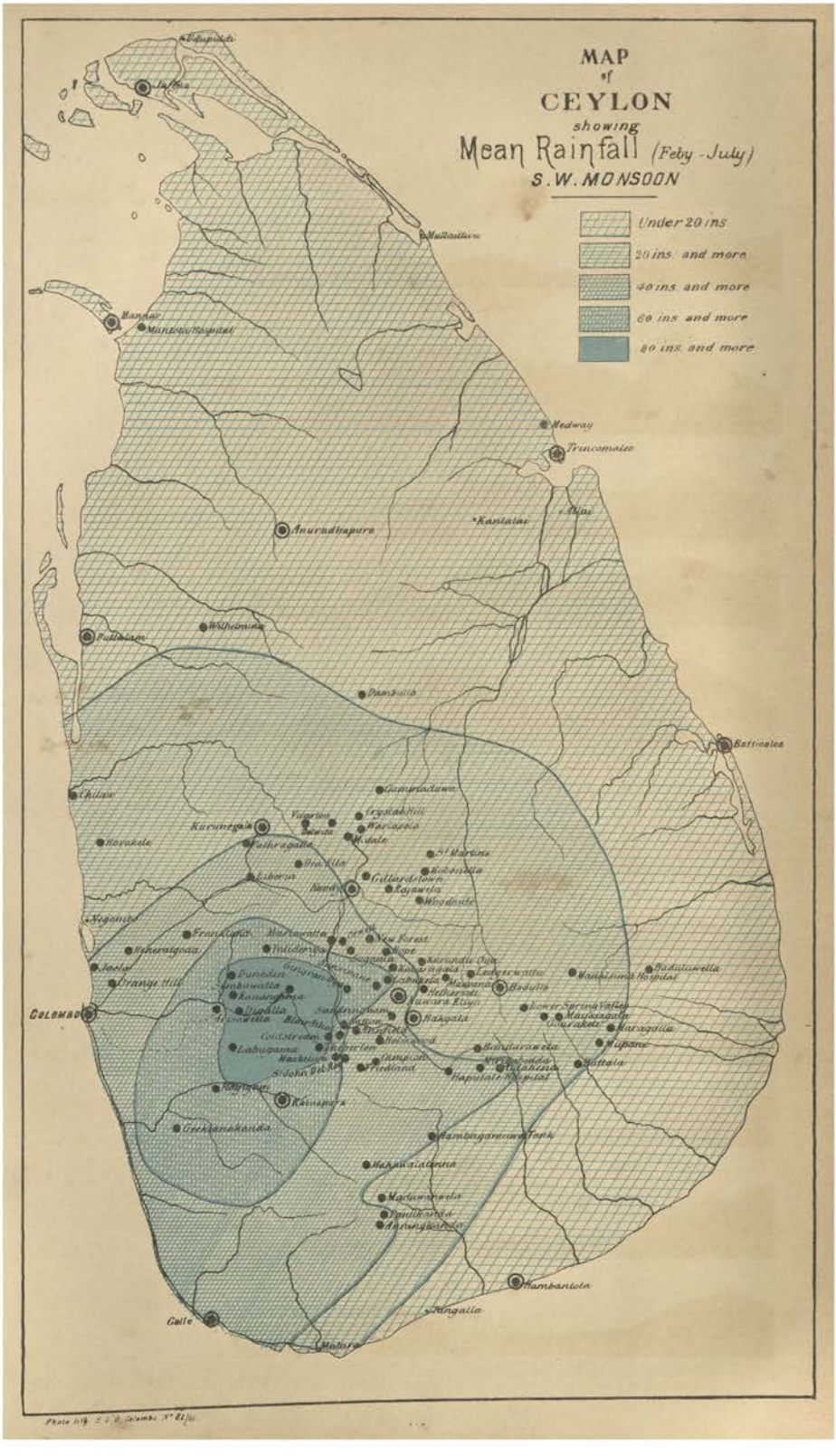
III.

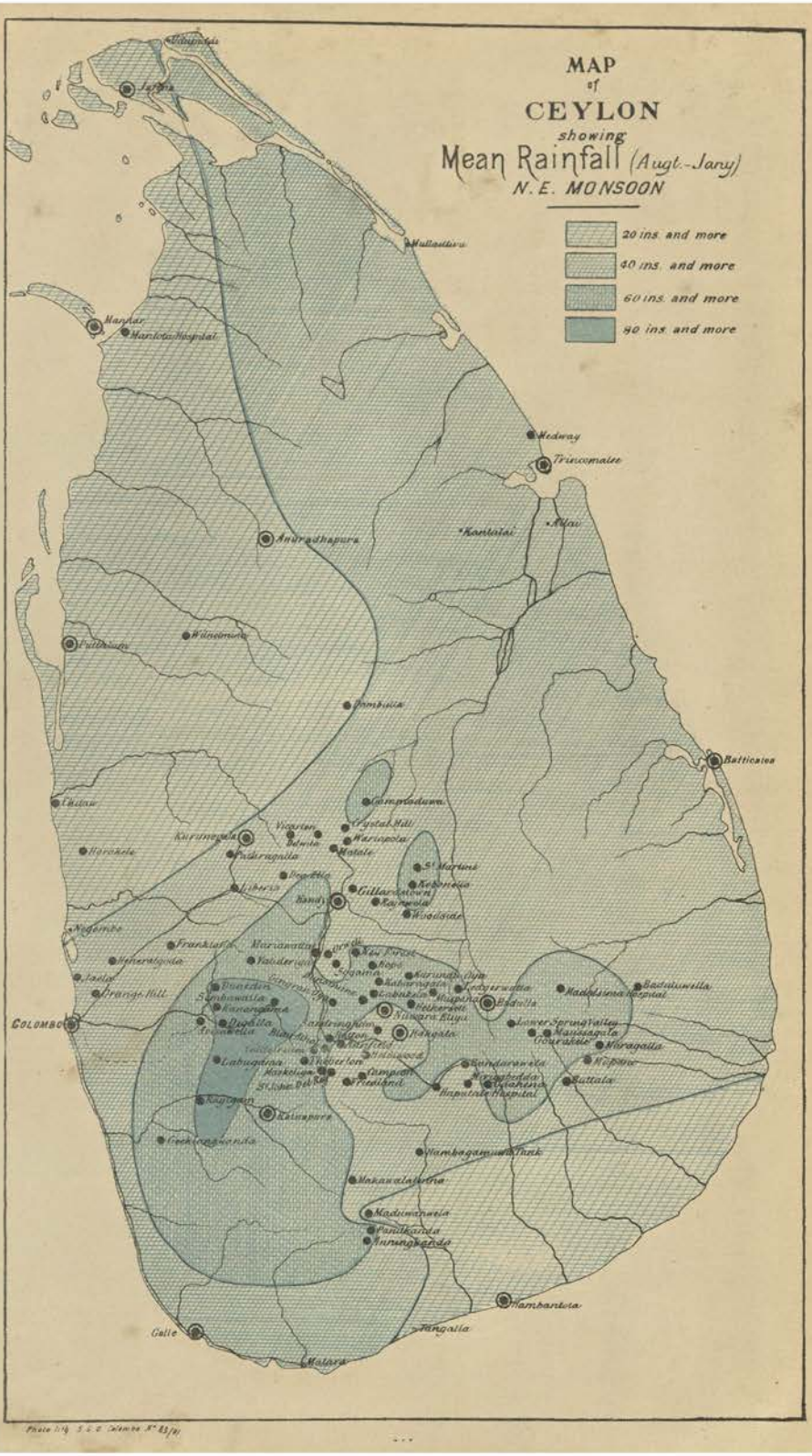
Diagram showing mean Monthly Rainfall.

Note – Figures along the Curves denote the No. of days.



Lith. Surveyor Generals Office, Colombo. No. 80/01.


MAP
of
CEYLON
showing
Mean Rainfall (Feby - July)
S.W. MONSOON
Under 20 ins
20 ins and more
40 ins and more
60 ins and more
80 ins and more
Mullaitivu
Mannar
Mantota Hospital
Medway
Trincomalee
Kantalai
Allai
Anuradhapura
Wilhelmina
Dambulla
Batticaloa
Chilaw
Gammadawa
Kurunegala
Vaarlaa
Crystal Hill
Warlapola
Hovakele
Pathragalla
Ora Ella
St Martins
Kobonella
Liberia
Gillardstown
Rajawela
Woodoute
Negombo
Franklina
Martawatta
New Forest
Hope
Sagama
Kurundu Oya
Ledgerwattu
Badulla
Badulla Hospital
Badulluwella
Jaela
Orange Hill
Dunedin
Sambawatta
Kandangama
Nuwara Eliya
Hethersett
Bakgala
Lower Spring Valley
Maussagala
Gourakele
Maragalla
Mupane
Battala
Colombo
Digalla
Arisawella
Blair Hill
Sandringham
Colstreden
Labugama
Hedgerton
Campion
Friedland
Sidohn Del Rey
Hapulale Hospital
Kalaspura
Geeklanakanda
Hambagamuwa Tank
Mahawalatenna
Madawanwela
Panilkanda
Hambantota
Jangalla
Galle
Matara


MAP
of
CEYLON
showing
Mean Rainfall (Augt.-Jany)
N.E. MONSOON
20 ins. and more
40 ins. and more
60 ins. and more
80 ins. and more
Jaffna
Mullaittivu
Mannar
Mantota Hospital
Medway
Trincomalee
Kantalai
Anuradhapura
Wilmotmina
Puttalam
Dambulla
Batticaloa
Chilaw
Commodowa
Crystal Hill
Kurunegala
Vicarton
Delwita
Wariapola
Matale
Horokele
Pathragalla
St Martins
Kobonella
Liberia
Gillardstown
Rajawela
Bandy
Woodside
Negombo
Franklaria
Mariawatta
Orwell
New Forest
Heneratgoda
Yaliderigo
Hopa
Sygama
Kurundu Oya
Jaela
Kabaragala
Lodgerwatta
Badulla
Madalsima Hospital
Badulluwella
Orange Hill
Dunedin
Sambawatta
Kanangama
Muspana
Belkersett
Nilwara Eliya
COLOMBO
Digalla
Hakgala
Lower Spring Valley
Maussagala
Gourakele
Moragalla
Labugama
Thoberton
Bandaraweta
Mopone
Maskeliya
Campion
Friesland
Haputale Hospital
Buttala
Kalaupura
Geekiyanawanda
Hambagamuwa Tank
Makawalatinna
Madulwanwela
Panilkanda
Anningbanda
Hambantota
Tangalla
Galle
Matara

PART III.—JUDICIAL.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

REPORT OF THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL ON THE STATISTICS RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN CEYLON DURING 1900.

THE delay in submitting this report is due to the fact that the major portion of the statistical tables on which it is founded reached my hands only last week. This is much to be regretted, because I believe that it is possible for the Magistrates and District Judges of the Island to complete their returns before the end of January every year, and for the clerk who collates and prepares the seventeen tables needed for this report to finish his work in a month. The writing of the report on the lines laid down here will require a week, and the printing of it about three weeks. Thus, the report ought to be in the hands of the Government early in April.

In my Special Report on Crime, printed and published as a Sessional Paper of the Legislative Council (No. VIII. of 1898), I discussed and settled certain general principles relating to the question of the movement of crime, such as the meaning of the term "crime," what is the best index of crime, upon what lines crime should be grouped, and how statistical tables relating to crime should be constructed; and then I considered the following questions, namely :—

(*a*) The increase or decrease of crime in Ceylon ;
(*b*) The geographical distribution of such crime, and the proportion of serious offences in each of the districts to the population thereof ;
(*c*) The state of crime in towns as compared with rural districts ;
(*d*) The tendency to mitigation of sentences ;
(*e*) The previous convictions of criminals ; and
(*f*) Crime in relation to sex, age, nationality, and religion in Ceylon.

2. In the present report I shall adhere to the principles settled as above.

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF CRIME. (Paragraphs 3–20.)

3. The subject of increase or decrease of crime in Ceylon necessitates the consideration of the following questions :—

(1) Crime tried by Village Tribunals ;
(2) Crime tried by Police Courts ;
(3) Crime tried by District Courts ; and
(4) Crime tried by the Supreme Court.

By crime is meant wilful acts of disobedience to the law. (1) and (2) relate to what may be called "ordinary" crime ; (3) and (4) relate to the "serious" crime of the country.

CRIME TRIED BY VILLAGE TRIBUNALS.

Year.	Breaches of Village Council Rules.	Assaults.	Thefts.	Malicious Injuries.	Cattle Trespass.	Maintenance, &c.	Amicably settled in Court.	Total Decided.
1890	14,778	7,101	5,528	1,322	2,666	631	7,400	39,426
1891	14,554	6,442	5,222	1,173	3,024	211	6,959	37,585
1892	15,818	6,918	5,715	1,179	3,305	121	7,326	40,382
1893	14,216	6,260	5,511	922	2,485	60	6,440	35,894
1894	15,778	6,625	5,318	997	2,350	23	7,381	38,472
Annual average for 1890-94... ...	15,029	6,669	5,459	1,119	2,726	219	7,101	38,352
1895	17,241	6,883	5,600	1,152	2,344	28	6,987	40,235
1896	18,443	6,331	4,292	1,056	2,331	17	7,117	39,587
1897	19,168	7,011	4,619	1,169	2,810	3	8,631	43,411
1898	18,337	7,027	4,340	1,002	2,508	4	7,156	40,374
1899	20,324	6,657	4,183	891	2,946	29	7,151	42,181
Annual average for 1895-99... ...	18,703	6,781	4,607	1,054	2,588	16	7,408	41,158
1900	23,011	6,574	4,035	1,114	2,260	3	6,757	43,754

4. From this table we learn that the crime which goes for disposal before the Village Tribunals has on the whole remained stationary, except as to breaches of village rules, which have risen from 14,778 cases in 1890 to 23,011 in 1900. According to the rule of proportion of persons tried to population per 100,000 inhabitants, there appears to be a fall (as shown in the following table) from 1,230 persons in the quinquennial period 1890–94 to 1,210 persons in the period 1895–99:—

Quinquennial Period.	Annual Average of Persons tried by Village Councils.	Annual Average of Population for each Quinquennial Period.	Proportion per 100,000 Inhabitants.
1890–94	38,352	3,120,000	1,230
1895–99	41,158	3,400,000	1,210

CRIME TRIED BY POLICE COURTS.

5. The following table exhibits the crimes which went before Police Courts for trial (and not committed to higher courts) during each of the years in the period 1890–1900:—

Summary Offences.

Year.	Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Offences under Labour Ordinances.	Cattle Stealing.	Other Offences.	Total for each Year.
1890	13,798	15,019	3,501	2,281	31,953	66,552
1891	8,992	13,172	893	2,478	26,628	52,163
1892	8,714	13,336	472	2,974	27,685	53,181
1893	8,426	12,902	531	3,261	30,852	55,972
1894	20,145	19,581	2,643	3,576	35,324	81,269
Annual average for 1890–94 ...	12,015	14,802	1,608	2,834	30,488	61,835
1895	19,338	16,980	2,495	3,749	36,807	79,369
1896	16,329	14,512	3,008	2,740	36,032	72,621
1897	17,391	16,121	2,984	3,009	37,175	76,680
1898	14,556	15,322	2,806	2,479	35,963	71,226
1899	15,375	12,813	2,549	2,015	37,226	69,978
Annual average for 1895–99 ...	16,598	15,149	2,788	2,798	36,640	73,975
1900	16,821	13,950	2,011	2,544	33,434	68,760

6. In 1900 there were 223 cases more against the person than in the annual average for the period 1895–99; and 1,199 cases against property less than in the annual average for the same period; and 254 cases of cattle stealing less than in the annual average for the same period.

The quinquennial averages, when brought into relation with the population of the country, show an increase. For every 100,000 inhabitants there were tried by the Police Courts 1,982 persons during 1890–94 and 2,176 persons during 1895–99. The table is as follows:—

Quinquennial Period.	Annual Average of Persons tried by Police Courts.	Annual Average of Population for each Quinquennial Period.	Proportion per 100,000 Inhabitants.
1890–94	61,835	3,120,000	1,982
1895–99	73,975	3,400,000	2,176

CRIME TRIED BY DISTRICT COURTS AND THE SUPREME COURT.

7. For the purpose of comparing Ceylon with England, tables of figures (see pages 8 and 9) have been prepared on the model of the English tables, in which the indictable offences tried by our Supreme Court and District Courts (corresponding to the Courts of Assize and Quarter Sessions) are arranged under six classes, viz., (1) offences against the person; (2) offences against property with violence; (3) offences against property without violence; (4) malicious injury to property; (5) forgery and offences against the currency; and (6) other offences not included in the above.

8. Table I. of the Appendix relates to the District Courts, and Table II. of the Appendix to the Supreme Court, and both these tables exhibit the "serious" crime of the country.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

9. The total number of persons tried before all the District Courts of the Island and the Supreme Court for offences against the person in each of the years 1890–1900, together with the annual average for the two quinquennial periods 1890–94 and 1895–99, stands as follows :—

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	Annual Average, 1890–94.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Annual Average 1895–99.	1900.
District Courts ...	476	390	402	417	512	439	320	640	837	885	405	617	500
Supreme Court ...	317	180	226	223	279	245	214	234	334	322	217	264	251
Total ...	793	570	628	640	791	684	534	874	1,171	1,207	622	881	751

The year 1900 shows a fall of 130 cases from the average for 1895–99.

10. Offences against the person tried by the District Courts and the Supreme Court include (1) grievous hurt and hurt by dangerous means ; (2) rape and abduction ; (3) murder, attempt to murder, and culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The following table shows the number of persons tried for the first named group of offences :—

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	Annual Average, 1890–94.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Annual Average, 1895–99.	1900.
Grievous hurt ...	323	190	123	232	181	210	128	213	415	322	221	260	166
Hurt by dangerous means ...	166	189	257	181	186	196	141	286	298	411	159	259	253
Total ...	489	379	380	413	367	406	269	499	713	733	380	519	419

11. As regards this group of cases, the annual average for the two quinquennial periods 1890–94 and 1895–99 shows a rise from 406 to 519—that is, 113 cases ; and 1900 shows a fall of 100 cases from the average for 1895–99.

12. The table given below proves that for every 100,000 inhabitants there were tried in the District Courts and the Supreme Court for grievous hurt and hurt by dangerous means on an average, in each year of the period 1890–94 and 1895–99, 13 and 16·60 persons respectively :—

Period.	Annual Average of Persons tried.	Annual Average of Population.	Proportion per 100,000 Inhabitants.
1890–94	406	3,120,000	13
1895–99	519	3,400,000	16·60

13. As regards the second group of offences, on an average there were tried for each of the years 1890–94, 21 persons for rape and 8 for abduction, and for each of the years 1895–99, 26 and 9 persons respectively. In 1900 the figures are 23 for rape and 7 for abduction, as against 17 and 10 for 1899.

14. The following table shows the number of persons tried for the third group of offences, viz., murder, attempt to murder, and culpable homicide not amounting to murder :—

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	Annual Average, 1890–94.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Annual Average, 1895–99.	1900.
Murder ...	133	89	109	58	76	110	59	90	72	74	42	67	97
Attempt to murder	—	4	7	1	6	4	2	5	12	11	7	7	12
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ...	27	19	11	42	62	42	70	24	54	39	54	48	37
Total ...	160	112	127	101	147	156	131	119	138	124	103	122	146

15. The annual average of persons tried for murder, &c., when brought into relation with the annual average of the population for the corresponding quinquennial periods yields the following results :—

Period.	Annual Average of Persons tried.	Annual Average of Population.	Offenders per 100,000 Inhabitants.
1890–94	156	3,120,000	5
1895–99	122	3,400,000	3·6

In 1900, as there were 146 persons tried, the ratio per 100,000 is 4·3.

OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

16. The total number of persons tried before all the District Courts of the Island and the Supreme Court for offences against property (as classified in Tables I. and II. of the Appendix) in each of the years 1890–1900 is as follows :—

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	Annual Averag 1890–94.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Annual Average, 1895–99.	1900.
Persons tried ...	776	551	660	575	776	667	608	719	1,270	1,121	677	879	918

There is a rise of 39 cases upon the average for the previous five years 1895–99.

17. Of the persons tried as aforesaid, those tried for burglary, robbery, and theft appear in the following table :—

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	Annual Average. 1890–94.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Annual Average, 1895–99.	1900.
House-breaking ..	242	186	200	243	210	216	143	163	349	250	162	213	292
Robbery ...	264	168	245	202	316	239	157	172	388	448	245	282	238
Cattle stealing ...	36	38	13	42	26	31	43	31	107	38	25	49	67
Other thefts ...	118	57	75	100	58	81	124	184	206	180	115	162	199
Total ...	660	449	533	588	610	567	467	550	1,050	916	547	706	796

Here we have a rise of 90 cases in 1900, as compared with the average for 1895–99.

18. The persons tried for forgery and false documents, as shown in Tables I. and II. of the Appendix, number on an average 23 for the quinquennial period 1890–94, and 37 for 1895–99. In 1900 there were 19 persons tried under this head.

For coining and uttering counterfeit coin, 15 is the annual average for 1890–94, and 23 for 1895–99. In 1900 there were 10 persons tried under this head.

For riot and unlawful assembly, the annual average is 79 persons for 1890–94, and 92 for 1895–99. In 1900 there were 115 persons indicted for these offences.

Under the head of perjury, the annual average was 18 for 1890–94 and 17 for 1895–99. In 1900 there were 14 persons tried for perjury.

ANNUAL MOVEMENT OF SERIOUS CRIME.

19. The following table shows the annual movement of serious crime (or persons tried upon commitment by the Supreme Court and all District Courts) during each of the ten years ended 1900 :—

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Murder	89	109	58	79	59	90	72	74	42	97
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	19	11	42	62	70	24	54	39	54	37
Attempt to murder	4	7	1	6	2	5	12	11	7	12
Grievous hurt	190	123	232	181	128	213	415	322	221	166
Hurt by dangerous weapons ...	189	257	181	186	141	286	298	411	159	253
House-breaking	186	200	199	210	143	163	349	250	162	292
Robbery	168	245	174	316	157	172	388	448	245	238
Theft of cattle	38	13	9	26	43	31	107	38	25	67
Other thefts	57	75	54	58	124	184	206	180	115	199
Rape	12	14	19	20	14	27	36	35	17	23
Coining and uttering counterfeit notes ...	11	15	13	14	17	30	38	27	5	10
Forgery	28	21	17	23	27	45	28	51	37	19
Perjury	11	21	20	15	15	9	34	28	16	14
Riot and unlawful assembly ...	36	142	64	99	55	46	164	93	101	115

SERIOUS CRIME FOR 1900 COMPARED WITH ITS NORMAL LEVEL.

20. The following table shows (1) the *mean* flow of each of the serious crimes therein mentioned during the decade 1890–99 ; (2) the current of serious crime in 1900 ; and (3) its rise or fall in 1900 in reference to the mean flow or normal level :—

	Annual Average of Persons tried during 1890–99. (mean flow).	Persons tried in 1900 (current in 1900).	Difference.	
			Rise.	Fall.
1. Murder	80·5	97	17	—
2. Attempt to murder	5·5	12	7	—
3. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ...	40·2	37	—	3
4. Grievous hurt	234·8	166	—	68
5. Hurt by dangerous weapons	227·4	253	26	—
6. House-breaking	214·4	292	78	—
7. Robbery	257·7	238	—	19
8. Cattle stealing	36·6	67	31	—
9. Other thefts	117·1	199	82	—
10. Rape	23·2	23	—	—
11 Forgery	30·1	19	—	11
12. Perjury	19·9	14	—	5
13. Riot and unlawful assembly	88·1	115	27	—
14. Counterfeit coining	19·1	10	—	9

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CRIME. (Paragraphs 21 and 22.)

21. The following table shows the geographical distribution of *serious* crime (*i.e.*, the crime tried by the Supreme Court and the District Courts). Balapitiya takes the lead for 1900, as it did for 1899 :—

Order in 1900.	Judicial Divisions of the Island.	Proportion of Persons tried per 10,000 Inhabitants. For 1899.	For 1900.	Order in 1899.
1	Balapitiya	19·2	19·8	1
2	Chilaw and Marawila	14·4	13·3	2
3	Galle	12·1	12·5	3
4	Matara	10	11·9	5
5	Kalutara	11·5	10·7	4
6	Kandy	8·9	9·5	6
7	Panadure	8·8	9·1	7
8	Puttalam	7·4	7·7	8
9	Trincomalee	8·9	7·5	6
10	Tangalla	5·4	7·3	13
11	Colombo	6·4	6·6	9
11	Mullaittivu	1·3	6·6	27
12	Jaffna and Mallakam	5·5	6·5	12
13	Batticaloa and Kalmunai	5·8	6·3	11
14	Haldummulla	6·1	5·5	10
15	Matale	4·9	5·1	14
16	Hambantota	6·1	4·9	10
17	Badulla	4·7	4·7	15
18	Hatton	3·1	4	19
19	Panwila and Urugala	4·5	3·9	16
20	Avisawella and Pasyala	3·4	3·7	17
21	Kayts	3·1	3·4	19
22	Nuwara Eliya	3·1	3·3	19
23	Negombo	3	3·2	20
24	Ratnapura and Rakwana	3·3	3·1	18
25	Kurunegala	2·7	3	21
26	Galagedara	2·6	2·8	22
27	Anuradhapura	2·4	2·5	24
28	Point Pedro and Chavakachcheri	1·8	2·2	25
29	Kegalla	2·5	2	23
30	Gampola	1·4	1·6	26
31	Vavuniya	1·2	1·2	28
32	Mannar	·8	·4	29

22. The following table shows the distribution of *ordinary* crime, which does not seem to bear any relation to the distribution of *serious* crime :—

Order in 1900.	Judicial Divisions of the Island.	Proportion of Persons tried per 10,000 Inhabitants. For 1899.	For 1900.	Order in 1899.
1	Hatton	276	303	1
2	Kandy	250	248	2
3	Hambantota	185	175	3
4	Tangalla	140	146	4
5	Nuwara Eliya and Maturata	116	126	6
6	Colombo	117	120	5
7	Trincomalee	114	118	7
8	Jaffna and Mallakam	104	117	8
9	Puttalam	96	94	9
10	Matale	85	93	11
11	Galle	85	91	12
12	Kayts	92	87	10
13	Chilaw and Marawila	83	85	13
14	Kalutara	78	83	14
15	Gampola	72	73	15
16	Balapitiya	69	70	16
17	Haldummulla	61	61	18
18	Negombo	56	60	21
19	Matara	57	58	20
20	Mullaittivu	61	57	19
21	Ratnapura and Rakwana	63	56	17
21	Panadure	54	56	22
21	Mannar	43	56	27
22	Point Pedro and Chavakachcheri	53	54	23
23	Anuradhapura	50	47	25
24	Badulla	47	42	26
25	Kurunegala	37	40	29
26	Panwila and Urugala	35	39	30
27	Avisawella and Pasyala	33	34	31
28	Batticaloa and Kalmunai	29	32	32
29	Galagedara	37	31	28
30	Kegalla	24	23	33
31	Vavuniya	52	19	24

CRIME IN TOWNS AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

23. No complete statistics are available under this head. It is time that our Courts should begin to tabulate figures relating to this important subject.

VARIATIONS IN SENTENCES. (Paragraphs 24 and 25.)

24. The following table shows the punishments awarded by Police Courts on persons tried and convicted by them during 1890–99 :—

Nature of Punishments.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Fine	9,906	10,104	11,135	10,024	10,695	13,893	13,201	13,432	15,185	15,325
Fine and simple imprisonment ...	9	8	9	63	26	13	35	18	14	19
Fine and rigorous imprisonment ...	50	40	51	65	50	50	71	96	54	93
Simple imprisonment only ...	78	58	57	58	59	72	62	96	73	76
Rigorous imprisonment only ...	3,050	2,496	2,718	2,142	2,336	1,902	2,782	3,036	2,640	2,421
Bound over	113	142	361	669	684	588	505	611	450	687
Whipping of juvenile offenders ...	315	213	463	400	315	292	369	415	347	377

25. The sentences passed by *all* the courts of the Island appear classified in the following table :—

Sentences.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Not exceeding 2 weeks	2,460	2,125	2,261	2,019	1,707	1,807	2,103	2,070	1,871	1,519
Do. 1 month	1,451	1,451	1,681	1,503	1,614	1,511	1,971	1,993	1,803	1,858
Do. 3 months	1,373	1,221	1,151	983	860	792	1,135	1,212	1,066	939
Do. 6 months	1,269	998	976	865	703	434	819	876	734	829
Do. 1 year	335	317	282	309	243	280	365	396	254	284
Do. 2 years	248	370	364	346	292	199	288	255	203	274
Do. 3 years						19	87	68	60	61
Do. 4 years						17	18	35	16	47
Do. 5 years						48	87	59	61	58
Between 5 and 10 years	64	130	57	73	53	76	79	57	52	70
Over 10 years						8	9	8	11	10
To be hanged	27	26	23	43	26	37	40	28	27	51

PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS. (Paragraphs 26 and 27.)

26. The following table shows the number of persons convicted once and oftener, exclusive of the Road Ordinance defaulters :—

Prisoners.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Not previously convicted ...	5,539	5,198	5,653	4,934	4,429	4,198	5,806	5,971	5,163	4,900
Convicted once before	948	926	718	717	646	653	703	649	583	600
Convicted twice before	331	255	192	205	157	201	230	197	166	222
Convicted thrice before	167	102	77	105	100	84	104	95	91	100
Convicted oftener before ...	242	157	155	180	166	152	158	139	155	178
Total ...	7,227	6,638	6,795	6,141	5,498	5,288	7,001	7,051	6,158	6,000

27. The annual average for the quinquennial period 1896–1900 stands as follows :—

Prisoners.	Percentage.
Not previously convicted	82·7
Convicted once before	10·1
Convicted twice before	3·2
Convicted thrice before	1·5
Convicted oftener than thrice before	2·5
Total ...	100·0

If we remember that in England the ratio of persons previously convicted to persons not previously convicted is as 55 to 45, we have reason to be satisfied with our ratio of 18 to 82.

CRIME IN RELATION TO SEX.

28. The daily average of the male and female convicts in all our prisons is shown in the following table :—

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Males ...	3,520	2,657	2,467	2,351	2,165	1,975	2,174	2,492	2,330	2,199
Females ...	33	26	28	30	27	21	30	32	30	32

CRIME IN RELATION TO NATIONALITY.

29. The following table shows the nationality of those who, upon conviction, were sent to jail :—

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Sinhalese ...	8,234	6,423	5,994	5,308	4,804	4,426	5,655	5,147	4,619	4,472
Tamils ...	1,657	1,655	1,302	930	958	1,017	1,220	1,559	1,295	1,224
Moors ...	624	508	446	474	314	316	422	516	408	383
Malays ...	55	55	79	64	46	41	46	46	34	46
Burghers ...	65	40	48	34	38	38	54	44	33	39
Europeans ...	58	95	14	14	34	38	37	33	21	21
Others ...	39	47	79	43	53	60	67	85	77	75

30. The ratio of the prisoners of each race to 100,000 of its population stands as follows :—

	Population.	Annual Average of Prisoners, 1896-1900.	Ratio per 100,000, 1896-1900.
Sinhalese	2,334,817 ...	4,864 ...	208
Tamils	952,237 ...	1,263 ...	133
Moors	224,719 ...	409 ...	182
Burghers	23,312 ...	41 ...	176
Malays	11,207 ...	42 ...	375

CRIME IN RELATION TO RELIGION.

31. As regards the influence of religion on criminals, we find that our prisoners range themselves as follows :—

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Buddhists ...	7,669	5,870	5,541	4,914	4,450	4,102	5,287	4,782	4,318	4,184
Hindus ...	1,356	1,335	1,009	773	750	710	837	1,138	959	818
Christians ...	969	994	804	699	642	733	837	799	636	707
Mohammedans (including Moors and Malays)	684	571	523	562	393	385	508	637	504	481
Others ...	54	53	45	19	7	6	32	74	70	70

32. The proportion per 100,000 of the population of each of these communities appears in the following table. The annual average is for the quinquennial period ended 1900 :—

	Population.	Annual Average of Prisoners, 1896-1900.	Ratio per 100,000, 1896-1900.
Buddhists	1,877,000 ...	4,535 ...	242
Hindus	616,000 ...	892 ...	145
Christians	302,000 ...	782 ...	259
Mohammedans	212,000 ...	503 ...	238

P. RÁMANÁTHAN,
Solicitor-General.

Colombo, July 30, 1901.

APPENDIX.

I.—Table showing the Number of Persons committed for Trial and Nature of Offences (Indictable) in each Year from 1890-1900, before District Courts of Ceylon.

Indictable Offences.	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	Annual Average, 1890-94.	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	Annual Average, 1895-99.	1900
CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.													
1. Grievous hurt	230	142	118	210	156	171	108	152	383	283	183	222	160
2. Hurt by dangerous weapons ...	166	189	192	115	179	168	109	286	255	338	133	224	214
3. Procuring abortion	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	1	—
4. Concealment of birth	1	2	8	5	2	3	7	1	7	12	6	6	7
5. Kidnapping	12	5	3	4	6	6	5	2	3	14	6	6	11
6. Hurt	61	40	60	79	147	77	85	180	164	209	49	137	83
7. Assault and criminal force ...	2	10	9	1	9	6	1	9	2	1	4	3	8
8. Intimidation	—	2	1	—	5	1	—	3	10	8	1	4	1
9. Other offences	3	—	11	3	8	5	5	5	8	20	23	12	18
Total of Class I. ...	476	390	402	417	512	437	320	640	837	885	405	615	502
CLASS II.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.													
10. House-breaking	90	123	120	149	135	123	123	136	300	201	120	176	235
11. Robbery	128	80	49	60	59	75	107	77	250	233	99	153	119
Total of Class II. ...	218	203	169	209	194	198	230	213	550	434	219	329	354
CLASS III.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE.													
12. Theft of cattle	36	38	18	9	26	25	41	31	106	34	21	46	67
13. Theft by servants	2	1	2	35	10	10	3	1	3	—	—	1	3
14. Other thefts	88	52	61	41	42	57	80	107	140	147	87	112	181
15. Criminal misappropriation and fraud...	6	13	12	23	11	13	24	9	33	27	—	18	11
16. Other offences	9	43	40	19	73	37	20	42	70	39	31	41	47
Total of Class III. ...	141	147	133	127	162	142	168	190	352	247	139	218	309
CLASS IV.—MALICIOUS INJURY TO PROPERTY.													
17. Mischief	46	12	22	10	26	23	44	35	26	51	36	38	31
18. Other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	1	2
Total of Class IV. ...	46	12	22	10	26	23	44	37	26	51	39	39	33
CLASS V.—FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST CURRENCY.													
19 Forgery and false documents ...	4	9	2	5	7	5	8	7	1	—	—	3	3
20 Coining and uttering counterfeit coin...	3	3	7	6	4	5	7	4	3	8	1	5	—
21 Other offences	8	—	2	3	4	3	5	2	8	3	—	3	—
Total of Class V. ...	15	12	11	14	15	13	20	13	12	11	1	11	3
CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN ABOVE COLUMNS.													
22. Riot and unlawful assembly ...	65	36	58	28	57	49	45	22	77	80	87	62	60
23. Perjury and false statement ...	22	9	12	15	15	15	13	6	27	22	14	16	13
24. Escape and rescue	1	3	2	6	1	2	4	4	16	7	1	6	11
25. Other offences	19	13	25	28	20	21	12	24	52	33	23	29	14
Total of Class VI. ...	107	61	103	77	95	87	74	56	172	142	125	113	98
Grand Total ...	1023	825	840	854	1004	900	856	1149	1949	1770	928	1,325	1299

II.—Table showing the Number of Persons tried and Nature of Offences (Indictable) in each Year from 1890–1900, in the Supreme Court of Ceylon.

Indictable Offences.	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	Annual Average, 1890–94.	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	Annual Average, 1895–99.	1900
CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.													
1. Murder	133	89	109	102	79	102	59	90	72	74	42	67	97
2. Attempt to murder ...	—	4	7	2	6	4	2	5	12	11	7	7	12
3. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	27	19	11	32	62	30	70	24	54	39	54	48	37
4. Grievous hurt	93	48	5	43	25	43	20	61	32	39	38	38	6
5. Grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	—	—	65	26	7	20	32	—	43	73	26	35	39
6. Procuring abortion ...	—	—	—	—	49	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
7. Concealment of birth ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3
8. Unnatural offences ...	1	5	6	3	2	3	—	2	2	1	—	1	1
9. Rape, and attempt to rape, and abetment	38	12	14	23	20	21	14	27	36	35	17	26	23
10. Abduction	18	2	7	6	8	8	2	4	24	14	—	9	—
11. Bigamy	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	3	1	5
12. Hurt (assault)	1	—	—	3	14	3	12	11	43	19	26	22	9
13. Intimidation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
14. Kidnapping	6	—	—	1	7	3	2	7	3	3	1	3	12
15. Other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	10	3	5	7
Total of Class I. ...	317	180	226	247	279	247	214	234	334	322	217	262	251
CLASS II.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.													
16. House-breaking, with or without theft and hurt ...	152	63	80	125	75	99	19	27	49	49	42	37	57
17. Robbery, highway robbery ...	13	88	196	94	257	129	50	95	138	215	146	129	119
18. Extortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total of Class II. ...	165	151	276	219	332	228	69	122	188	264	188	166	176
CLASS III.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE.													
19. Theft of cattle	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	4	4	2	—
20. Theft by servants ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
21. Theft from dwelling-houses ...	30	—	8	21	—	11	11	77	18	12	7	25	—
22. Other thefts	—	5	6	5	16	6	31	—	44	21	28	25	15
23. Receiving stolen property ...	—	—	—	—	7	1	5	—	2	2	—	2	—
24. Criminal misappropriation, &c. ...	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	2	2	—
25. Offences in bankruptcy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	7	3	1
Total of Class III. ...	30	5	17	26	24	18	49	81	72	43	48	59	16
CLASS IV.—MALICIOUS INJURY TO PROPERTY.													
27. Mischief by fire	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	6	1	2	2	1
28. Killing and maiming of cattle ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Other mischief	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Total of Class IV. ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	8	1	2	2	1
CLASS V.—FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.													
30. Forgery	20	19	19	18	16	18	19	38	27	51	37	34	16
31. Coining and uttering counterfeit coin and counterfeit notes ...	17	2	13	11	7	10	9	23	35	19	4	18	10
Total of Class V. ...	37	21	32	29	23	28	28	61	62	70	41	52	26
CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN ABOVE COLUMNS.													
32. Treason	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33. Riot, unlawful assembly, &c. ...	16	—	84	21	42	30	10	24	87	13	14	32	55
34. Perjury (false evidence) ...	7	2	3	5	—	3	2	3	7	6	2	4	1
35. Escape and rescue ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36. Other offences	31	20	—	14	15	16	6	12	6	7	1	6	1
Total of Class VI. ...	54	22	87	40	57	49	18	39	100	26	17	42	57
Grand Total ...	727	379	638	591	715	570	378	539	764	726	513	583	526

III.—Number of Persons tried in all the under-mentioned Courts of the Island, for all kinds of Offences, in each Year from 1890–1900.

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	Annual Average, 1890–94.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Annual Average, 1895–99.	1900.
Village Tribunals ...	39,426	37,585	40,382	35,894	38,472	38,352	40,235	39,587	43,411	40,374	42,181	41,158	43,754
Police Courts ...	66,552	52,163	53,181	55,972	81,269	61,827	79,369	72,621	76,680	71,226	69,978	73,975	68,760
District Courts ...	1,023	825	840	854	1,004	909	856	1,149	1,949	1,770	928	1,330	1,299
Supreme Court ...	727	379	638	504	715	592	378	539	764	726	513	584	526
Total ...	107728	90,952	95,041	93,224	121460	101,680	120838	113896	122804	114096	113600	117,047	114339

IV.—Persons tried in all the Criminal Courts of the Island for (1) Offences against the Person and (2) Offences against Property, in each Year from 1890–1900.

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	Annual Average, 1890–94.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Annual Average, 1895–99.	1900.
Offences against the Person :													
Village Tribunals ...	7,101	6,442	6,918	6,260	6,625	6,669	6,883	6,331	7,011	7,027	6,657	6,782	6,574
Police Courts ...	13,798	8,992	8,714	8,426	20,145	12,015	19,338	16,329	17,391	14,556	15,375	16,598	16,821
District Courts ...	476	390	402	417	512	439	320	640	837	885	405	617	502
Supreme Court ...	317	180	226	223	279	245	214	234	334	322	217	264	251
Total ...	21,692	16,004	16,260	15,326	27,561	19,368	26,155	22,534	25,573	22,790	22,654	24,261	24,148
Offences against Property :—													
Village Tribunals ...	5,528	5,222	5,715	5,511	5,318	5,459	5,600	4,292	4,619	4,340	4,183	4,607	4,035
Police Courts ...	15,019	13,172	13,336	12,902	19,581	14,802	16,980	14,512	16,121	15,322	12,813	15,149	13,950
District Courts ...	420	374	335	360	397	377	462	453	940	743	398	599	699
Supreme Court ...	356	177	325	215	379	290	146	266	330	378	279	280	219
Total ...	21,323	18,945	19,711	18,988	25,675	20,928	23,188	19,523	22,010	20,783	17,673	20,635	18,903

V.—Table showing the Number of Persons convicted or committed by each of the Police Courts in Ceylon for each Year of the Quinquennial Period 1896–1900.

Judicial Divisions.	Persons convicted by Police Courts.					Annual Average for 1896–1900.	Persons committed for Trial before District Courts and Supreme Court.					Annual Average for 1896–00.	Population within each Jurisdiction.	Proportion per 100,000 Inhabitants.	
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.		1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.			As regards Persons convicted by Police Courts.	As regards Persons tried by District Courts and Supreme Court.
1. Anuradhapura ...	552	464	285	304	195	360	7	23	25	17	22	19	76,000	474	25
2. Avisawella and Pasyala ...	906	595	472	376	466	563	70	62	77	35	62	61	163,000	345	37
3. Badulla	648	532	505	458	584	545	39	79	107	55	27	61	129,000	422	47
4. Balapitiya	349	413	375	512	636	457	145	159	147	108	86	129	65,000	703	198
5. Batticaloa and Kalmunai ...	176	196	561	589	477	400	77	34	157	76	42	77	123,000	325	63
6. Chavakachcheri and Point Pedro	618	445	495	538	476	514	12	15	12	14	55	21	94,000	547	22
7. Chilaw and Marawila ...	570	464	562	455	696	549	77	60	141	86	61	85	64,000	858	133
8. Colombo	4,119	5,228	4,794	4,991	4,768	4,580	272	272	239	164	307	251	380,000	1,205	66
Police Magistrate ...	2,811	3,338	3,104	3,193	3,258	—	194	173	178	104	213	—			
Additional Police Magistrate	496	398	389	421	61	—	58	25	2	1	—	—			
Joint Police Magistrate ...	470	685	599	654	780	—	2	9	1	4	13	—			
Itinerating do. ...	342	807	702	723	669	—	18	65	58	55	81	—			
9. Galle	1,289	1,224	1,365	1,681	1,747	1,461	164	253	312	120	149	199	159,000	918	125
10. Galagedara	156	231	181	154	134	171	8	19	28	8	15	15	54,000	317	28
11. Gampola	596	943	974	910	745	833	33	19	18	2	18	18	114,000	731	16
12. Haldummulla ...	194	194	209	163	185	189	24	26	16	7	14	17	31,000	610	55
13. Hambantota	175	119	150	146	131	144	7	10	2	2	2	4	8,200	1,756	49
14. Hatton	1,005	1,049	1,071	1,059	1,132	1,063	17	5	12	7	33	14	35,000	3,037	40
15. Jaffna and Mallakam ...	2,297	1,623	1,898	1,489	1,672	1,796	89	84	104	91	130	99	153,000	1,174	65
16. Kalutara	803	712	860	785	917	815	86	289	53	37	61	105	98,000	832	107
17. Kandy	2,249	1,853	1,884	2,047	1,888	1,984	48	88	105	69	72	76	80,000	2,480	95
18. Kayts	350	349	297	178	228	280	8	—	6	35	8	11	32,000	875	34
19. Kegalla	518	302	329	270	367	357	82	35	30	4	—	30	151,000	236	20
20. Kurunegala	698	914	1,038	600	980	846	46	110	63	29	71	64	210,000	403	30
21. Mannar	92	136	131	94	248	140	2	2	—	—	4	1	25,000	560	4
22. Matale	663	609	725	806	788	718	36	47	76	15	23	39	77,000	932	51
23. Matara	1,477	865	951	909	1,015	1,043	165	220	236	213	229	212	178,000	586	119
24. Mullaittivu	89	27	38	31	33	43	—	—	3	4	18	5	7,500	573	66
25. Negombo	433	943	701	652	661	678	47	58	28	15	32	36	113,000	600	32
26. Nuwara Eliya ...	401	546	776	643	476	568	5	3	44	7	18	15	45,000	1,262	33
27. Panadure	698	683	636	528	657	640	84	148	118	73	100	104	114,000	561	91
28. Panwila and Urugala ...	274	229	224	322	309	271	22	32	24	49	7	27	68,000	398	39
29. Puttalam	131	275	258	290	318	254	6	23	36	20	23	21	27,000	941	77
30. Ratnapura and Rakwana ...	640	616	740	786	245	605	29	75	21	26	17	33	108,000	560	31
31. Tangalla	336	875	1,542	2,034	1,128	1,183	52	16	49	47	132	59	81,000	1,460	73
32. Trincomalee	221	344	414	359	318	331	19	55	13	2	18	21	28,000	1,182	75
33. Vavuniya	22	46	14	—	—	16	—	—	4	—	—	1	8,200	195	12

REPORT OF THE CROWN COUNSEL, WESTERN CIRCUIT, FOR 1900.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith the Criminal returns for the Western Circuit for the year 1900.

2. There has been a marked increase of crime as compared with the previous year. There were 29 cases of murder in 1900; 16 were tried and resulted in the conviction of 21 persons, the remaining 13 cases were pending at the end of the year. In 1899 there were only 13 cases of murder.

3. There were 50 cases of homicide during 1900, as against 33 in 1899. The average for the past five years is 50·3.

4. The cases tried and disposed of in the Supreme Court show an increase over the past year of 28 per cent., and those in the District Courts of a little over 50 per cent.

5. The increase of crime is specially noticeable in the Districts of Colombo, Kalutara, and Ratnapura. In Negombo, Chilaw, and Puttalam there has been a slight decrease.

C. M. FERNANDO,
Acting Crown Counsel.

Colombo, April 29, 1901.

ANNEXURES.

A.—Return of Cases referred to Crown Counsel in the Western Circuit during the Years 1897, 1898, 1899, and 1900.

Year.	No. of Cases committed for Trial: Before Supreme Court.	Before District Court.	No. referred to Police Courts.	No. in which Accused were directed to be discharged.	Total No. of Cases disposed of.	No. pending at end of Year.
1897	196	294	14	98	602	6
1898	159	279	22	141	601	8
1899	112	196	18	77	403	12
1900	162	307	24	86	579	10

B.—Supreme Court Trials in the Western Circuit during the Year 1900.

Offence.	No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	No. of Cases in which a Conviction was obtained.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Cases in which all the Accused were acquitted.	No. of Persons acquitted	Pending Cases at end of Year.
Murder	29	37	19	21	10	16	13
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	17	19	14	15	3	4	—
Causing death by a rash and negligent act	2	2	—	—	2	2	—
Attempt to murder	10	10	6	6	4	4	4
Grievous hurt	10	21	9	14	1	7	—
Riot	2	18	2	16	—	2	—
Robbery and hurt	17	33	12	22	5	11	2
Theft	11	11	11	11	—	—	2
House-breaking and theft	18	34	16	25	2	9	5
Rape	10	12	4	4	6	8	1
Unnatural offence	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
Kidnapping	3	5	2	4	1	1	2
Bigamy	3	3	1	1	2	2	—
Forgery	2	2	1	1	1	1	3
Counterfeiting and possessing counterfeit notes	8	10	6	6	2	4	1
Other offences	5	6	2	2	3	4	2
Total	148	224	106	149	42	75	35

N.B.—Cases pending from 1899 and tried in 1900 ... 23
Cases withdrawn or otherwise disposed of ... 2

B (1).—District Court Trials in the Western Circuit during the Year 1900.

Offence.	No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons acquitted.
Riot	1	7	3	4
False evidence	1	1	1	—
Illegal gratification	1	2	2	—
Grievous hurt	99	149	80	69
Hurt	13	17	10	7
Criminal force	3	3	1	2
Kidnapping	4	4	2	2
Concealment of birth	2	2	1	1
Theft	90*	118	83	35
House-trespass and house-breaking	53	90	52	38
Robbery	19	31	16	15
Cheating	4	6	3	3
Mischief	5	7	5	2
Criminal misappropriation	2	3	3	2
Other offences	14	17	9	8
Total ...	311*	457	271	186

* Exclusive of one case otherwise disposed of.

C.—Table showing Cases of Homicide tried during the Years 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, and 1900.

Year.	Cases.	Persons.	Persons convicted of Murder.	Persons convicted of lesser Offences.	Acquitted.
1894	43	65	14	29	22
1895	52	73	10	35	28
1896	66	61	16	16	29
1897	60	63	17	33	13
1898	44	56	12	20	24
1899	33	42	8	24	10
1900	50	69	21	29	19

D.—Return of Criminal Cases tried by the District Courts within the Western Circuit during the Year 1900.

District Court.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted.
Colombo ...	150	205	138	67
Negombo ...	21	29	10	19
Kalutara ...	69	112	50	62
Chilaw ...	31	54	37	17
Puttalam ...	5	10	8	2
Ratnapura ...	35*	47	28	19
Total ...	311*	457	271	186

* Exclusive of one case otherwise disposed of.

E.—Number of Cases tried in the District Courts of the Western Province during the past Seven Years.

District Court.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Colombo ...	173*	182	125†	138	143	82	150
Negombo ...	23	109	51	97	51	24	21
Kalutara ...	74	118	61	195	74	42	69
Chilaw ...	12	111	65	18	54	33	31
Puttalam ...	4	34	21	11	14	6	5
Ratnapura ...	25	51	20	28	21	19	35‡
Total ...	311*	585	268†	487	357	206	311‡

* Exclusive of 12 cases withdrawn or otherwise disposed of.

† Exclusive of 3 cases transferred to Supreme Court.

‡ Exclusive of 1 case otherwise disposed of.

F.—Cases tried or disposed of by the Supreme and District Courts for 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, and 1900.

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Supreme Court Cases ...	150	155	186	214	161	116	148
District Court Cases ...	323	243	271	487	357	206	311
Total ...	473	398	457	701	518	322	459

REPORT OF THE CROWN COUNSEL, MIDLAND CIRCUIT, FOR 1900.

I HAVE the honour to submit the returns of cases disposed of in the Midland Circuit during the year 1900, Mr. Templer who had charge of the Circuit having gone on leave before the same were compiled.

2. A reference to Table A shows that a slightly larger number of cases was sent up to Crown Counsel for instructions than was the case in 1899, but as compared with the years 1897 and 1898 the number was small, and may be considered as the average number of cases usually forwarded in a year in this Circuit; the number of cases committed for trial before the District Courts however appears to be somewhat in excess of the average number.

3. Table C shows that the number of homicide cases tried by the Supreme Court in the year 1900 is somewhat in excess of the number tried in 1899 and in 1898; the number of cases, however, in which a conviction was obtained was comparatively small, only 23 out of the 40 cases tried resulting in convictions.

4. Table D shows a marked decrease in the number of District Court cases tried at Badulla, there were only 5 cases during the whole year, the lowest number during the five preceding years being 20 in 1895.

5. Table D also shows that in 1900 the number of cases tried in the District Courts of Kandy and Kegalla was considerably in excess of the number tried during any of the five preceding years, except 1898, when the number of cases tried in those District Courts was in the case of Kandy almost double, and in the case of Kegalla almost treble the usual number.

6. There seems to have been an increase in the number of grievous hurt cases, robbery cases, and house-breaking cases, as compared with the year 1899, but the returns taken as a whole appear to me to be satisfactory.

HERMANN A. LOOS,
Crown Counsel.

Kandy, April 25, 1901.

ANNEXURES.

A.—Return of Cases forwarded to Crown Counsel, Midland Circuit, during the Years 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, and 1900.

Year.	No. of Cases committed for Trial: Before Supreme Court.	Before District Court.	No. referred to Police Courts.	No. in which Accused were directed to be discharged.	Total No. of Cases disposed of.	No. pending at end of Year.
1895	82	132	50	127	391	12
1896	99	150	30	85	364	18
1897	109	171	34	154	468	16
1898	100	190	32	101	423	10
1899	64	99	22	140	325	10
1900	86	178	26	96	386	11

B.—Supreme Court Trials in the Midland Circuit during the Year 1900.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases in which a Conviction was obtained.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Cases in which all the Accused were acquitted.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Pending Cases at end of Year.
Murder	27	37	14	16	13	21	6
Culpable homicide	7	7	5	5	2	2	2
Grievous hurt	4	4	3	3	1	1	—
Hurt	3	3	3	3	—	—	—
Robbery and hurt	22	48	9	12	13	36	5
Theft	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
Mischief	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
Rape	3	5	2	2	1	3	1
Forgery	3	5	3	3	—	2	1
Riot	2	20	2	15	—	5	1
Kidnapping	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
Polygamy, section 27 of Ordinance No. 3 of 1870	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences	1	1	—	—	1	1	3
Total	76	134	45	63	31	71	19

B (1).—District Court Trials in the Midland Circuit during the Year 1900.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Pending Cases.
Grievous hurt, § 316, 317	81	94	64	28	—
Hurt, § 314, 315	14	24	17	7	—
Robbery, § 380	16	26	13	13	—
House-breaking	32	48	19	29	—
House trespass	2	7	1	6	—
Theft	31	48	33	15	—
Cheating	2	2	1	1	—
Mischief	3	4	1	3	—
Kidnapping	3	6	3	3	—
Criminal misappropriation	5	5	3	2	—
False evidence	2	2	2	—	—
Other offences	9	15	4	11	—
Total ...	200	281	161	118	—

C.—Table showing Cases of Homicide tried by the Supreme Court in 1898, 1899, and 1900.

Year.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases in which a Conviction was obtained.	Number of Persons convicted of Murder.	Number of Persons convicted of lesser Offences.	Number of Cases in which all Accused were acquitted.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Persons found Insane at time of Trial.	
								Cases.	Persons.
1898	31	41	23	13	16	7	11	1	1
1899	32	36	27	12	16	5	8	—	—
1900	40	50	23	15	10	16	24	1	1

D.—Return of Cases tried by District Courts within the Midland Circuit in the Year 1900.

Name of Court.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted	Pending Cases.
Anuradhapura	7	12	6	6	—
Badulla	5	11	5	6	—
Kandy	89	113	78	34	—
Kegalla	64	95	35	60	—
Kurunegala	35	49	37	12	—
Total ...	200	280	161	118	—

E.—Number of Cases tried by the several District Courts of the Midland Circuit during 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, and 1900.

Name of Court.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Anuradhapura...	3	3	6	5	11	7
Badulla ...	20	29	53	63	23	5
Kandy ...	72	74	75	131	52	89
Kegalla ...	20	28	33	90	26	64
Kurunegala ...	18	17	83	27	20	35
Total ...	133	151	250	316	132	200

REPORT OF THE CROWN COUNSEL, NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN CIRCUITS, FOR 1900.

I HAVE the honour to submit tables showing the number of cases tried in the Supreme and District Courts in the Northern and Southern Circuits from the year 1890 to the year 1900, the number of persons convicted or acquitted in those cases, the nature of the offences with which they were charged, how many of these cases were cases of murder, and how many were tried in each of the District Courts in the two Circuits.

2. On reference to these tables it will be found that there has been no great increase or decrease in the amount of crime committed during last year—the quantity appears to me to be much about the same as that of the year 1899.

3. I have the same observation to make with regard to the homicides of last year compared with those of the previous year. There were 28 cases of this kind in 1899 and 22 last year, and of these cases, the number of those amounting to murder was the same in both years in the Northern Circuit, but in the Southern there were nine cases last year, while the number in 1899 was seven.

4. By far the largest part of the trials, both in the Supreme and District Courts, were as in previous years on charges of hurt, and the greater number of them were for hurts which were grievous. The majority of these cases of hurt, grievous as well as simple, were tried in the District Court. Many of them used formerly to be sent to the Supreme Court, but since the enactment of the Ordinance No. 7 of 1899, which increased the punitive powers of District Courts, the accused in such cases are now generally committed for trial by District Courts. Thefts and robberies do not appear to have diminished during the last year in either of the two Circuits to any extent, and both these crimes seem still to prevail to an alarming degree, notwithstanding the presence of the regular police and the police headmen in the towns and villages.

5. The contrast between the Northern and Southern Circuits is vast, and is greatly in favour of the former. The amount of crime in the Southern Circuit during the last two years was nearly three times that in the Northern Circuit.

WALTER D. DRIEBERG,
Acting Crown Counsel.

Colombo, April 30, 1901.

ANNEXURES.

A.—Return showing the Number of Cases tried in the Supreme and District Courts in the Northern Circuit during the Years 1890 to 1900.

Year.	Supreme Court.	District Court.	Total.
1890	25	62	87
1891	12	45	57
1892	19	59	78
1893	18	49	67
1894	34	50	84
1895	11	40	51
1896	12	69	91
1897	23	70	93
1898	30	74	104
1899	23	64	87
1900	21	80	101

B.—Cases of Murder since 1891 in the Northern Circuit.

Year.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons charged.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted.
1891	5	5	2	3
1892	7	9	2	7
1893	—	—	—	—
1894	5	9	4	5
1895	3	4	2	2
1896	3	6	3	3
1897	2	4	1	3
1898	5	5	1	4
1899	3	4	3	1
1900	3	5	5	—

C.—Supreme Court Trials in the Northern Circuit during the Year 1900.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	No. of Cases in which a Conviction was obtained.	Number of Persons convicted.	No. of Cases in which all the Accused were acquitted.	Number of Persons acquitted.
Murder	3	5	3	5	—	—
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ...	3	4	2	2	1	2
Attempt to murder	1	1	—	—	1	1
Causing death by rash act	1	2	—	—	1	2
Grievous hurt	5	10	3	4	2	6
Hurt	1	2	1	2	—	—
Robbery	1	1	—	—	1	1
Riot	1	17	1	12	—	5
Rape	2	3	1	2	1	1
Kidnapping	1	1	—	—	1	1
Concealment of birth	1	3	1	3	—	—
Bigamy	1	1	—	—	1	1
Total ...	21	50	12	30	9	20

D.—District Court Trials in the Northern Circuit during 1900.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted.
Unlawful assembly	3	33	30	3
Forgery	1	1	1	—
Concealment of birth	5	5	5	—
Grievous hurt	23	38	25	13
Hurt	6	11	9	2
Criminal force	2	3	2	1
Theft	11	25	13	12
Robbery	11	16	11	5
Mischief	3	12	5	7
House trespass and house-breaking	8	13	8	5
Other offences	7	16	16	—
Total ...	80	173	125	48

E.—Return showing the Number of Cases tried by the several District Courts within the Northern Circuit during 1900.

Name of District Court.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted.
Batticaloa	7	19	10	9
Jaffna	64	140	102	38
Mannar	4	4	4	—
Mullaittivu	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee	5	10	9	1
Vavuniya	—	—	—	—
Total ...	80	173	125	48

F.—Return showing the Number of Cases tried in the Supreme and District Courts in the Southern Circuit during the Years 1890 to 1900.

Year.	Supreme.	District.	Total.	Year.	Supreme.	District.	Total.
1890	69	86	155	1896	85	224	309
1891	62	106	168	1897	100	265	365
1892	58	132	190	1898	104	298	402
1893	80	110	190	1899	106	137	243
1894	65	131	196	1900	65	223	288
1895	46	123	169				

G.—Cases of Murder since 1891 in the Southern Circuit.

Year.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons charged.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted.
1891	12	19	13	6
1892	18	18	20	8
1893	10	17	7	10
1894	12	14	5	9
1895	6	14	5	9
1896	10	15	6	9
1897	10	15	5	10
1898	6	17	2	14
1899	7	9	5	4
1900	9	18	3	15

H.—Supreme Court Trials in the Southern Circuit during 1900.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases in which a Conviction was obtained.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Cases in which all the Accused were acquitted.	Number of Persons acquitted.
Murder	9	18	3	3	6	15
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	5	7	5	7	—	—
Attempt to murder	1	1	—	—	1	1
Causing death by rash act	1	1	1	1	—	—
Grievous hurt	6	10	3	3	3	7
Hurt	2	4	1	3	1	1
Robbery and hurt	14	34	3	7	11	27
Rape	3	3	—	—	3	3
Kidnapping	2	5	1	1	1	4
Bigamy	1	1	—	—	1	1
House-breaking and theft	13	22	9	14	4	8
Theft	2	3	1	1	1	2
Forgery and using forged documents	4	8	3	7	1	1
False evidence	1	1	1	1	—	—
Defamation	1	1	1	1	—	—
Total	65	119	32	49	33	70

J.—District Court Trials in the Southern Circuit during 1900.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted.
Unlawful assembly	2	20	10	10
False evidence	9	10	6	4
Grievous hurt	55	93	65	28
Hurt	18	31	11	20
Criminal misappropriation	3	3	3	—
Kidnapping	1	1	1	—
Criminal force	2	2	1	1
Theft	33	58	18	40
House-trespass and house-breaking	53	95	18	77
Mischief	7	8	2	6
Cheating	1	2	1	1
Robbery	28	46	13	33
Other offences	11	19	10	9
Total...	223	388	159	229

K.—Return of Criminal Cases tried by District Courts within the Southern Circuit during the Year 1900.

Name of District Court.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted.
Galle	98	160	78	82
Matara	94	158	50	108
Tangalla	31	70	31	39
Total	223	388	159	229

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

I.—Offences: Table showing the Number of Cases instituted in the Police Courts and Municipal Magistrates' Courts of the Island see Tables VII. and XIV., column 2) during the Year 1900.

	Total Number of Cases instituted.	Cases against the Person.	Cases against Property.	Cases of Cattle Stealing.	Other Cases.
Police Courts	54,150	12,631	12,581	1,740	27,198
Municipal Magistrates' Courts ...	13,046	—	—	—	13,046

II.—Apprehensions and Summonses: Table showing the Number of Persons brought up before the Police Courts and Municipal Magistrates' Courts by Arrest, Warrant, or Summonses for Offences, and how their Cases were disposed of in such Courts.

	Number of accused Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons acquitted summarily.	Number of Persons convicted summarily.	Number of Persons committed before the Superior Courts.
Offences against the person... ...	17,770	10,552	6,269	949
Offences against property	14,654	10,353	3,597	704
Cattle stealing	2,603	2,057	487	59
Offences against the Labour Laws ...	2,011	1,464	547	—
Other offences	33,578	9,471	23,963	144
Total ...	70,616	33,897	34,863	1,856

III.—Summary Convictions: Table showing the Number of Summary Convictions for various Classes of Offences, and the kinds of Punishments inflicted during 1900.

Punishments.	Total Number of Offences (each case being reckoned as an Offence).	Assaults and other Offences against Person.	Theft and other Offences against Property.	Cattle Stealing.	Offences against Revenue, and other Acts relating to the Social Economy of the Colony.	Offences against the Masters' and the Servants' Acts.	Other Offences.
Fine	15,325	1,382	711	35	6,464	30	6,703
Fine and simple imprisonment ...	19	7	1	—	7	—	4
Fine and rigorous imprisonment ...	93	20	29	21	12	8	3
Simple imprisonment only ...	76	4	7	—	10	22	33
Rigorous imprisonment only ...	2,421	441	1,128	176	100	176	400
Bound over	687	241	148	41	30	20	207
Whipping juvenile offenders ...	377	—	—	9	—	—	368
Released under First Offenders' Act = 618 persons.	18,998	2,095	2,024	282	6,623	256	7,718

IV.—Indictments and Informations in the Superior Courts, including Courts analogous to the Courts of Quarter Sessions in England—*i.e.*, District Courts, during 1900.

How the Cases tried in the Superior Courts ended. (Each Prisoner tried is counted as a separate case.)	Total.	Murder.	Culpable Homicide.	Attempt to Murder.	The Returns below include the Indictments for Attempts and Conspiracies to commit the several Offences. Negligent Conduct.	Concealment of Birth.	Abandoning Child.	Rape.	Abduction.	Abduction and Rape.	Unnatural Offence.	Offences against Person.	Offences against Property.	Robbery with Violence.	Cattle Stealing.	Miscellaneous.
Judgments for the Crown ..	1,007	45	29	6	1	9	—	8	—	—	1	384	357	41	27	99
Judgments for the Prisoner ..	819	52	8	6	4	1	—	15	—	—	—	229	348	74	40	42
Total ...	1,826	97	37	12	5	10	—	23	—	—	1	613	705	115	67	141

V—Comparative Statement showing the Number of Offences, Apprehensions, Convictions, and Acquittals for the last Six Years.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
The number of cases instituted in the Police Courts* ...	63,418	64,073	67,514	66,388	63,644	67,196
The number of persons apprehended by the Police or summoned before the Magistrates	108,429	101,209	101,910	98,172	89,771	85,895
The number of summary convictions :—						
1. For offences against the person ...	1,400	1,571	1,654	1,826	1,784	2,095
2. For offences against the property	2,113	1,795	2,398	2,414	1,894	2,024
3. For cattle stealing ...	326	214	282	239	224	282
4. For other offences ...	17,291	21,079	21,670	21,294	22,830	24,365
Total ...	21,130	24,659	26,004	25,773	26,732	28,766
The number of convictions in the Superior Courts :—						
1. For offences against the person ...	359	537	700	730	487	483
2. For offences against property ...	263	311	436	490	241	398
3. For cattle stealing ...	5	11	51	22	9	27
4. For other offences	73	94	173	85	87	99
Total ...	700	953	1,360	1,327	824	1,007
The number of persons acquitted :—						
1. In the Superior Courts ...	539	800	1,353	1,169	617	819
2. In the Inferior Courts* ...	51,050	41,707	42,713	36,474	35,955	33,897

* Includes also the Municipal Magistrates.

VI.—Return showing the Number of Civil and Criminal Cases disposed of under the Village Communities' Ordinance during 1900.

		Western Province.	Central Province.	Northern Province.	Southern Province.	Eastern Province.	North-Western Province.	North-Central Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.	Total.
Pending on January 1, 1900	Civil ...	39	55	15	503	248	679	8	11	24	1,582
	Criminal	64	113	2	1,162	85	483	31	56	186	2,182
Instituted during the year	Civil ...	2,254	4,389	336	4,541	6,803	6,224	1,735	181	1,340	27,803
	Criminal	4,926	7,560	154	6,679	2,871	7,060	3,174	1,913	2,805	37,145
Total Number of Cases	Civil ...	2,293	4,444	351	5,044	7,051	6,903	1,743	192	1,364	29,385
	Criminal	4,990	7,673	156	7,841	2,956	7,543	3,205	1,969	2,994	39,327
Decisions :—											
Breach of V.C. Rules	Criminal	2,115	4,972	13	4,389	1,327	4,627	2,334	1,058	2,176	23,011
Irrigation ...	Criminal	36	29	—	—	46	—	80	488	30	709
Civil ...	Money ...	2,207	4,095	334	4,690	6,847	6,299	1,716	171	1,210	27,569
	Land ...	11	284	1	93	12	189	24	13	140	767
Criminal	Assault ...	1,403	1,331	61	1,318	1,046	762	321	34	298	6,574
	Theft ...	1,071	500	21	1,053	270	836	47	24	213	4,035
	Malicious Injury	227	338	12	289	39	162	16	31	—	1,114
	Vaccination ...	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
	Cattle Trespass	18	439	34	312	105	671	406	153	122	2,260
	Maintenance ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	3
	Public Nuisance	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Total Decisions ...	Civil ...	2,218	4,379	335	4,783	6,859	6,488	1,740	184	1,350	28,336
	Criminal	4,870	7,609	144	7,370	2,833	7,058	3,204	1,789	2,840	37,717
Amicable settlements under § 23 included under head "Decisions"	Civil ...	330	461	—	599	3,306	545	523	42	239	6,045
	Criminal	1,242	1,749	19	673	1,060	895	612	342	165	6,757
Appeals :—											
To Government Agent :—											
Civil ...	Confirmed ...	82	133	14	391	29	151	75	—	36	911
	Set aside ...	16	32	—	68	2	31	83	2	11	245
Criminal	Confirmed ...	183	180	10	322	74	148	123	21	75	1,136
	Set aside ...	30	26	2	33	3	17	86	13	13	223
From Government Agents to Governor in Executive Council :—											
Civil ...	Confirmed ...	16	10	2	66	1	13	5	—	3	116
	Set aside ...	1	—	—	44	—	3	—	—	1	49
Criminal	Confirmed ..	17	2	—	39	2	2	2	2	—	66
	Set aside ...	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	3	—	8
Pending on December 31, 1900	Civil ...	75	65	16	261	192	415	3	8	14	1,049
	Criminal	120	81	12	471	123	485	1	180	154	1,627

VII.—Classified Statement of Charges instituted and disposed of in the Municipal Courts during 1900.

	Vagrants.		Thoroughfares.		Cruelty to Animals.		Nuisances.		Carriers.		Police.		Carriages let to Hire.		Opium.		Municipal Councils.		Ceylon Penal Code.		By-laws.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
	ORDINANCES RELATING TO THESE CHARGES.																									
	No. 4 of 1841.		No. 10 of 1861.		No. 7 of 1862.		No. 15 of 1862.		No. 14 of 1865.		No. 16 of 1865.		No. 17 of 1873.		No. 4 of 1878.		No. 7 of 1887.		No. 2 of 1883.		No. 19 of 1896.					
	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Pending on January 1, 1900.																										
Colombo	2	3	—	—	—	—	19	19	—	—	15	15	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	21	58	59
Kandy	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	8	16	—	—	22	30
Galle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	6	3	8
Total ...	2	3	—	—	—	—	27	27	—	—	17	17	1	1	—	—	5	5	—	—	9	17	22	27	83	97
Instituted during the year.																										
Colombo	1406	1958	78	80	493	494	1374	1567	5	5	3981	4066	40	40	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,102	4,791	11,480	13,002
Kandy	—	—	—	—	1	1	365	866	—	—	60	119	11	12	—	—	308	315	—	—	341	499	2	2	1,088	1,764
Galle	19	27	7	7	53	54	36	36	1	1	197	200	5	7	—	—	21	23	13	15	71	86	55	57	478	513
Total ...	1425	1985	85	87	547	549	1775	2469	6	6	4238	4385	56	59	1	1	329	338	13	15	412	585	4,159	4,850	13,046	15,279
Convicted.																										
Colombo	1251	1731	69	71	473	474	1245	1331	3	3	3575	3622	19	19	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,648	2,154	8,284	9,406
Kandy	—	—	—	—	1	1	354	817	—	—	59	116	11	11	—	—	277	281	—	—	325	438	1	1	1,028	1,665
Galle	18	26	6	6	50	51	33	33	1	1	192	195	4	4	—	—	21	23	12	14	67	82	52	59	456	494
Total ...	1269	1757	75	77	524	526	1632	2181	4	4	3826	3933	34	34	1	1	298	304	12	14	392	520	1,701	2,214	9,768	11,565
Acquitted.																										
Colombo	126	189	9	9	20	20	111	207	2	2	352	390	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,388	2,546	3,028	3,383
Kandy	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	53	—	—	3	5	—	1	—	—	29	32	—	—	18	21	1	1	69	113
Galle	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	—	—	5	5	1	3	—	—	1	1	1	1	5	5	4	4	25	27
Total ...	127	190	10	10	23	23	132	263	2	2	360	400	21	24	—	—	30	33	1	1	23	26	2,393	2,551	3,122	3,523
Pending on December 31, 1900.																										
Colombo	31	41	—	—	—	—	37	48	—	—	69	69	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	112	226	272
Kandy	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	6	6	—	—	13	16
Galle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	31	41	—	—	—	—	38	52	—	—	69	69	2	2	—	—	6	6	—		6	6	87	112	239	288

VIII.—Statement showing the Number and Nature of the Cases tried before the Hon. the Supreme Court during 1900, and the Results of the Trials.

Offences.	Western Circuit.				Midland Circuit.				Northern Circuit.				Southern Circuit.				Total.			
	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.
Attempt to murder, § 300	10	10	6	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	12	12	6	6
Attempt to commit house-breaking, §§ 443, 490...	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Bigamy, sub-section 2 of § 19 of Ord. 2 of 1895...	3	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	5	5	2	3
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, § 297	17	19	15	4	7	7	5	2	3	4	2	2	5	7	7	—	32	37	29	8
Defamation, § 480	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	—
False evidence, § 190	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	—
Forgery and using forged documents, §§ 456, 459 .	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	7	1	5	9	7	2
Forgery, § 454	2	2	1	1	3	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	4	3
Concealment of birth, § 309	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	—
Causing death by rash and negligent act, § 298 ...	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	1	1	1	—	4	5	1	4
Counterfeiting and possessing notes, §§ 21 and 22 of Ordinance 32 of 1884	8	10	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	10	6	4
Grievous hurt, §§ 316 and 317	10	21	14	7	4	4	3	1	5	10	4	6	6	10	3	7	25	45	24	21
Hurt, § 314	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	—	1	2	2	—	2	4	3	1	6	9	8	1
House-breaking and theft, §§ 443, 369 ...	18	34	25	9	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	13	22	14	8	32	57	39	18
House-trespass and causing hurt whilst committing house-trespass. §§ 442, 445 ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Kidnapping, § 354	3	5	4	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	5	1	4	7	12	6	6
Mischief § 419	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Polygamy, § 27 of Ordinance 3 of 1870 ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Rape, § 364	10	12	4	8	3	5	2	3	2	3	2	1	3	3	—	3	18	23	8	15
Riot, § 144	2	18	16	2	2	20	15	5	1	17	12	5	—	—	—	—	5	55	43	12
Robbery and hurt, §§ 380, 382	17	33	22	11	22	48	12	36	—	—	—	—	14	34	7	27	53	115	41	74
Robbery, § 380	2	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	4
Theft, § 367	11	11	11	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	2	14	15	13	2
Unnatural offence, § 365	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Murder, § 296	29	37	21	16	27	37	16	21	3	5	5	—	9	18	3	15	68	97	45	52
Total ...	148	224	149	75	76	134	63	71	21	50	30	20	65	119	50	69	310	527	292	235

IX.—Statement showing the Number of Suits instituted and disposed of in the District Courts of the Island during 1900.

District Courts.	Pending on January 1, 1900.	Suits instituted or restored during the Year.	Total.	Number of Cases disposed of.			Pending on December 31, 1900.
				Suits decided on their Merits	Suits otherwise disposed of.	Total No. of Suits disposed of.	
Anuradhapura	5	9	14	4	3	7	7
Badulla	34	60	94	13	51	64	30
Batticaloa	36	110	146	25	85	110	36
Chilaw	71	230	330*	150	109	259	71
Colombo	401	1,087	1,488	431	727	1,158	330
Galle	84	372	456	214	161	375	81
Jaffna	166	383	549	42	306	348	201
Kalutara	79	182	261	55	88	143	118
Kandy	410	680	1,090	303	449	752	338
Kegalla	61	140	201	56	42	98	103
Kurunegala	78	168	246	36	104	140	106
Mannar	12	39	51	1	24	25	26
Matara	82	229	311	150	79	229	82
Mullaittivu	1	5	6	2	3	5	1
Negombo	184	342	526	94	204	298	228
Puttalam	33	74	107	18	49	67	40
Ratnapura	26	80	106	32	47	79	27
Tangalla	16	44	60	19	12	31	29
Trincomalee	15	35	50	7	40	47	3
Total ...	1,794	4,269	6,092	1,652	2,583	4,235	1,857

* 29 suits restored to the roll.

X.—Table showing the Operations on the Trial Roll of the District Courts of the Island during 1900.

District Courts.	Pending on January 1, 1900.	Cases entered on the Roll during the Year.	Total Cases for Adjudication.	Cases decided on their Merits.	Cases otherwise disposed of.	Pending on December 31, 1900.
Anuradhapura	3	4	7	3	2	2
Badulla	9	32	41	13	12	16
Batticaloa	15	25	40	25	6	9
Chilaw	43	233*	276†	150	45	57
Colombo	210	584	794	431	201	162
Galle	92	214	306	151	52	103
Jaffna	23	123	146	42	66	38
Kalutara	8	76	84	55	12	17
Kandy	135	417	552	303	126	123
Kegalla	36	81	117	57	15	45
Kurunegala	44	80	124	36	40	48
Mannar	—	4	4	1	3	—
Matara	46	162	208	150	20	38
Mullaittivu	—	4	4	2	1	1
Negombo	44	135	179	94	52	33
Puttalam	10	30	40	15	7	18
Ratnapura	13	34	47	32	11	4
Tangalla	9	22	31	18	1	12
Trincomalee	10	7	17	7	8	2
Total ...	750	2,267	3,017	1,585	680	728

* 29 cases restored to trial. † 24 struck off file of pending cases.

XI.—Statement showing the Number of Suits instituted and disposed of in the Courts of Requests of the Island during 1900.

COURTS OF REQUESTS.	Pending on January 1, 1900.	Instituted during the Year.	Total.	Number of Cases disposed of.			Pending on December 31, 1900.
				On Evidence.	Otherwise disposed of *i. e.*, by Admission or by Default.	Total.	
Anuradhapura	26	275	301	86	185	271	30
Avisawella	81	497	578	109	395	504	74
Badulla	42	106	148	17	96	113	35
Balapitiya	110	373	483	147	248	395	88
Batticaloa	111	745	856	70	641	711	145
Chavakacheri...	59	650	709	28	578	606	103
Chilaw and Marawila	131	977	1,108	269	716	985	123
Colombo	495	3,449	3,944	456	2,896	3,352	592
Galle	249	822	1,071	250	568	818	253
Galagedara	37	131	168	36	97	133	35
Gampola	77	650	727	129	546	675	52
Haldummulla	21	106	127	17	96	113	14
Hambantota	24	164	188	30	133	163	25
Hatton	30	448	478	45	375	420	58
Jaffna	148	1,011	1,159	96	927	1,023	136
Kalmunai	44	398	442	30	326	356	86
Kalutara	176	522	698	143	399	542	156
Kandy	137	1,145	1,282	223	954	1,177	105
Kayts	50	426	476	85	347	432	44
Kegalla	187	570	757	130	379	509	248
Kurunegala	183	1,029	1,212	341	597	938	274
Mallakam	61	235	296	35	212	247	49
Mannar	63	537	600	9	511	520	80
Matale	133	558	691	121	429	550	141
Matara	379	1,007	1,386	494	581	1,075	311
Mullaittivu	50	166	216	47	126	173	43
Negombo	214	1,068	1,282	163	856	1,019	263
Nuwara Eliya	26	197	223	35	173	208	15
Panadure	51	565	616	63	466	529	87
Pasyala	63	412	475	84	307	391	84
Point Pedro	29	548	577	107	423	530	47
Puttalam	65	399	464	68	301	369	95
Panwila and Urugala.	34	176	210	47	136	183	27
Ratnapura and Rakwana	205	638	843	107	636	743	100
Tangalla	124	373	497	129	240	369	128
Trincomalee	31	310	341	33	271	304	37
Total ...	3,946	21,683	25,629	4,279	17,167	21,446	4,183

XII.—Return of Cases instituted before the Courts of Requests in the Island during 1900.

Courts of Requests.	Land.	Money Lent.	On Bond.	For Damages.	For Goods Sold.	On Bills.	On Account.	Unlawful Detention of Property.	For Rent.	For Hire and Wages.	For Money advanced for delivery of Articles.	Cattle Trespass.	Fiscals' Sale.	Government Tythe.	Promissory Notes.	Agreements.	Lease.	Paddy.	Maintenances.	Services.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Anuradhapura	24	11	9	15	24	—	—	23	52	14	5	—	—	—	77	1	1	7	—	11	1	275
Avisawèlla	90	16	92	31	42	—	3	6	13	30	5	—	—	—	112	4	11	1	—	3	38	497
Badulla	6	7	13	10	15	—	—	—	4	8	—	2	—	—	39	—	—	2	—	—	—	106
Balapitiya	76	50	163	3	1	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	50	—	10	—	—	8	7	373
Batticaloa	21	22	190	2	17	—	8	23	5	8	4	—	3	—	408	2	1	6	—	4	21	745
Chavakachcheri	67	87	90	19	82	—	3	61	16	16	10	1	—	—	166	3	2	17	—	—	10	650
Chilaw and Marawila	17	82	168	43	54	—	—	—	2	10	1	2	—	—	584	8	2	—	—	—	4	977
Colombo	70	113	228	97	492	82	28	15	631	155	36	—	—	17	1,216	12	38	1	—	19	199	3,449
Colombo Itinerating	40	5	82	32	14	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	208	—	9	2	—	—	19	412
Galagedara	33	7	40	30	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	1	—	—	1	130
Galle	144	89	169	56	47	10	6	20	22	11	16	5	—	—	160	2	24	3	—	15	23	822
Gampola	41	45	34	18	138	—	—	4	49	33	—	—	—	—	243	3	4	3	—	2	33	650
Haldummulla	6	7	13	10	15	—	—	—	4	8	—	2	—	—	39	—	—	2	—	—	—	106
Hambantota	3	7	2	3	12	12	—	—	7	6	4	1	—	—	42	—	—	49	—	—	16	164
Hatton	3	13	5	7	93	—	13	3	20	26	6	1	—	—	208	2	—	—	—	—	48	448
Jaffna	60	69	298	12	103	21	25	3	13	8	8	—	—	—	354	2	1	—	1	—	30	1,008
Kalmunai	3	5	128	3	7	—	3	7	2	8	4	—	—	—	207	2	1	10	2	—	6	398
Kalutara	41	106	156	12	6	3	1	—	4	3	1	3	—	—	133	1	9	1	—	—	41	521
Kandy	86	75	84	30	121	5	—	42	134	37	—	—	—	—	379	—	6	—	—	33	13	1,145
Kayts	33	74	29	13	38	—	—	41	—	11	3	—	—	—	165	13	—	—	—	—	6	426
Kegalla	131	6	134	32	35	—	3	19	7	5	5	3	5	—	143	7	10	3	—	8	15	571
Kurunegala	147	28	191	25	43	5	4	17	9	17	13	39	—	—	451	12	18	6	1	1	2	1,029
Mallakam	21	35	22	18	26	6	—	—	7	2	13	—	—	—	46	3	5	—	—	—	31	235
Mannar	24	70	102	15	13	—	91	23	1	6	1	—	—	—	188	—	—	—	—	—	3	537
Matale	88	16	52	64	49	—	—	32	58	16	8	8	—	—	144	10	3	3	—	6	1	558
Matara	299	26	356	79	16	7	3	21	15	5	38	1	—	1	88	5	22	5	—	—	20	1,007
Mullaittivu	11	12	34	6	9	—	4	10	5	21	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	11	—	—	1	166
Negombo	82	22	218	32	115	—	—	—	3	5	4	—	—	—	530	5	11	1	—	—	40	1,068
Nuwara Eliya	5	16	7	2	34	—	20	4	8	10	—	—	—	—	85	—	—	—	—	—	6	197
Panadure	51	36	165	38	26	—	—	—	12	6	4	—	—	—	157	1	9	8	—	—	52	565
Panwila and Uragala	36	7	19	14	8	—	15	9	1	4	1	—	1	—	47	2	2	3	—	1	6	176
Point Pedro	53	38	106	7	58	—	—	17	9	4	17	—	—	—	236	1	—	—	—	2	—	548
Puttalam	7	59	60	25	24	—	1	3	5	10	9	—	—	—	132	13	5	1	—	—	45	399
Ratnapura and Rakwana	100	19	83	37	66	10	9	16	14	20	7	3	2	—	193	5	15	8	—	9	22	638
Tangalla	59	5	111	61	—	—	—	13	—	8	4	3	—	—	76	—	2	14	1	—	16	373
Trincomalee	10	8	70	1	36	—	1	8	33	9	4	—	—	—	111	—	4	8	—	1	6	310
Total ...	1,988	1,293	3,723	902	1,882	161	241	443	1,166	542	231	74	11	18	7,474	119	225	176	5	123	782	21,579

[For Table XIII., see page A 27.]

XIV.—Statement showing the Number of Charges instituted and disposed of in the Police Courts of the Island during 1900.

Police Courts.	No. of Cases pending on January 1, 1900.	No. of Cases instituted during the Year.	Total No. of Cases pending and instituted.	No. of Cases disposed of during the Year.	No. of Persons charged in such disposed of Cases.	No. of Cases pending on December 31, 1900.	No. of Persons who appeared or were brought up					No. of Complainants ordered to pay Compensation or Crown costs.
							Before Police Courts.		Committed to		Total.	
							Acquitted.	Convicted.	Supreme Court.	District Court.		
Anuradhapura ...	28	416	444	436	740	8	343	195	12	10	560	24
Avisawella ...	138	1321	1459	1357	2028	102	1131	466	18	44	1659	31
Badulla ...	67	1088	1155	1109	1747	46	602	584	25	2	1213	25
Balapitiya ...	103	1499	1602	1396	2587	206	947	636	22	64	1669	29
Batticaloa ...	42	881	923	858	1374	65	769	369	13	28	1179	17
Chavakachcheri ...	40	749	789	739	1402	50	1066	231	14	24	1335	20
Chilaw and Marawila	204	1244	1448	1291	1905	157	993	696	12	49	1750	19
Colombo ...	20	5318	5348	5261	7200	87	2187	3258	65	148	5658	74
Do. (Additional)	6	129	135	132	141	3	68	61	—	—	129	—
Do. (Joint) ...	22	1025	1047	1025	1198	22	295	780	—	13	1088	—
Do. (Itinerating)	31	1537	1568	1544	1635	24	485	669	39	42	1235	80
Galagedara ...	71	452	523	486	641	37	254	134	9	6	403	12
Galle ...	179	3902	4081	3955	5658	126	1821	1747	50	99	3717	33
Gampola ...	48	1542	1590	1550	1932	40	467	745	6	12	1230	7
Haldummulla ...	33	354	387	364	561	23	169	185	4	10	368	16
Hambantota ...	13	173	186	172	368	14	105	131	—	2	238	1
Hatton ...	116	2430	2546	2342	2861	204	668	1132	8	25	1833	11
Jaffna ...	95	3163	3258	3131	4736	127	2648	1236	14	76	3974	23
Kalmunai ...	11	212	223	201	335	22	214	108	1	—	223	—
Kalutara ...	800	2434	3234	2203	3481	1031	2376	917	35	26	3354	27
Kandy ...	73	2961	3034	2931	3703	103	876	1888	32	40	2836	87
Kayts ...	30	528	558	546	792	12	500	228	—	8	736	28
Kegalla ..	154	1237	1391	1017	1480	374	804	367	—	—	1171	23
Kurunegala ...	176	1808	1984	1950	2991	34	2111	980	31	40	3162	32
Mallakam ...	74	1681	1755	1664	2625	91	1980	436	11	29	2456	26
Mannar ..	13	335	348	338	528	10	253	248	—	4	505	4
Matale ...	70	1662	1732	1658	2196	74	833	788	6	17	1644	36
Matara ...	121	2606	2727	2587	4900	140	2243	1015	74	155	3487	31
Mullaittivu ...	10	105	115	97	179	18	83	33	2	16	134	7
Negombo ...	158	1643	1801	1706	2527	95	1275	661	21	11	1968	13
Nuwara Eliya ...	15	723	738	702	924	36	196	476	2	16	690	9
Panadure ...	65	2267	2332	2209	1965	123	1396	657	17	83	2153	17
Panwila & Urugala	74	798	872	860	1146	12	404	309	3	4	720	15
Point Pedro ...	38	711	749	705	1406	44	1122	245	6	11	1384	22
Puttalam ...	57	608	665	608	1004	57	603	318	15	8	944	6
Ratnapura & Rakwana ...	128	1692	1820	705	1406	1115	1122	245	6	11	1384	22
Tangalla ...	738	2380	3118	2322	3863	796	1398	1128	60	72	2658	20
Trincomalee ...	29	536	565	503	776	72	374	318	8	10	710	11
Total ...	4100	54150	58250	52660	76941	5590	35181	24620	641	1215	61657	858

XIII.—A Classified Statement showing the Nature of the Criminal Cases tried before each of the District Courts of the Island during 1900, and the Results of the Trials.

Western Circuit

Offences.	Colombo. Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Negombo. Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Kalutara. Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Chilaw. Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Puttalam. Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Ratnapura. Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.
Relating to Public Tranquillity.																								
Assault on Public Servants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riot	1	7	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unlawful Assembly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relating to Public Servants.																								
Taking Illegal Gratification	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.																								
Escapes and connected Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forgery and using as genuine a Forged Document	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
False Charge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Giving or fabricating False Evidence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Affecting Public Health and Morality.																								
Other Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against Human Body.																								
Assault and Criminal Force	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Causing Grievous Hurt by dangerous Weapons	17	20	10	11	2	2	—	2	10	24	11	13	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	11	14	11	3
Concealment of Birth	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Grievous Hurt	19	27	12	14	3	6	1	3	4	10	3	7	[illegible]	22	16	7	—	—	—	—	3	7	3	4
Hurt	13	17	10	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kidnapping	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	1
Wrongful Confinement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—
Offences against Property.																								
Cheating	6	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal Misappropriation	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House-breaking, &c.	—	—	—	—	8	10	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	3	1	—	—	—	—
House-trespass	2	3	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House-breaking	16	22	13	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	2	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
House-trespass and House-breaking to commit Offence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	17	12	5	5	5	2	3	[illegible]	—	—	—	7	12	7	6
Mischief	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery	7	9	4	4	—	—	—	—	9	17	7	10	1	3	3	—	2	3	2	1	—	—	—	—
Theft other than Cattle and Praedial Products	30	46	30	16	1	1	1	—	3	5	3	2	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	4	1	3
Theft of Cattle	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	12	24	11	13	2	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	3
Theft of Praedial Products	18	21	16	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1
Theft by Servants	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1
Relating to Trade and Property.																								
Other Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal Intimidation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	2	2	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	150	200	136	47	11	23	10	19	63	112	50	62	35	54	37	17	5	20	8	2	35	38	27	22

Midland Circuit

Offences.	Kandy. Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Otherwise disposed of.	Badulla. Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Kegalle. Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Kurunegala. Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Anuradhapura. Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.
Relating to Public Tranquillity.																					
Assault on Public Servants	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unlawful Assembly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relating to Public Servants.																					
Taking Illegal Gratification	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.																					
Escapes and connected Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forgery and using as genuine a Forged Document	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
False Charge	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Giving or fabricating False Evidence	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Affecting Public Health and Morality.																					
Other Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against Human Body.																					
Assault and Criminal Force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Causing Grievous Hurt by dangerous Weapons	18	18	15	3	—	1	1	1	—	10	17	9	8	—	—	—	—	3	6	3	3
Concealment of Birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grievous Hurt	13	16	12	4	—	—	—	—	—	11	22	12	10	10	11	9	2	2	2	2	—
Hurt	2	5	5	—	—	1	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	12	14	11	3	—	—	—	—
Kidnapping	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wrongful Confinement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against Property.																					
Cheating	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal Misappropriation	3	3	2	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
House-breaking, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House-trespass	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House-breaking	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	3	2	1	2	—	2
House-trespass and House-breaking to commit Offence	11	21	9	12	—	—	—	—	—	13	16	5	11	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Mischief	3	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery	9	11	9	2	—	1	1	1	—	5	20	2	8	2	4	2	2	—	—	—	—
Theft other than Cattle and Praedial Products	10	19	18	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	2	5	4	10	7	3	—	—	—	—
Theft of Cattle	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	3	4	2	2	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Theft of Praedial Products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft by Servants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	6	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Relating to Trade and Property.																					
Other Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal Intimidation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	68	113	77	34	—	8	11	5	6	44	95	35	68	36	49	37	12	7	13	6	6

Northern Circuit

Offences.	Jaffna. Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Mannar. Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Batticaloa. Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Trincomalee. Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.
Relating to Public Tranquillity.																
Assault on Public Servants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unlawful Assembly	2	33	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relating to Public Servants.																
Taking Illegal Gratification	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.																
Escapes and connected Offences	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forgery and using as genuine a Forged Document	1	1	1	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
False Charge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Giving or fabricating False Evidence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Affecting Public Health and Morality.																
Other Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against Human Body.																
Assault and Criminal Force	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Causing Grievous Hurt by dangerous Weapons	11	18	13	5	—	—	—	—	2	6	4	2	—	—	—	—
Concealment of Birth	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—
Grievous Hurt	8	13	11	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hurt	5	10	8	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kidnapping	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wrongful Confinement	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against Property.																
Cheating	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal Misappropriation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House-breaking, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House-trespass	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House-breaking	6	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	6	1
House-trespass and House-breaking to commit Offence	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mischief	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	11	3	8	—	—	—	—
Robbery	10	13	10	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Theft other than Cattle and Praedial Products	10	24	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft of Cattle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft of Praedial Products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft by Servants	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relating to Trade and Property.																
Other Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal Intimidation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Total	64	100	102	26	4	4	4	—	7	17	10	8	5	10	9	1

Southern Circuit and Total

Offences.	Galle. Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Matara. Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Tangalla. Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Total. Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Otherwise disposed of.
Relating to Public Tranquillity.																	
Assault on Public Servants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—
Riot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	3	4	—
Unlawful Assembly	1	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	1	10	10	—	4	53	43	10	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Relating to Public Servants.																	
Taking Illegal Gratification	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	1	—
False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.																	
Escapes and connected Offences	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	3	1	4	4	—	6	11	8	3	—
Forgery and using as genuine a Forged Document	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	—	—
False Charge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
Giving or fabricating False Evidence	7	7	4	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	—	11	12	8	4	—
Other Offences	1	1	—	1	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	3	1	—
Affecting Public Health and Morality.																	
Other Offences	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
Against Human Body.																	
Assault and Criminal Force	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	7	8	6	2	—
Causing Grievous Hurt by dangerous Weapons	23	44	36	8	16	21	13	8	2	2	1	1	148	234	145	72	—
Concealment of Birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	6	1	—
Grievous Hurt	—	—	—	—	9	17	8	9	3	5	5	2	128	160	93	67	—
Hurt	12	12	7	12	2	4	1	8	4	8	3	5	52	82	47	36	—
Kidnapping	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	11	8	3	—
Wrongful Confinement	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	8	11	9	2	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	3	2	—
Offences against Property.																	
Cheating	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	7	10	5	5	—
Criminal Misappropriation	1	1	1	—	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	10	11	9	2	—
House-breaking, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	19	12	7	—
House-trespass	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	1	2	5	—	3	10	18	7	11	—
House-breaking	—	—	—	—	18	27	4	23	7	14	—	14	57	108	29	74	—
House-trespass and House-breaking to commit Offence	22	35	12	23	2	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	77	113	50	63	—
Mischief	4	5	1	4	3	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	18	20	13	16	—
Robbery	12	24	8	16	13	19	5	14	2	2	2	1	78	119	58	66	—
Theft other than Cattle and Praedial Products	12	12	8	4	6	6	3	3	6	13	3	10	108	149	95	54	—
Theft of Cattle	—	—	—	—	5	17	—	17	2	7	4	3	31	47	27	40	—
Theft of Praedial Products	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	24	32	22	10	—
Theft by Servants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	11	19	5	14	—
Relating to Trade and Property.																	
Other Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	—
Criminal Intimidation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	—	—
Total	96	146	79	62	84	158	50	108	31	70	31	39	815	1296	717	580	—

XV.—Statement showing the Specific Nature of Offences alleged and Investigations made in the Police Courts of the Island during 1900.

Offences.	Police Courts
Abduction, §§ 353 to 358	[illegible]
Adulteration of Food, Drink, or Drug, &c., §§ 266 to 269	[illegible]
Affray, § 159	[illegible]
Army and Navy Offences, §§ 130 to 137	[illegible]
Arrack, Rum, and Toddy, Ordinances 10 of 1844, 10 of 1897, and 14 of 1901	[illegible]
Assault	[illegible]
Assault with intent to outrage Woman's Modesty, § 345	[illegible]
Attempt to Murder, § 300	[illegible]
Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder, § 301	[illegible]
Attempt to commit Suicide, § 305	[illegible]
Attempt to commit Theft	[illegible]
Attempt to commit Rape	[illegible]
Bigamy	[illegible]
Boats, Boatmen and Fishers	[illegible]
Brothels, suppression of	[illegible]
Butchers	[illegible]
Carriages let to Hire	[illegible]
Carters	[illegible]
Cattle Disease	[illegible]
Cattle Trespass	[illegible]
Cemeteries	[illegible]
Chanks	[illegible]
Cheating	[illegible]
Coin, offences relating to	[illegible]
Contempt of Court	[illegible]
Contempt of lawful authority	[illegible]
Criminal breach of trust	[illegible]
Criminal Misappropriation	[illegible]
Criminal Force, offences relating to use of	[illegible]
Criminal Intimidation	[illegible]
Criminal Trespass	[illegible]
Cruelty to Animals	[illegible]
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	[illegible]
Defamation	[illegible]
Drunk and Disorderly	[illegible]
Elephants	[illegible]
Explosives	[illegible]
Extortion	[illegible]
False Evidence, offences relating to	[illegible]
False Claim or Charge	[illegible]
False Weights and Measures	[illegible]
Firearms	[illegible]
Fish, protection of	[illegible]
Forests and Waste Lands	[illegible]
Forgery	[illegible]
Forgery of Trade and Property Marks	[illegible]
Fraudulent dispositions of Property	[illegible]
Fortifications and Official Secrets	[illegible]
Game, destruction of	[illegible]
Gaming, unlawful	[illegible]
Grievous Hurt	[illegible]
Hurt	[illegible]
Gunpowder	[illegible]
Harbouring Offenders	[illegible]
House-breaking	[illegible]
House-breaking by Night	[illegible]
House-trespass	[illegible]
Hurt	[illegible]
Indian Coolies	[illegible]
Inscribed Stock	[illegible]
Joint Stock Companies	[illegible]
Kidnapping	[illegible]
Kalan	[illegible]
Labour	[illegible]
Licensing	[illegible]
Local Board of Health	[illegible]
Local Sanitary Rates	[illegible]
Lottery	[illegible]
Lurking House-trespass	[illegible]

POLICE.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE FOR 1900.

THE authorized strength of the Police on the 31st December, 1900, was 1 Inspector-General, 4 Superintendents, 6 Assistant Superintendents, 2 Chief Inspectors (to be replaced by First Class Inspectors as vacancies occur), 25 Inspectors, 8 Sergeant-Majors, 225 sergeants, and 1,487 constables, the total strength being increased from 1,716 in 1899 to 1,758 in 1900.

2. The total cost of the Police for the year was Rs. 728,125; it was in 1899 Rs 721,467.

3. I was on leave for four months during the year, from 10th June to the 10th October, during which time Mr. L. Holland, the Senior Superintendent, acted as Inspector-General. Mr. J. S. Bowes was appointed an Assistant Superintendent of Police on the 15th February in the place of Mr. Gordon-Cumming, who resigned, and on the 16th May Mr. R. W. Byrde, of the Ceylon Civil Service, replaced Mr. Cookson, who reverted to a Civil Service office on promotion. Mr. T. Marshall was on the 1st May appointed to act as an Assistant Superintendent of Police in the place of Mr. Trevena, who went on leave.

4. During the year 3 sergeants and 26 constables were dismissed, and 63 constables were discharged as being unsuited for the duties of police officers.

5. Stations in connection with the camp for prisoners of war at Diyatalawa were established at that place, at Haputale, and at Welimada, at the cost of the Imperial Government.

6. No punitive police stations were established during the year.

7. Temporary stations for the protection of cacao plantations during crop time were established at Yatawatta, Ukuwela, and Pallekelle, and a police patrol in the neighbourhood of Wattegama. These stations no doubt did some useful work, but, as I said in my report for 1899, the prevention of cacao stealing must depend greatly on the owners' watchers, as the estates cannot be wholly protected by police, and sufficient care in the selection of watchers is often not taken.

8. I am still of the same opinion as I was when I wrote the report for 1899, that an increase in the number of Inspectors and an improvement in their prospects for the latter part of their service is necessary. I still also think that an improvement is necessary in the pay of the junior sergeants and constables. I have, however, placed my views on these matters before Government and I need not dwell on them now, though in writing my annual report I cannot be wholly silent on the subject.

There is, moreover, an increasing difficulty in getting suitable recruits, and were it not for the Malay population which furnishes a large proportion of the sergeants and constables of the police, this difficulty would become an impossibility.

9. A school was established in Maradana Police Barracks for the assistance of those constables who wished to fit themselves for promotion to the rank of sergeant. It was well attended at first, but, being voluntary, the attendance has fallen off. I hope that during 1901 we may be able to place this school on a better footing. The constables have hard work during the day, and no doubt it requires some zeal to make them add an hour's schooling to their other labours. With eight hours beat duty and probably from one to two hours more devoted to other duties a man has little inclination for school.

Gymnastic appliances and a trained gymnastic instructor have also been provided.

10. The Explosives Ordinance is still in a somewhat unsatisfactory condition. The rules are still very complicated, and it is doubtful whether some of their requirements do not demand more than importers and dealers in explosives can be expected to provide. On the other hand, some of these importers and dealers appear to consider the public safety as a matter that should be secondary to their own convenience and profit.

11. A new Arms Ordinance, much needed, has been passed (March, 1901), but has not yet been put into effect.

12. Early in 1900 there was considerable alarm occasioned by a succession of burglaries, accompanied by the show, and in some cases the use, of a firearm, in Colombo and its neighbourhood. The result of this alarm was that a large number of persons armed themselves with guns and revolvers. These were fired at all hours of the night, and in all directions, from the doors and windows of houses; and the danger of the armed burglar was more than equalled by the danger of the means of protection against him. The police patrols were especially exposed to danger, and one or two police officers had narrow escapes. The total number of these "armed burglaries" was 2 in Colombo and 6 in the Western Province outside Colombo.

It was found that the weapon was carried, in nearly all if not all cases, by one man, who was eventually arrested, convicted, and sentenced to ten years and seven months' rigorous imprisonment. His weapon was also taken, a curious old-fashioned 7-barrelled pistol, little more than a toy, but still capable of doing mischief, which he had stolen in a previous burglary. One lady was wounded in the leg by this man.

13. Table B, which is a summary of Tables A, shows the number of true cases of cognizable offences, with the commitments and convictions in the Police Court during the years 1899 and 1900 for the whole Island. I have had this table enlarged and improved, so as to show the more serious offences separately and to afford a comparison between 1899 and 1900. It thus affords an easy method of comparing crime for the two years in question in each Province, and, in its totals, in the whole Island for the past five years. If more minute details are sought for they will be found in Tables A.

14. Taking first the grand totals of Table B, we find that there were 17,703 true offences, resulting in 12,990 convictions or committals to higher courts.

The true cases and results for the past five years have been :—

	True Offences.	Convictions or Committals.
1896 ...	18,071	9,397
1897 ...	20,800	13,023
1898 ...	15,312	10,673
1899 ...	14,434	10,173
1900 ...	17,703	12,990

There was therefore an increase of 3,269 offences in 1900 over those of 1899. Of this increase, 589 was for offences separately given in the table, which may be regarded as real crime, 2,680 was in "other offences," in which are included all statutory offences, breaches of Municipal and other by-laws, and other minor offences. From the report of the Superintendent of Police in Colombo we find that in Colombo alone there were 1,652 more "statutory offences" brought to the notice of the courts in 1900 than in 1899.

15. The increase in real crime may be attributed chiefly to the increased price of rice, an unfailing factor in influencing crime. The plumbago industry also, in which many of the criminal class find occupation, has not been so flourishing The increase in minor offences may be attributed partly to the increased attention of the authorities in regard to them, and in respect to the large increase in Colombo, to the very small penalties inflicted in the Municipal Court. Cases in this court have multiplied greatly, because in many cases the offenders prefer, and it is more profitable to them to continue their offences and pay the very small penalties inflicted to obeying the law. The proportion of convictions and committals to offences committed has again increased, the percentages being, in 1896, 52 per cent., in 1897, 62·61 per cent., in 1898, 69·64 per cent., in 1899, 70·48 per cent., and in 1900, 73·37 per cent. This is satisfactory.

16. The following table gives a ready comparison of the more serious crimes for the past five years :—

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Murder and homicide ...	144	149	127	125	146
Rape	75	43	38	39	32
Robbery ...	543	498	312	269	289
Burglary ...	843	719	638	977	1,245
Grievous hurt ...	472	657	500	371	391
Theft of cattle and prædial products ...	1,607	1,714	1,076	885	1,119
	3,684	3,780	2,691	2,666	3,222

The following have been added to the specially named offences and have only been so recorded for the past two years :—

	1899.	1900.
Arson ...	145	98
Riot ...	14	3

17. The convictions in the Superior Courts have also increased. They are as follows:—

	Supreme Court.	District Court.
1896 ...	335	519
1897 ...	449	706
1898 ...	375	763
1899 ...	279	452
1900 ...	3.8	611

18. In the 146 cases of murder and homicide shown in Table B, 124 cases were committed for trial, of which 98 cases were sent to the Supreme Court. In 67 cases the accused were convicted, and 36 persons were sentenced to be hanged, of whom 31 were hanged.

In 62 of the above cases a knife or other cutting instrument was used, compared with 66 cases of the knife in 1899. In 31 cases clubs were used, compared with 35 cases in the previous year ; and in 25 cases the victims were shot, compared with 23 cases in the previous year. There is therefore still an increase in the use of firearms as a means of murder.

19. With regard to other special offences dealt with in this table, robberies have increased during 1900 by 20 cases. Cases of grievous hurt have also increased. In Table B cases under section 315 have been, for 1899 and 1900, added to the special offences, but for the purpose of comparison, taking the sections which were included in 1898 and previously, we have 500 for 1898, 371 for 1899, and 391 for 1900. There is therefore a slight increase over those in 1899, and a marked decrease from those in 1898.

20. House-breaking cases by night shows a further increase. There were 977 in 1899, and in 1900 1,245 cases. There were 189 convictions, or 15·18 per cent of cases. Many of these cases, though technically house-breaking, can hardly be really considered so. They consist of entering mud huts, which have no real protection, and taking articles of small value, the object often being annoyance or revenge rather than gain. In Colombo it will be seen from the report of the Superintendent, which is annexed, there has been considerable improvement in respect of this offence, there having been 129 cases of house-breaking by night and 36 attempts in 1899, while in 1900 there were 82 cases and 17 attempts. The convictions also in Colombo have increased from 20 per cent. in 1899 to 22·22 (a high percentage for this offence) in 1900.

As I have repeatedly said, the remedy for burglary lies chiefly in the hands of householders. No one in England would leave his house in the state of insecurity that is universal in Ceylon, and there is no reason why the householder in Ceylon should not take the same precautions as the householder in England.

21. Thefts of cattle and prædial produce also show an increase from 882 in 1899 to 1,119 in 1900. Of the latter, 972 were of cattle and 147 of prædial produce. There were 271 convictions in the former and 89 in the latter.

22. In minor offences not classed as above there have been 11,075 convictions for 13,516 cases.

23. Under Ordinance No. 3 of 1897 (Prevention of Plague) there were 196 prosecutions, resulting in 115 convictions.

Western Province.

24. As regards crime in the Western Province, there has been an increase in total true offences in this Province. Murders and homicides show practically the same numbers—40 in 1900, 39 in 1899.

The new police station and quarters at Negombo are nearly finished and will be soon ready for occupation. The police force at Minuwangoda was removed, the duties being handed over to the headmen.

The Headquarter Police Office of this Province is much burdened by clerical work, due to the large population of the Province. More assistance should be given, but it is a question whether this should not be drawn from the Kachcheri, which has been relieved of much work formerly transacted in it and now handed over to the police.

Rs. 165 were paid to members of the police force in the Province from the Reward Fund during the year.

Central Province.

25. There has been an increase in total true offences in this Province, but there has also been a steady increase in the percentage of convictions—69·33 in 1898, 74·41 in 1899, and 74·48 in 1900. Murders and homicides have slightly increased, grievous hurt and theft of cattle and prædial produce have also increased in number, while house-breaking by night has remained about the same.

Provision has been made for building new police stations and quarters at Dimbula and Agrapatana, where they are much required. A bathing shed is also being provided for the police in Kandy. A new station and quarters are much needed in Matale, where the provision is wholly inadequate to the requirements. Rs. 270 were awarded from the Reward Fund to members of the force in this Province. It is noticeable that only Rs. 65·25 were paid into the Reward Fund by the courts, and it appears probable that no half fine was awarded in many cases when it was deserved. This, if it was the case, is to be regretted, as the Reward Fund is much in need of assistance.

Northern Province.

26. The number of murders and homicides in this Province shows no practical change. There is an increase in cases of robbery, theft of cattle and prædial products, grievous hurt and house-breaking by night, and there is a marked increase in total offences—842 in 1900 against 536 in 1899. There is a satisfactory increase in the proportion of convictions to offences. Rs. 30 was paid from the Reward Fund to members of the police in this division during 1900.

Southern Province.

27. This Province, which contributes, in proportion to its population, much too large a share of the crime of the Island, shows for 1900 one of the most satisfactory returns. Murders and homicides, robberies and grievous hurt, all show a decrease; there is, however, an increase in cases of theft of cattle and prædial produce and in house-breaking by night. Rs. 287·50 was awarded from the Reward Fund to members of the police force in this Province.

Eastern Province.

28. This Province shows satisfactory returns of crime for 1900. There has been a marked decrease in total true offences; and in respect of all offences, except robbery, of which the cases were however few, only 11. The Province may well be congratulated on its freedom from crime.

Provision has been made for new police buildings for Batticaloa, where they are much needed.

Rs. 35 were awarded to members of the police force from the Reward Fund.

North-Western Province.

29. The number of murders and homicides in this Province have increased from 14 in 1899 to 21 in 1900. There is also an increase in cases of house-breaking by night. In other offences there is no very marked change.

The married constables' quarters, both at Kurunegala and Puttalam, need enlarging and improving; in the latter place there is much sickness among the men, which, I think, the improvement in these quarters may do something to remedy.

Rs. 100 were awarded to members of the police force from the Police Reward Fund.

North-Central Province.

30. In the North-Central Province there was, as usual, very little crime. The offences were generally the work of strangers from other parts of the Island, and as, by improved irrigation, this Province is opened up, crime may be expected to increase.

There is no station yet at Anuradhapura, the police occupying a very indifferent rented building, but a good site has been reserved for a police station to be built later.

Rs. 7·50 were awarded to members of the police force from the Reward Fund.

The Identifying Office, which was established at the end of 1899, shows that 83 persons were brought to it for identification, of whom 4 were found to have been previously convicted. From such numbers it may be considered that an identification office is unnecessary, but it serves the purpose of preventing the place from becoming a refuge for criminals, for which reason it was established.

Province of Uva.

31. In this Province there is nothing special to note about the increase or decrease of crime. "Other offences" have increased, but the more serious forms of crime show little change.

A new police station and quarters have been built at Bandarawela and are nearly ready for occupation. These should add much to the efficiency and comfort of the police.

Police stations have been established at Diyatalawa, Welimada, and Haputale, in connection with the camp of the prisoners of war at the first-named place, and at the cost of the Imperial Government.

Rs. 25 was awarded to members of the police force from the Reward Fund.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.

32. This Province shows a considerable increase in serious crime, chiefly in the Kegalla District. Murders and homicides have increased from 9 to 22, and house-breaking by night from 32 to 59, while there is a decrease in minor offences.

An improved rented house has been obtained for the police in Ratnapura, but it will be well that a permanent station and quarters should be built.

Rs. 125 were awarded to members of the police from the Reward Fund.

Colombo.

33. I attach the report of the Superintendent of Police, Colombo. Mr. Byrde deals very fully and very carefully with crime and offences in the capital. The country immediately surrounding Colombo is now becoming very densely populated, especially in the neighbourhood of Kolonnawa and along the Galle road. There is no doubt that Colombo suffers from these districts not being properly policed. There is, especially on the Galle road, a disorderly element, which would soon be reduced to order under police supervision, and complaints have been received from passengers and others that they have been annoyed and insulted. There are also a considerable number of criminals, who prey on the residents of Colombo, who live in these districts outside the police limits of the town. These persons, though they are mostly known and come under the observation of the police when they enter the town, pass out of observation when they return home, and it is difficult to watch their movements.

A scheme was considered for bringing these districts into the police limits, but, even if a fair police tax were levied, as would of course be necessary, the expense to Government would be considerable, and I was unwilling, unless an adequate addition were made to the Colombo force, to undertake the additional responsibility. I considered that the districts would be better under their headmen, as at present, than with a weak regular police, insufficient to provide effectual supervision.

34. Table C deals with the work done in the identification offices. 4,762 persons charged with a "crime" as defined in Ordinance No. 7 of 1899 (The Habitual Criminal Ordinance) were measured at the different identification offices, of whom 938 were found to have been previously, once or oftener, convicted of a "crime." Of these, 167, previously convicted twice or oftener of crimes involving aggregate punishments of over six months' rigorous imprisonment, were sent for trial to the Superior Courts.

129 habitual criminals were during the year under police supervision by sentence of a court. Of these, 28 failed to report themselves regularly and were arrested and punished or warned, and 13 failed to report themselves and evaded arrest, in some cases by leaving the Island.

Ninety-one convicted criminals were at large on license, gained under the mark system in the prisons. Of these, 9 failed to report themselves and were arrested, and 6 failed to report themselves and have so far evaded arrest.

Of the 219 under police supervision and at large on license, only 34 committed fresh crimes. As these 219 represented the worst class in the Island, I think that this fact is proof of the deterrent effect of police supervision.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which the identification and supervision under the Habitual Criminal Ordinance is working, the identification never fails if an accused is brought up for measurement, and the supervision is managed with even less difficulty than I anticipated. For this credit is due to Inspector Altendorff, the Island Registrar, who has performed his duties with much care.

35. The registration of servants in Colombo, Kandy, and Hatton continues to be useful. It is proposed to make a separate office at Nuwara Eliya for the greater convenience of householders in that town. The registers of each male servant now bears his finger-marks, by Galton's system, so that it can be detected if any man produces a book not his own.

36. The remaining tables require little special notice.

37. It is satisfactory, with reference to the remarks which I made in my report for 1899, to note that youthful offenders are now more rarely sent to prison: very few—only 38—went to prison on conviction during 1900, the remainder being sent to the Certified Industrial School at Maggona, where they have every chance of being reformed and well brought up, or were disposed of by warning, caning, or on the security of their parents.

L. F. KNOLLYS,
Inspector-General of Police.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, COLOMBO, FOR 1900.

THE total number of cognizable cases instituted in the Police Court, the Municipal Court, and the Joint Police Court in the year 1900 was 7,914. Of these, 862 are classified under the following heads:—

(*a*) *I.e.*, cases of a civil nature in which the accusation had been under a misapprehension of law or fact, or of cases in which it has not been established that any offence has been committed.

(*b*) *I.e.*, cases which appear designedly false, and in which no offence has been committed.

(*c*) *I.e.*, cases in which the offence was not within the jurisdiction of the court.

The number of real criminal offences was only 761, the remaining 6,291 cases being prosecutions for statutory offences, *e.g.*, molesting passengers, drunk and disorderly, breaches of the Police and Municipal Ordinances, &c.

Table I.

Year.	Cases under A, B, and C.	Statutory Offences actually committed.	Real Crime actually committed.	Grand Total.
1899	666	4,639	793	6,098
1900	862	6,291	761	7,914

Table No. 1 is a comparative statement of the cognizable offences for the years 1899 and 1900. It will be seen that there is a decrease in the number of the strictly criminal cases. On the other hand, there is a considerable increase in the number of prosecutions for purely statutory offences. Both these facts are indications of increased vigilance and activity on the part of the police.

Table II.

Offences.	First Quarter.		Second Quarter.		Third Quarter.		Fourth Quarter.		Totals.		Percentage of Convictions and Committals to the Total Number of True Cases.
	True Cases.	Convictions and Committals.	True Cases.	Convictions and Committals.	True Cases.	Convictions and Committals.	True Cases.	Convictions and Committals.	True Cases.	Convictions and Committals.	
1899.											
Sections 367, 369, and 370, Theft ...	74	16	68	13	76	14	77	19	295	62	21·01
Section 368, Theft of cattle ...	9	—	6	2	5	2	3	1	23	5	21·74
Section 368, Theft of prædial produce	8	6	4	1	4	2	1	—	17	9	52·94
Section 380, Robbery ...	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	3	6	4	66·66
Sections 389–392, Criminal breach of trust	29	10	26	11	25	12	26	8	106	41	38·68
Section 394, Receiving stolen property	11	10	7	7	2	2	2	2	22	21	95·45
Total ...	131	42	111	34	114	33	113	33	469	142	30·28
1900.											
Sections 367, 369, and 370, Theft ...	77	18	83	18	68	13	60	13	288	62	21·52
Section 368, Theft of cattle ...	6	—	4	1	3	—	8	2	21	3	14·28
Section 368, Theft of prædial produce	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	60·00
Section 380, Robbery ...	2	1	2	—	3	3	1	1	8	5	62·05
Sections 389–392, Criminal breach of trust	35	10	27	9	34	15	30	20	126	54	42·84
Section 394, Receiving stolen property	1	1	4	2	5	5	6	6	16	14	87·05
Total ...	126	33	120	30	113	36	105	42	464	141	30·38

This table is a comparative statement of the prosecutions, with their results, in cases respecting the unlawful disposal of other persons' property for the relative quarters in the years 1899 and 1900. The results show that the state of this class of crime is stationary, the number of cases and the percentage of convictions being approximately identical.

Table III.

Offences.	Accused dead or insane.	Accused absconded.	Case compounded.	Evidence insufficient.	Offender unknown.	Convicted or committed.	Total Number of True Cases.	Percentage of Convictions or Committals to the Total Percentage of True Cases.
1899.								
Section 440, House-breaking by day ...	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	
Sections 439 and 490, Attempted house-breaking by day	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Section 443, House-breaking by night ...	—	—	—	2	112	15	129	
Sections 443 and 490, Attempted house-breaking by night	—	—	—	—	35	1	36	
Section 433, Criminal trespass ...	1	—	—	—	—	5	6	
Sections 434 and 437, House trespass ...	—	—	1	1	1	14	17	
Section 450, Found in a building for an unlawful purpose	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	
Section 451, Loitering about by reputed thief	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Total ...	1	—	1	4	150	39	195	20·00
1900.								
Sections 439 and 440, House-breaking by day	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	
Section 443, House-breaking by night ...	—	1	—	4	58	19	82	
Sections 443 and 490, Attempted house-breaking by night	—	—	—	1	13	3	17	
Section 433, Criminal trespass ...	2	1	3	2	—	12	20	
Sections 434 and 437, House trespass ...	—	—	3	—	—	6	9	
Section 450, Found in a building for an unlawful purpose	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	
Total ...	2	2	6	7	71	50	138	36·23

This table shows a very marked improvement in cases relating to offences connected with human dwelling-houses, buildings, and premises used for storing property.

There is not only a decrease in the number of offences, but there is also a very considerable increase on the percentage of convictions. The year commenced by what was known as the armed burglar scare. Vigorous steps were taken and a system of patrols instituted. The ringleader Mendis was carefully watched and tracked from place to place for a period of five months. Eventually

being tired of existence he returned to Colombo and attempted to take his own life with the identical 7-chambered pin-fire revolver, which he had stolen in one of his house-breakings, and which he had used on several other occasions. His conviction was eventually secured before the Supreme Court in the Agricultural School house-breaking case, and he is at present in confinement with accumulative sentences amounting to ten years and seven months against him.

In another interesting case, the "Ellerslie" case, a conviction has been obtained, and Mr. Fielding's revolver and some of the gems which were stolen recovered.

A series of house-breakings in Rosmead place and the neighbourhood led to special arrangements being made for policing that part of the Municipality; it was taken from the Borella subdivision and incorporated with the Cinnamon Garden subdivision under the special supervision of a Sergeant-Major. The Municipality have now made arrangements for keeping the lamps lighted after 12 o'clock. Under the previous arrangements all the lights were extinguished at midnight, and the work of the house-breakers, which is, as a rule, carried on between 12 and 4 A.M., was greatly facilitated by the darkness.

In the 58 undetected cases of house-breaking, there was no property removed in ten instances. In 24 cases there was contributory negligence on the part of the householder.

There would be fewer offences if all private owners would endeavour to assist the police in the protection of their houses and property by keeping dogs, by seeing to the registration of all their servants, and by taking care that their bars, bolts, and windows were properly secured. In the majority of cases these offences are committed with the knowledge and connivance, if not the active assistance, of the servants. The system for the supervision of habitual criminals and suspicious characters is already having a marked effect. In many instances it is practically known which professional house-breaker has been at work, but the difficulty lies in securing the necessary legal evidence to bring the crime home to him. It is hoped that a steady adherence to the supervision system will secure a still further prevention from crimes of this class.

With regard to house-breakings and thefts from dwelling-houses, the most important problem to solve is how to get at the receiver. If there were no receivers there would be no house-breakers. The receiver is, however, an individual who thrives upon the mildness of our laws, the principle of the right of possession being a strong factor in his favour. For instance, in the case of a theft of jewellery a removal of the stones from their setting and a melting down of the gold renders a legal identification well-nigh impossible. The receiver, on his premises being searched, poses as a respectable man in possession. He not only in many instances escapes with impunity, but in some cases even appeals to the law to vindicate his outraged rights. The one person who can give evidence against him is the professional house-breaker, but his mouth is shut, as he has no wish to spoil his own market, which he hopes to find open for him when he comes out again. It would be a salutary measure if the presiding judge, in the case of a conviction of a house-breaker, were empowered to give an extra term of imprisonment to take effect after the expiration of the original sentence in the event of the convict not giving such information as would lead to the stolen property being traced to the hands of the receiver.

The following is a comparative tabulated statement of the total number of offences against property, with results :—

Table IV.

Offences.	Cases.	Convictions and Committals.	Percentage of Successful Cases.
1899.			
Theft and kindred offences	469	142	30·28
House-breaking and kindred offences ...	195	39	20·00
Forgery, &c.	10	6	60·00
Total ...	674	187	27·74
1900.			
Theft and kindred offences	464	141	30·38
House-breaking and kindred offences ...	138	50	36·23
Forgery, &c.	13	6	46·15
Total ...	615	197	32·03

Theft of property under Rs. 20 are not included in this statement.

Table V.

Offences.	Accused dead or insane.	Accused absconded.	Case compounded.	Evidence insufficient.	Offender unknown.	Convicted or committed.	Total Number of True Cases.	Percentage of Convictions or Committals to the Total Number of True Cases.
1899.								
Sections 454, 456, and 459, Forgery ...	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	
Section 237, Possessing counterfeit coins ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
Sections 21 and 22, Ord. 32 of 1884, Possessing and delivery of counterfeit notes as genuine, &c.	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	
Total ...	—	—	—	2	2	6	10	60·00
1900.								
Sections 452, 454, 456, and 459, Forgery...	—	3	—	1	—	4	8	
Section 237, Possessing counterfeit coins ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sections 21 and 22, Ord. 32 of 1884, Possessing and delivery of counterfeit notes as genuine, &c.	—	—	—	1	2	2	5	
Total ...	—	3	—	2	2	6	13	46·15

This table deals with forgery and currency offences. There have been a larger number of forged 5-rupee and 10-rupee notes in circulation, but the endeavours to discover the printing press have not been successful.

Table VI.

Offences.	Accused dead or insane.	Accused absconded.	Case compounded.	Evidence insufficient.	Offender unknown.	Convicted or committed.	Total Number of True Cases.	Percentage of Convictions or Committals to the Total Number of True Cases.
Section 296, Murder	1	1*	—	1	—	2	5	
Section 297, Culpable homicide ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	
Section 298, Causing death by negligence...	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	
Section 300, Attempt to murder ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	
Section 315, Causing hurt by knife or dangerous weapon	—	3	1	2	4	59	69	
Sections 315 and 490, Attempt to cause hurt by knife or dangerous weapons ...	—	—	1	—	—	3	4	
Sections 316, Causing grievous hurt ...	—	—	—	1	1	13	15	
Section 317, Causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	—	—	—	1	—	5	6	
Sections 317 and 490, Attempt to cause grievous hurt by dangerous weapons ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Section 319, Drugging	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Section 323, Causing hurt to deter public servant from doing his duty ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Section 326, Causing grievous hurt on provocation	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	
Section 328, Causing hurt by negligent act	—	—	1	—	—	6	7	
Section 329, Causing grievous hurt by negligent act	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	
Section 333, Wrongful confinement ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
Section 345, Criminal force to a woman to outrage her modesty	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	
Section 354, Kidnapping ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	
Section 364, Rape	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	
Sections 364 and 490, Attempt to commit rape	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Section 365, Unnatural offence ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Section 219, Resistance to one's lawful apprehension	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	
Section 220, Resistance to lawful apprehension of another person ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	
Section 168, Personating a public servant	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Section 144, Rioting	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Section 140, Unlawful assembly ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Section 309, Concealment of birth ...	—	—		—	—	2	2	
Total ...	1	7	4	5	5	114	136	83·82

* Since arrested.

The total number of offences against persons is 136 against 119 in 1899, the percentage of convictions being 83·82, while that in the previous year was 75·24.

There have been 12 cases of suicide and 10 attempts.

The cases of murder under section 296, Criminal Penal Code, are five in number.

In the first one, that of murder of a wife by her husband at Wolfendahl street. The accused absconded and for a long time succeeded in evading arrest. He has at last been secured and stands committed for trial before the Supreme Court. The crime was purely the result of domestic disagreement.

The second was a double murder at the Railway Yard and was premeditated, the accused seeking revenge for a continued course of bullying. A sentence of death, and which has since been commuted to ten years, was passed upon him.

The next case was the Gintupitiya street murder case, which was followed by the immediate suicide of the murderer, he and his victim being found lying dead side by side in the same room with their throats cut. It was purely the result of an unsolved sexual problem.

The fourth case, the Kollupitiya murder case in June, 1900, was the result of sudden and unrestrained anger, the accused inflicting a mortal knife wound upon a person other than the one intended.

The last case was the murder of a small boy of 3½ years of age. The body was found on the top of a heap of coals in one of the coal sheds; death was due to strangulation. A boy of about 16 years of age was charged with the offence, but was discharged, as there was no direct evidence to establish his guilt.

Another case of murder, which has not been included in the returns, occurred on the 24th December at Forbes lane. Two Sinhalese men in company with their aunt were proceeding through Panchikawatta the Moorish quarter, when they were molested by some Moors. They promptly drew their knives. One Moorman was killed and two wounded. The two accuseds have been committed for trial before the Supreme Court.

In the two cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder the accuseds were acquitted, as the jury held that death was due to accident rather than to intention.

Special attention has been directed towards the suppression of gambling, which, if allowed to exist unchecked, is undoubtedly a great incentive to crime. Several successful raids have been made upon the long-established gambling dens in the Pettah and Messenger street, and the results

have been extremely satisfactory. The amount imposed by way of fines is considerable, and in part helped to augment the Police Reward Fund. Annexed is a table setting forth the number of prosecutions, with their results :—

Unlawful Gaming under Sections 4 and 5 of Ordinance No. 17 of 1889.

Year.	Number of Prosecutions.	Number of Convictions.	Amount of Fines inflicted. Rs. c.
1899	105	100	375 50
1900	157	148	1,615 0

Under the head of Statutory Offences, there have been 99 cases in which the accuseds have not been arrested and brought before the court. The number under criminal offences is 82. In 14 of these cases the court did not issue warrants, in 9 of them arrests have been subsequently made.

The question of the protection of passengers from molestation has received considerable attention. In the Fort alone there have been 579 convictions during the year for the molesting of passengers by unlicensed guides and others, and 993 cases for obstruction, drunkenness, and affray, the average fine being from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10. It is hoped that by a stringent application of the provisions of the Vagrant Ordinance, No. 4 of 1841, whereby offenders are classified into vagrants, rogues, and incorrigible rogues, this nuisance will be effectually stamped out. A register has been opened for the registration of such offenders, so that their previous convictions may be proved, with a view to a sentence of rigorous imprisonment being imposed on them, otherwise, with only the prospect of a small fine before them, they will continue in spite of many convictions to ply their calling, which is in many cases a most lucrative one. The disturbance occasioned by some of the unlicensed guides in June at the Fort railway crossing was effectually dealt with. The subsequent prosecutions resulted in three sentences of one months' rigorous imprisonment, one of three months' rigorous imprisonment, and one of seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

After consultation with Mr. White, the late Chairman of the Municipality, a draft of new by-laws respecting the control of guides and hotel runners, as also for the licensing and regulation of carriages and rickshaws, was drawn up and submitted to the Council. The draft by-laws with regard to carriages and rickshaws were based upon the principle that the registration of the driver and the horse in the case of a carriage and of the puller in case of rickshaw was quite as essential as the registration of the vehicle. At present it is open to any man, whatever his qualifications, character, and previous history may be, to act as the driver of a carriage or as the puller of a rickshaw.

The work in the Identification Office with regard to the registration of criminals and the supervision of the habitual criminals and suspicious characters in Colombo has been effectually carried out. The following are the statistics :—

1	Number of habitual criminals under police supervision by sentence of court, 1900	53
2	Number of habitual criminals at large on license in Colombo during 1900	38
3	Number of habitual criminals included in column 1, who failed to report themselves and were prosecuted	13
4	Number of habitual criminals in column 1, who failed to report themselves and were not traced	5
5	Number of habitual criminals included in column 2, who failed to report themselves and were prosecuted	2
6	Number of habitual criminals included in column 2, who failed to report themselves and were not traced	1

There have only been two fires of any importance, both of them were caused by the ignition of coir, the one was in the Pettah in 4th Cross street, the other at Vavasseur Mills. In both instances the police were able to render valuable assistance in extinguishing the fire and protecting property.

The provisions of the Explosives Ordinance have been strictly enforced, special attention being given to the control of the storing and sale of fireworks. There have been 10 prosecutions, resulting in one acquittal and one committal to Supreme Court, and 8 convictions.

The presence of the Boer prisoners of war in Ceylon has added to the duties which the police have had to perform. Each transport upon arrival has been watched by two boats manned by the Harbour Police. Upon each occasion of the disembarkation of the prisoners a force has been sent to keep the root of the breakwater and to assist at the landing. Police guards have been furnished for the camps at Diyatalawa and Ragama, as also for the General Hospital, the Borella Convict Hospital, and the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Kanatta.

R. W. BYRDE,
Superintendent of Police.

APPENDIX.

A 1.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by Police Courts of the Island during 1900.

N.B.—A. Cases of a civil nature or cases in which the accusation has been made under a misapprehension of law or fact come under this head; also cases in which it has not been established that an offence has been committed. In the latter case this letter is not used unless the facts connected with the commission of the alleged offence have been thoroughly investigated.
B. The case appears to have been designedly false; no offence committed.
C. Offence not within the jurisdiction of the court.
D. Committed to District Court.
E. Committed to Supreme Court.
F. True.—*a* Accused dead or insane.
b Accused absconded and cannot be arrested.
c Compounded under section 355, as amended by Ordinances Nos. 5 of 1886 and 22 of 1890.
d Evidence insufficient to convict any one.
e Offender unknown.
f Convicted. Police Court.
c = Cases.

Number of Offences in Breach of— [Unless otherwise stated the Sections are those of the *Ceylon Penal Code*.]	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F. *a*	F. *b*	F. *c*	F. *d*	F. *e*	F. *f*	Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.		
Sections 140 to 157 ...	62	9	—	6	3	—	4	5	6	—	856	951	Offences against the public tranquillity.
Section 168 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	Personating a public servant.
Sections 209 and 213 ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	Harbouring an offender.
Sections 219 to 221 ...	28	15	1	4	—	—	5	4	7	1	53	118	Resistance to lawful apprehension.
Sections 230 to 255 ...	13	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	18	Offences relating to coin and Government stamps.
Section 262 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	Negligent act likely to spread an infectious disease dangerous to life.
Section 270 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	10	Defiling water of a public spring.
Section 272 ...	19	3	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	50	79	Rash driving.
Section 273 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	Rash navigation.
Section 276 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	5	9	Obstruction on public way.
Section 278 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	Dealing with fire so as to endanger human life.
Section 279 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Negligent conduct with respect to explosives.
Section 282 ...	33	3	—	—	—	—	—	32	2	—	20	90	Negligence with respect to animals.
Sections 286 and 287 ...	16	3	—	—	—	—	1	26	4	—	169	219	Using obscene words and books.
Sections 291 and 292 ...	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	7	18	Offences relating to religion.
Section 296 ...	13	4	—	3	113	1	3	—	15	2	—	154	Murder.
Section 297 ...	4	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	13	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
Section 298 ...	7	1	—	—	5	—	1	—	2	—	—	16	Causing death by rash or negligent act.
Section 300 ...	5	8	—	—	9	1	1	—	—	2	—	26	Attempt to murder.
Section 302 ...	37	1	1	—	—	3	1	—	8	—	77	128	Attempt to commit suicide.
Section 308 ...	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	Abandoning child under 12 years.
Section 309 ...	5	1	—	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	14	Concealment of birth.
Section 315 ...	279	351	6	48	6	2	26	29	95	11	583	1,436	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Section 316 ...	30	11	—	115	6	—	5	9	23	2	39	240	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
Section 317 ...	10	9	1	90	25	—	5	1	8	1	14	164	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Section 319 ...	11	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	16	Drugging.
Section 323 ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	5	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from duty.
Section 326 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	Voluntarily causing hurt on provocation.
Sections 327 to 329 ...	14	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	15	34	Endangering life or personal safety of others.
Section 332 to 339 ...	42	16	—	—	—	—	1	29	6	—	17	111	Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.
Section 344 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	8	Criminal force to deter public servant from duty.
Section 345 ...	14	23	1	7	—	—	6	4	5	—	4	64	Assault on a woman to outrage her modesty.
Sections 352 to 359 ...	98	18	1	7	7	—	3	2	7	—	2	145	Kidnapping and abduction.
Section 364 ...	20	59	2	2	22	—	2	—	6	—	—	113	Rape.
Section 365 ...	9	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	Unnatural offences.
Section 367 ...	463	335	26	30	3	1	47	29	192	182	296	1,604	Theft.
Section 368 ...	374	332	9	36	—	—	21	6	319	350	229	1,676	Theft of cattle.
Section 368 ...	46	29	7	3	—	—	9	11	23	14	85	227	Theft of prædial products.
Section 369 ...	180	208	9	38	8	1	32	2	152	376	152	1,158	Theft in a dwelling-house.
Section 370 ...	17	9	—	—	—	—	18	1	15	2	20	82	Theft by clerk or servant.
Sections 380 to 384 ...	122	531	3	69	55	—	13	3	68	19	33	917	Robbery.
Sections 389 to 392 ...	223	60	4	15	1	1	94	15	32	6	106	557	Criminal breach of trust.
Section 394 ...	105	19	—	1	—	—	4	1	39	1	51	221	Dishonestly receiving stolen property.
Section 397 ...	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	9	Receiving stolen cattle or prædial products.

A 1.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by Police Courts—*contd.*

Number of Offences in Breach of—	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F. a	F. b	F. c	F. d	F. e	F. f	Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.		
Sections 411 and 412 ...	117	19	—	2	—	—	3	25	15	8	50	239	Mischief by killing or maiming any animal.
Section 413 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Mischief by causing a diminution of supply of water.
Sections 418 and 419 ...	74	75	—	15	—	—	3	1	32	41	6	247	Mischief by fire.
Sections 432 and 433 ...	202	31	—	8	—	3	8	159	17	5	99	532	Criminal trespass.
Sections 434 to 438 ...	33	21	—	6	—	1	1	24	5	—	27	118	House trespass.
Sections 439 and 440 ...	7	24	—	2	1	—	1	1	3	18	9	66	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking.
Sections 442 to 445 ...	39	92	1	65	24	1	6	1	104	613	36	982	House-breaking by night.
Section 449 ...	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	Possession of house-breaking implements.
Section 450 ...	13	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	24	42	Being found in building for unlawful purpose.
Sections 452 to 459 ...	7	—	—	5	8	—	4	—	2	—	1	27	Forgery.
Section 488 ...	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	28	33	Appearing in public in a state of intoxication.
Sections 102 and 302 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Abetment and attempt to commit suicide.
Sections 102 and 354 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Abetment and kidnapping.
Sections 141 and 369 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Unlawful assembly and theft in a dwelling.
Sections 141 and 380 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Unlawful assembly and robbery.
Sections 168 and 402 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Personating a public servant and thereby cheating.
Sections 220 and 324 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Resistance to lawful apprehension and causing hurt to deter public servant from duty.
Sections 287 and 484 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Obscene songs and insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace.
Sections 296 and 309 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Murder and concealment of birth.
Sections 296 and 444 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Murder and lurking house trespass after preparation made for causing hurt.
Sections 297 and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Culpable homicide and hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 300 and 316 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Attempt to murder and grievous hurt.
Sections 306 and 309 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Action to prevent child being born alive and concealment of birth.
Sections 314 and 367 ...	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	9	Hurt and theft.
Sections 314 and 369 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Hurt and theft in a dwelling.
Sections 315 and 102 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Hurt by dangerous weapons and abetment.
Sections 315 and 314 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	9	Hurt by dangerous weapons and hurt.
Sections 315 and 316 ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	Hurt by dangerous weapons and grievous hurt.
Sections 315 and 317 ...	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	Hurt and grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 315 and 343 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	Hurt by dangerous weapons and assault.
Sections 315 and 367 ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Hurt by dangerous weapons and theft.
Sections 315 and 368 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	Hurt by dangerous weapons and theft of cattle.
Sections 315 and 369 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	Hurt by dangerous weapons and theft in a dwelling.
Sections 315 and 409 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Hurt by dangerous weapons and mischief.
Sections 315 and 490 ...	17	18	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	34	77	Hurt by dangerous weapons and attempt.
Sections 316 and 314 ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Grievous hurt and hurt.
Sections 316 and 317 ...	7	2	9	19	1	—	—	4	8	—	10	60	Grievous hurt and grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 317 and 367 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Grievous hurt by dangerous weapons and theft.
Sections 317 and 490 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Grievous hurt by dangerous weapons and attempt
Sections 319 and 102 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Drugging and abetment.
Sections 319 and 443 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Drugging and house-breaking by night.
Sections 325 and 326 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Hurt and grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation.
Sections 332 and 343 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Wrongful restraint and assault.

A 1.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by Police Courts—*contd.*

Number of Offences in Breach of—	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.						Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
						a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*		
	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.		
Sections 333 and 314 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	Wrongful confinement and hurt.
Sections 333 and 343 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	Wrongful confinement and assault.
Sections 333 and 373 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Wrongful confinement and extortion.
Sections 343 and 367 ...	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	Assault and theft.
Sections 345 and 314 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Assault on a woman to outrage her modesty and hurt.
Sections 345 and 433 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Assault on a woman to outrage her modesty and criminal trespass.
Sections 345 and 490 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Assault on a woman to outrage her modesty and attempt.
Sections 354 and 343 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Kidnapping and assault.
Sections 357 and 364 ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	Abduction and rape.
Sections 357 and 369 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Abduction and theft in a dwelling.
Sections 364 and 433 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Rape and criminal trespass.
Sections 364 and 490 ...	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	Attempt to commit rape.
Sections 367 and 102 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Theft and abetment.
Sections 367 and 345 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	Theft and assault on a woman to outrage her modesty.
Sections 367 and 354 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Theft and kidnapping.
Sections 367 and 368 ...	5	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	2	4	20	Theft and theft of cattle.
Sections 367 and 368 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Theft and theft of prædial produce.
Sections 367 and 369 ...	24	30	—	3	—	—	8	1	11	5	10	92	Theft and theft in a dwelling.
Sections 367 and 394 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	Theft and dishonestly receiving stolen property.
Sections 367 and 409 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Theft and mischief.
Sections 367 and 433 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Theft and criminal trespass.
Sections 367 and 434 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	Theft and house trespass.
Sections 367 and 490 ...	6	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	16	Attempt to commit theft.
Sections 368 and 141 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Theft of prædial produce and unlawful assembly.
Sections 368 and 314 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Theft of cattle and hurt.
Sections 368 and 343 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Theft of cattle and assault.
Sections 368 and 433 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Theft of prædial produce and criminal trespass.
Sections 368 and 434 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Theft of prædial produce and house trespass.
Sections 368 and 490 ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	Attempt to commit theft of cattle.
Sections 369 and 102 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	Theft in a dwelling-house and abetment.
Sections 369 and 380 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Theft in a dwelling-house and robbery.
Sections 369 and 389 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Theft in a dwelling-house and criminal breach of trust.
Sections 369 and 391 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Theft in a dwelling-house and criminal breach of trust by clerk or servant.
Sections 369 and 396 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Theft in a dwelling-house and assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property.
Sections 369 and 434 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	Theft in a dwelling-house and house trespass.
Sections 369 and 490 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	Attempt to commit theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 370 and 391 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	Theft and criminal breach of trust by clerk or servant.
Sections 380 and 219 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Robbery and resistance to lawful apprehension.
Sections 380 and 314 ...	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	Robbery and hurt.
Sections 380 and 315 ...	4	8	—	—	3	—	—	—	5	—	—	20	Robbery and hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 380 and 316 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Robbery and grievous hurt.
Sections 380 and 345 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Robbery and assault on a woman to outrage her modesty.
Sections 380 and 434 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Robbery and house trespass.
Sections 380 and 437 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Robbery and house trespass in order to commit an offence.
Sections 380 and 440 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Robbery and lurking house trespass.
Sections 394 and 369 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	Dishonestly receiving stolen property and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 410 and 412 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Mischief, causing damage amounting to Rs. 50 or upwards, and mischief by killing or maiming any animal.
Sections 433 and 140 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	Criminal trespass and unlawful assembly.
Sections 433 and 314 ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	5	Criminal trespass and hurt.

A 1.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by Police Courts—*contd.*

Number of Offences in Breach of—	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.						Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
						a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*		
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.		
Sections 433 and 315 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Criminal trespass and hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 433 and 369 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Criminal trespass and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 433 and 409 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	Criminal trespass and mischief.
Sections 433 and 434 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Criminal trespass and house trespass.
Sections 433 and 484 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Criminal trespass and insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace.
Sections 433 and 486 ...	1		—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	Criminal trespass and criminal intimidation.
Sections 434 and 343 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	House trespass and assault.
Sections 434 and 409 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	House trespass and mischief.
Sections 434 and 411 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	House trespass and mischief with respect to animals
Sections 434 and 440 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	House trespass and house-breaking.
Sections 437 and 369 ...	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	House trespass and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 439 and 369 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	House-breaking and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 439 and 490 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	Attempt at house-breaking.
Sections 440 and 369 ...	—	2		2	1	—	—	—	5	4	1	15	Lurking house trespass and theft in a dwelling house.
Sections 442 and 370 ...	—	—		—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	House-breaking by night and theft by clerk or servants.
Sections 443 and 367 ...	—	—		—	—			—	—	3	—	3	House-breaking by night and theft.
Sections 443 and 368 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	House-breaking by night and theft of cattle.
Sections 443 and 369 ...	74	79	4	38	5	—	5	—	69	223	8	505	House-breaking by night and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 443 and 380 ...	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	House-breaking by night and robbery.
Sections 443 and 409 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	House-breaking by night and mischief.
Sections 443 and 490 ...	7	1	—	4	1	—	—	—	3	24	2	42	House-breaking by night and attempt.
Sections 447 and 490 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Attempt to dishonestly break open or unfasten any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain property.
Sections 490 and 380 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	Attempt to commit robbery.
Sections 219, 220, and 333 ...	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Resistance to lawful apprehension and wrongful confinement.
Sections 237, 243, and 400 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Possession of counterfeit coin, delivery of the same to another, and cheating.
Sections 315, 316, and 343 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Hurt by dangerous weapons, grievous hurt, and assault.
Sections 315, 380, and 382 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Hurt by dangerous weapons, robbery and hurt in committing robbery.
Sections 315, 490, and 367 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Attempt to cause hurt by dangerous weapons and theft.
Sections 345, 364, and 490 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Assault on a woman to outrage her modesty and attempt to commit rape.
Sections 357, 354, and 345 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Abduction, kidnapping, and assault on a woman to outrage her modesty.
Sections 367, 219, and 343 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Theft, resistance to lawful apprehension, and assault.
Sections 367, 368, and 315 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Theft, theft of prædial produce, and hurt.
Sections 367, 369, and 370 ...	73	146	—	10	1	—	14	1	18	203	50	516	Theft, theft in a dwelling, and theft by clerk or servant.
Sections 368, 315, and 314 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Theft of cattle, hurt by dangerous weapons, and hurt.
Sections 369, 315, and 314 ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Theft in a dwelling-house, hurt by dangerous weapons, and hurt.
Sections 380, 343, and 367 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Robbery, assault, and theft.
Sections 380, 382, and 334 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Robbery, hurt in committing robbery, and wrongful confinement for three or more days.
Sections 380, 382, and 490 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Attempt to commit robbery and to cause hurt in committing robbery.
Sections 380, 434, and 333 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Robbery, house trespass, and wrongful confinement.
Sections 391, 454, and 459 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Criminal breach of trust by clerk or servant, forgery, and uttering forged document.

A 1.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by Police Courts—*contd.*

Number of Offences in Breach of—	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.						Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
						a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*		
	C.	C.	C.	C	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.		
Sections 400, 454, and 406 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Cheating, forgery, and fraudulent execution of a deed of transfer.
Sections 433, 314, and 409 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Criminal trespass, hurt, and mischief.
Sections 437, 369, and 409 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	House trespass, theft in a dwelling, and mischief.
Sections 437, 380, and 383 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—		—	1	House trespass, robbery, and robbery with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt
Sections 443, 369, and 316 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		1	House-breaking by night, theft in a dwelling-house, and grievous hurt.
Sections 443, 369, and 394 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	House-breaking by night, theft in a dwelling-house, and dishonestly receiving stolen property.
Sections 443, 380, and 382 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	House-breaking by night, robbery, and causing hurt in committing robbery.
Sections 443, 444, and 369 ...	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	House-breaking by night, house-breaking by night after preparation made for causing hurt, and theft in a dwelling.
Sections 443, 446, and 369 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	House-breaking by night, death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in it, and theft in a dwelling.
Sections 454, 168, and 102 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Forgery, personating a public servant, and abetment.
Sections 454, 456, and 369 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Forgery, forgery of a valuable security, will, &c., and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 490, 442, and 449 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Attempt at lurking house trespass and possession of house-breaking implements.
Sections 140, 144, 146, and 316	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Unlawful assembly, rioting, and grievous hurt.
Sections 140, 433, 367, and 418	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Unlawful assembly, criminal trespass, theft, and mischief by fire.
Sections 380, 382, 443, and 446	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Robbery, causing hurt in committing robbery, house-breaking by night, death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in house-breaking by night.
Sections 380, 383, 316, and 220	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Robbery, robbery with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt, grievous hurt, and resistance to lawful apprehension.
Sections 144, 314, 317, 316, 315, and 380 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Rioting, hurt, grievous hurt by dangerous weapons, grievous hurt hurt by dangerous weapons, and robbery.
Section 220 and section 23 of Ordinance 12 of 1891	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Resistance to lawful apprehension and drunk and incapable.
Section 343 and Ordinance 12 of 1891 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Assault and drunk and incapable.
Sections 41 and 42 of Ordinance 10 of 1885, and section 219 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Breaches of Forest Ordinance and resistance to lawful apprehension
Section 2 of Ordinance 4 of 1841 and section 1 of Ordinance 7 of 1889 ...	24	1	—	—	—	—	45	1	49	—	1293	1413	Riotous and disorderly conduct.
Ordinance 4 of 1841 ...	11	1	—	—	—	1	—	19	1	—	78	111	Vagrants.
Sections 32 and 46 of Ordinance 10 of 1844 ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	9	Possession of toddy, rum, &c.
Sections 1 and 2 of Ordinance 7 of 1862 ...	19	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	22	—	832	876	Cruelty to animals.
Section 11 of Ordinance 11 of 1865	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Ordinance relating to servants breaches of.
Section 16 of Ordinance 14 of 1865	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	Letting unlicensed carriages.
Ordinance 16 of 1865 ...	85	4	—	—	—	—	56	4	52	2	4003	4206	Police Ordinance, breaches of.
Section 3 of Ordinance 19 of 1869	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	License to possess firearms.
Sections 21, 22, and 23 of Ordinance 32 of 1884 ...	51	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	8	3	—	69	Counterfeiting and possession of counterfeit notes.
Section 28 of Ordinance 9 of 1885 and Ordinance 22 of 1886	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	Ordinance relating to the protection of certain kinds of produce.

A 1.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by Police Courts—*contd.*

Number of Offences in Breach of	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	E.						Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
						a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*		
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.		
Sections 41 and 42 of Ordinance 10 of 1885 ...	5	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	30	38	Forest Ordinance, breaches of.
Ordinance 26 of 1885 ...	18	2		—	—	1	19	2	5	5	545	597	Railways Ordinance, breaches of.
Section 35 of Ordinance 7 of 1886	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	25	Waterworks Ordinance, breaches of.
Sections 4 and 5 of Ordinance 17 of 1889 ...	26	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	10	—	219	260	Gaming Ordinance, breaches of.
Sections 10 and 16 of Ordinance 6 of 1890 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Salt Ordinance, breaches of.
Section 5 of Ordinance 15 of 1890	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	Fortifications Ordinance, breaches of.
Section 23 of Ordinance 12 of 1891	30	3	—	—	—	—	19	4	6	—	1119	1181	Drunk and incapable.
Ordinance 12 of 1891 ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	214	225	Licensing the sale of spirits, breaches of.
Section 9 of Ordinance 13 of 1891	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Ordinance relating to arrack, toddy, rum, &c.
Section 19 of Ordinance 9 of 1893	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	Butchers' Ordinance, breaches of.
Section 5 of Ordinance 16 of 1893 and Ordinance 3 of 1898	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	15	Knife Ordinance, breaches of.
Section 12 of Ordinance 17 of 1894	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	Habitual Criminals' Ordinance.
Ordinances 18 of 1894 and 13 of 1895	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	Explosives Ordinances, breaches of.
Section 19 of Ordinance 2 of 1895	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Bigamy.
Section 2 of Ordinance 13 of 1896	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	24	Ordinance relating to pilgrimages.
Section 7 of Ordinance 3 of 1897	37	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	32	3	115	196	Quarantine regulations, breaches of.
Section 7 of Ordinance 9 of 1897 and section 16 of Ordinance 5 of 1899 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	46	49	Opium Ordinances, breaches of
Grand Total, 1900 ...	3415	2687	88	700	352	18	522	486	1550	2137	11938	23893	
Grand Total, 1899 ...	2583	2969	68	462	275	29	554	429	1513	1738	9435	20055	

A 2.—Statement showing Results as regards Persons charged with Cognizable Offences in Cases disposed of in the Police Courts of the Island during 1900.

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons charged.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be arrested.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons committed.	
						Supreme Court.	District Court.
Sections 140 to 157, Offences against the public tranquillity ...	2,658	35	2,571	1,926	527	42	77
Section 168, Personating a public servant	5	4	1	3	—	—	—
Sections 209 and 213, Harbouring an offender	6	—	6	—	6	—	—
Sections 219 to 221, Resistance to lawful apprehension ...	273	7	236	81	174	—	8
Sections 230 to 255, Offences relating to coin and Government stamps ...	22	—	18	4	13	—	1
Section 262, Negligent act likely to spread an infectious disease dangerous to life	6	—	6	4	2	—	—
Section 270, Defiling water of a public spring	10	—	10	8	2	—	—
Section 272, Rash driving ...	91	—	86	58	28	—	—
Section 273, Rash navigation ...	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Section 276, Obstruction on public way	10	—	9	5	4	—	—
Section 278, Dealing with fire so as to endanger human life ...	2	—	2	1	1	—	—
Section 279, Negligent conduct with respect to explosives ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Section 282, Negligence with respect to animals ...	94	1	80	24	56	—	—
Sections 286 and 287, Using obscene words and books ...	442	6	415	335	96	—	—
Sections 291 and 292, Offences relating to religion ...	58	—	57	14	44	—	—
Section 296, Murder ...	311	11	294	—	111	183	—
Section 297, Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ...	32	—	32	—	22	10	—
Section 298, Causing death by rash or negligent act	22	2	19	—	12	5	2
Section 300, Attempt to murder ...	36	1	35	—	26	8	1
Section 302. Attempt to commit suicide	130	1	127	79	48	—	—
Section 308, Abandoning child under 12 years	4	—	4	—	2	—	2
Section 309, Concealment of birth	15	—	15	2	7	2	4
Section 315, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons ...	2,238	39	2,113	689	1,335	16	76
Section 316, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	412	9	398	42	158	11	185
Section 317, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	272	5	265	14	70	41	140
Section 319, Drugging ...	21	—	20	—	20	—	—
Section 323, Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from duty	10	1	8	3	3	—	2
Section 325, Voluntarily causing hurt on provocation	5	—	5	5	—	—	—
Sections 327 to 329, Endangering life or personal safety of others...	41	—	37	16	17	—	5
Sections 332 to 339, Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	278	6	242	46	208	—	—
Section 344, Criminal force to deter public servant from duty ...	22	—	16	9	7	—	—
Section 345, Assault on a woman to outrage her modesty ...	83	5	73	4	60	—	10
Sections 352 to 359, Kidnapping and abduction	237	3	198	2	177	17	6
Section 364, Rape ...	152	3	138	4	102	31	1
Section 365, Unnatural offences ...	17	—	17	—	16	1	—
Section 367, Theft ...	2,729	122	2,392	418	1,963	3	42
Section 368, Theft of cattle ...	2,862	62	2,592	382	2,161	—	67
Section 368, Theft of prædial products	414	12	383	131	256	—	4
Section 369, Theft in a dwelling-house	1,418	74	1,239	170	1,007	19	66
Section 370, Theft by clerk or servant	95	18	69	21	49	—	—
Sections 380 to 384, Robbery ...	2,067	44	1,867	63	1,555	136	121
Sections 389 to 392, Criminal breach of trust	623	117	436	115	304	2	16
Section 394, Dishonestly receiving stolen property ...	283	5	256	53	205	—	—
Section 397, Receiving stolen cattle or prædial products ...	14	—	14	—	14	—	—

A 2.—Results as regards Persons charged with Cognizable Offences in Police Courts—*contd.*

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons charged.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be arrested.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons committed.	
						Supreme Court.	District Court.
Sections 411 and 412, Mischief by killing or maiming any animal ...	345	8	276	62	215	—	2
Section 413, Mischief by causing a diminution of supply of water ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sections 418 and 419, Mischief by fire	364	10	331	13	300	—	19
Sections 432 and 433, Criminal trespass	1,294	13	987	162	821	—	12
Sections 434 to 438, House trespass	205	4	183	35	141	—	7
Sections 439 and 440, Lurking house trespass or house-breaking ...	74	1	68	10	56	1	1
Sections 442 to 445, House-breaking by night	678	26	583	58	390	30	108
Section 449, Possession of house-breaking implements ...	6	—	6	3	1	—	2
Section 450, Being found in building for unlawful purpose ...	49	—	47	29	17	—	1
Sections 452 to 459, Forgery ...	48	7	33	1	15	11	6
Section 488, Appearing in public in a state of intoxication ...	43	—	42	35	7	—	—
Sections 102 and 302, Abetment and attempt to commit suicide ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 102 and 354, Abetment and kidnapping	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 141 and 369, Unlawful assembly and theft in a dwelling	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 141 and 380, Unlawful assembly and robbery ...	11	—	10	—	10	—	—
Sections 168 and 402, Personating a public servant and thereby cheating	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sections 220 and 324, Resistance to lawful apprehension and causing hurt to deter public servant from duty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sections 287 and 484, Obscene songs and insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace ...	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 296 and 309, Murder and concealment of birth ...	4	—	4	—	—	4	—
Sections 296 and 444, Murder and lurking house trespass after preparation made for causing hurt ...	2	—	2	—	—	2	—
Sections 297 and 315, Culpable homicide and hurt by dangerous weapons	6	—	6	—	5	1	—
Sections 300 and 316, Attempt to murder and grievous hurt ...	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Sections 306 and 309, Action to prevent child being born alive and concealment of birth ...	5	—	5	—	5	—	—
Sections 314 and 367, Hurt and theft	20	—	20	1	19	—	—
Sections 314 and 369, Hurt and theft in a dwelling	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 315 and 102, Hurt by dangerous weapons and abetment ...	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Sections 315 and 314, Hurt by dangerous weapons and hurt ...	27	—	27	15	12	—	—
Sections 315 and 316, Hurt by dangerous weapons and grievous hurt	13	6	7	3	—	—	4
Sections 315 and 317, Hurt and grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	19	—	19	—	4	2	13
Sections 315 and 343, Hurt by dangerous weapons and assault ...	7	—	7	—	7	—	—
Sections 315 and 367, Hurt by dangerous weapons and theft ...	7	—	7	—	7	—	—
Sections 315 and 368, Hurt by dangerous weapons and theft of cattle	6	—	6	3	3	—	—
Sections 315 and 369, Hurt by dangerous weapons and theft in a dwelling	3	—	3	—	3	—	—
Sections 315 and 409, Hurt by dangerous weapons and mischief ...	9	—	9	—	9	—	—
Sections 315 and 490, Hurt by dangerous weapons and attempt ...	94	2	88	34	54	—	—
Sections 316 and 314, Grievous hurt and hurt	5	—	5	—	—	—	5

* Offender unknown.

A 2.—Results as regards Persons charged with Cognizable Offences in Police Courts—*contd.*

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons charged.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be arrested.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons committed.	
						Supreme Court.	District Court.
Sections 316 and 317, Grievous hurt and grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	106	—	105	16	55	3	31
Sections 317 and 367, Grievous hurt by dangerous weapons and theft	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Sections 317 and 490, Grievous hurt by dangerous weapons and attempt	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sections 319 and 102, Drugging and abetment	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 319 and 443, Drugging and house-breaking by night ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 325 and 326, Hurt and grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sections 332 and 343, Wrongful restraint and assault ...	6	2	4	4	—	—	—
Sections 333 and 314, Wrongful confinement and hurt ...	8	—	8	2	6	—	—
Sections 333 and 343, Wrongful confinement and assault ...	4	—	4	1	3	—	—
Sections 333 and 373, Wrongful confinement and extortion ...	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Sections 343 and 367, Assault and theft	11	1	8	—	8	—	—
Sections 345 and 314, Assault on a woman to outrage her modesty and hurt	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 345 and 433, Assault on a woman to outrage her modesty and criminal trespass ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 345 and 490, Assault on a woman to outrage her modesty and attempt	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sections 354 and 343, Kidnapping and assault	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Sections 357 and 364, Abduction and rape	12	—	9	—	7	2	—
Sections 357 and 369, Abduction and theft in a dwelling ...	3	—	3	—	3	—	—
Sections 364 and 433, Rape and criminal trespass ...	3	—	3	—	—	3	—
Sections 364 and 490, Attempt to commit rape	6	—	5	—	3	2	—
Sections 367 and 102, Theft and abetment	3	—	3	2	1	—	—
Sections 367 and 345, Theft and assault on a woman to outrage her modesty	2	1	1	—	1		—
Sections 367 and 354, Theft and kidnapping	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 367 and 368, Theft and theft of cattle	42	3	35	12	18	—	5
Sections 367 and 368, Theft and theft of prædial produce ...	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 367 and 369, Theft and theft in a dwelling ...	137	8	129	17	107	—	5
Sections 367 and 394, Theft and dishonestly receiving stolen property	5	—	5	1	4	—	—
Sections 367 and 409, Theft and mischief	3	—	3	—	3	—	—
Sections 367 and 433, Theft and criminal trespass ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sections 367 and 434, Theft and house trespass	6	—	2	2	—	—	—
Sections 367 and 490, Attempt to commit theft ...	13	—	12	2	9	—	1
Sections 368 and 141, Theft of prædial produce and unlawful assembly	3	—	3	—	—	—	3
Sections 368 and 314, Theft of cattle and hurt	3	—	3	—	3	—	—
Sections 368 and 343, Theft of cattle and assault	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 368 and 433, Theft of prædial produce and criminal trespass	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 368 and 434, Theft of prædial produce and house trespass	13	—	13	—	13	—	—
Sections 368 and 490, Attempt to commit theft of cattle ...	4	—	3	—	3	—	—

A 2.—Results as regards Persons charged with Cognizable Offences in Police Courts—*contd.*

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons charged.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be arrested.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons committed.	
						Supreme Court.	District Court.
Sections 369 and 102, Theft in a dwelling-house and abetment ...	2	—	2	1	1	—	—
Sections 369 and 380, Theft in a dwelling-house and robbery ...	3	—	2	—	—	—	2
Sections 369 and 389, Theft in a dwelling-house and criminal breach of trust	2	—	2	1	1	—	—
Sections 369 and 391, Theft in a dwelling-house and criminal breach of trust by clerk or servant ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Sections 369 and 396, Theft in a dwelling-house and assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property	2	—	2	1	1	—	—
Sections 369 and 434, Theft in a dwelling-house and house trespass	6	—	5	1	4	—	—
Sections 369 and 490, Attempt to commit theft in a dwelling-house	2	—	2	1	1	—	—
Sections 370 and 391, Theft and criminal breach of trust by clerk or servant	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sections 380 and 219, Robbery and resistance to lawful apprehension	5	—	5	—	5	—	—
Sections 380 and 314, Robbery and hurt	6	—	6	—	4	—	2
Sections 380 and 315, Robbery and hurt by dangerous weapons ...	60	2	50	—	45	5	—
Sections 380 and 316, Robbery and grievous hurt	3	—	3	—	1	—	2
Sections 380 and 345, Robbery and assault on a woman to outrage her modesty	2	—	2	—	2		—
Sections 380 and 434, Robbery and house trespass	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 380 and 437, Robbery and house-trespass in order to commit an offence	2	—	2	—	—	2	—
Sections 380 and 440, Robbery and lurking house trespass ...	3	—	3	—	—	—	3
Sections 394 and 369, Dishonestly receiving stolen property and theft in a dwelling-house ...	4	—	4	2	2	—	—
Sections 410 and 412, Mischief, causing damage amounting to Rs. 50 or upwards, and mischief by killing or maiming any animal ...	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Sections 433 and 140, Criminal trespass and unlawful assembly ...	21	2	19	4	15	—	—
Sections 433 and 314, Criminal trespass and hurt	14	—	14	3	11	—	—
Sections 433 and 315, Criminal trespass and hurt by dangerous weapons	10	—	10	—	10	—	—
Sections 433 and 369, Criminal trespass and theft in a dwelling-house	3	—	3	—	3	—	—
Sections 433 and 409, Criminal trespass and mischief ...	13	—	13	9	4	—	—
Sections 433 and 434, Criminal trespass and house trespass ...	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 433 and 484, Criminal trespass and insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace ...	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Sections 433 and 486, Criminal trespass and criminal intimidation ...	8	—	8	—	8	—	—
Sections 434 and 343, House trespass and assault	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 434 and 409, House trespass and mischief	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 434 and 411, House trespass and mischief with respect to animals	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 434 and 440, House trespass and house-breaking ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 437 and 369, House trespass and theft in a dwelling-house ...	4	—	4	—	—	—	4
Sections 439 and 369, House-breaking and theft in a dwelling-house	1	—	1	—	1	—	—

A 2.—Results as regards Persons charged with Cognizable Offences in Police Courts—*contd.*

Nature of Offence	Number of Persons charged.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be arrested.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons committed.	
						Supreme Court.	District Court.
Sections 439 and 490, Attempt at house-breaking* ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sections 440 and 369, Lurking house trespass and theft in a dwelling-house	23	—	23	1	17	1	4
Sections 442 and 370, House-breaking by night and theft by clerk or servant	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Sections 443 and 367, House-breaking by night and theft* ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sections 443 and 368, House-breaking by night and theft of cattle ...	3	—	3	—	3	—	—
Sections 443 and 369, House-breaking by night and theft in a dwelling house	570	14	522	11	434	10	66
Sections 443 and 380, House-breaking by night and robbery ...	7	—	7	—	—	3	4
Sections 443 and 409, House-breaking by night and mischief ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 443 and 490, House-breaking by night and attempt ...	22	—	21	2	9	2	8
Sections 447 and 490, Attempt to dishonestly break open, or unfasten any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain property	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sections 490 and 380, Attempt to commit robbery ...	4	1	3	1	2	—	—
Sections 219, 220, and 333, Resistance to lawful apprehension and wrongful confinement ...	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 237, 243, and 400, Possession of counterfeit coins, delivery of the same to another, and cheating	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 315, 316, and 343, Hurt by dangerous weapons, grievous hurt, and assault	4	—	4	—	4	—	—
Sections 315, 380, and 382, Hurt by dangerous weapons, robbery, and hurt in committing robbery ...	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Sections 315, 490, and 367, Attempt to cause hurt by dangerous weapons and theft	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sections 345, 364, and 490, Assault on a woman to outrage her modesty, and attempt to commit rape ...	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Sections 357, 354, and 345, Abduction, kidnapping, and assault on a woman to outrage her modesty ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
Sections 367, 219, and 343, Theft, resistance to lawful apprehension, and assault	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Sections 367, 368, and 315, Theft, theft of prædial produce, and hurt	1	—		—	—	—	1
Sections 367, 369, and 370, Theft, theft in a dwelling, and theft by clerk or servant ...	310	16	184	51	122	1	10
Sections 368, 315, and 314, Theft of cattle, hurt by dangerous weapons, and hurt	4	—	4	—	4	—	—
Sections 369, 315, and 314, Theft in a dwelling-house, hurt by dangerous weapons, and hurt ...	12	—	12	—	12	—	—
Sections 380, 343, and 367, Robbery, assault, and theft ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
Sections 380, 382, and 334, Robbery, hurt in committing robbery, and wrongful confinement for three or more days	4	—	4	—	3	1	—
Sections 380, 382, and 490, Attempt to commit robbery and cause hurt in committing robbery ...	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 380, 434, and 333, Robbery, house trespass, and wrongful confinement	6	—	6	—	6	—	—
Sections 391, 454, and 459, Criminal breach of trust by clerk or servant, forgery, and uttering forged document	1	—	1	—	1	—	—

* Offender unknown.

A 2.—Results as regards Persons charged with Cognizable Offences in Police Courts—*contd.*

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons charged.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be arrested.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons committed.	
						Supreme Court.	District Court.
Sections 400, 454, and 406, Cheating, forgery, and fraudulent execution of a deed of transfer ...	4	—	4	—	4	—	—
Sections 433, 314, and 409, Criminal trespass, hurt, and mischief ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sections 437, 369, and 409, House trespass, theft in a dwelling, and mischief	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 437, 380, and 383, House trespass, robbery, and robbery with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt	3	—	3	—	—	3	—
Sections 443, 369, and 316, House-breaking by night, theft in a dwelling-house, and grievous hurt	4	—	4	—	—	4	—
Sections 443, 369, and 394, House-breaking by night, theft in a dwelling-house, and dishonestly receiving stolen property ...	5	—	5	—	—	—	5
Sections 443, 380, and 382, House-breaking by night, robbery, and causing hurt in committing robbery	3	—	3	—	—	3	—
Sections 443, 444, and 369, House-breaking by night, house-breaking by night after preparation made for causing hurt, and theft in a dwelling	4	—	4	—	—	1	3
Sections 443, 446, and 369, House-breaking by night, death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in it, and theft in a dwelling ...	3	—	3	—	—	3	—
Sections 454, 168, and 102, Forgery, personating a public servant, and abetment	4	—	4	—	4	—	—
Sections 454, 456, and 369, Forgery, forgery of a valuable security, will, &c., and theft in a dwelling-house	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 490, 442, and 449, Attempt at lurking house trespass and possession of house-breaking implements	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
Sections 140, 144, 146, and 316, Unlawful assembly, rioting, and grievous hurt	7	—	7	—	1	—	6
Sections 140, 433, 367, and 418, Unlawful assembly, criminal trespass, theft, and mischief by fire...	6	—	6	—	6	—	—
Sections 380, 382, 443, and 446, Robbery, causing hurt in committing robbery, house-breaking by night, death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons, jointly concerned in house-breaking by night	5	—	5	—	—	5	—
Sections 380, 383, 316, and 220, Robbery, robbery with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt, grievous hurt, and resistance to lawful apprehension ...	3	—	3	—	—	3	—
Sections 144, 314, 317, 316, 315, and 380, Rioting, hurt, grievous hurt by dangerous weapons, grievous hurt, hurt by dangerous weapons, and robbery	12	—	12	—	2	—	10
Section 220, Ceylon Penal Code, and section 23 of Ordinance No. 12 of 1891, Resistance to lawful apprehension and drunk and incapable	2	—	2	1	1	—	—
Section 343, Ceylon Penal Code, and Ordinance No. 12 of 1891, Assault and drunk and incapable ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 41 and 42 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1885 and section 219, Ceylon Penal Code, Breaches of Forest Ordinance and resistance to lawful apprehension ...	2	—	2	2	—	—	—

A 2.—Results as regards Persons charged with Cognizable Offences in Police Courts—*contd.*

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons charged.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be arrested	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons committed. Supreme Court.	Number of Persons committed. District Court.
Section 2 of Ordinance No. 4 of 1841 and section 1 of No. 7 of 1889, Riotous and disorderly conduct ...	1,915	52	1,862	1,755	107	—	—
Ordinance No. 4 of 1841, Vagrants	234	1	200	137	63	—	—
Sections 32 and 46 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1844, Possession of toddy, rum, &c.	9	—	8	4	4	—	—
Sections 1 and 2 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1862, Cruelty to animals ...	895	—	894	849	45	—	—
Ordinance No. 11 of 1865, Ordinance relating to servants, breaches of...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Section 16 of Ordinance No. 14 of 1865, Letting unlicensed carriages	8	—	8	8	—	—	—
Ordinance No. 16 of 1865, Police Ordinance, breaches of ...	4,296	68	4,228	4,060	169	—	—
Section 3 of Ordinance No. 19 of 1869, License to possess firearms...	6	—	6	6	—	—	—
Sections 21, 22, and 23 of Ordinance No. 32 of 1884, Counterfeiting and possession of counterfeit notes	83	—	77	—	69	8	—
Section 28 of Ordinance No. 9 of 1885 and Ordinance No. 22 of 1886, Ordinance relating to the protection of certain kinds of produce	5	3	2	1	1	—	—
Sections 41 and 42 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1885, Forest Ordinance, breaches of	90	5	80	51	29	—	—
Ordinance No. 26 of 1885, Railway Ordinance, breaches of ...	698	26	664	630	34	—	—
Section 35 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1886, Waterworks Ordinance, breaches of	26	—	26	22	4	—	—
Sections 4 and 5 of Ordinance No. 17 of 1889, Gaming Ordinance, breaches of	1,306	43	1,221	993	234	—	—
Sections 10 and 16 of Ordinance No. 6 of 1890, Salt Ordinance, breaches of	4	—	4	2	2	—	—
Section 5 of Ordinance No. 15 of 1890, Fortifications Ordinance, breaches of	2	—	2	1	1	—	—
Section 23 of Ordinance No. 12 of 1891, Drunk and incapable ...	1,349	19	1,317	1,264	53	—	—
Ordinance No. 12 of 1891, Licensing the sale of spirits, breaches of ...	267	8	258	249	9	—	—
Section 9 of Ordinance No. 13 of 1891, Ordinance relating to arrack, toddy, rum, &c.... ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Section 19 of Ordinance No. 9 of 1893, Butchers' Ordinance, breaches of	9	—	9	3	6	—	—
Section 5 of Ordinance No. 16 of 1893 and Ordinance No. 3 of 1898, Knife Ordinance, breaches of	23	3	20	11	9	—	—
Section 13 of Ordinance No. 17 of 1894, Habitual Criminals' Ordinance	2	1	1	1	—	—	—
Ordinances Nos. 18 of 1894 and 13 of 1895, Explosives Ordinance, breaches of	5	—	5	2	3	—	—
Section 19 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1895, Bigamy	2	—	2	—	—	2	—
Section 2 of Ordinance No. 13 of 1896, Ordinance relating to pilgrimages	56	—	56	49	7	—	—
Section 7 of Ordinance No. 3 of 1897, Quarantine regulations, breaches of	197	11	186	116	70	—	—
Section 7 of Ordinance No. 9 of 1897 and section 16 of Ordinance No. 5 of 1899, Opium Ordinance, breaches of	49	1	48	46	2	—	—
Total, 1900 ...	35,093	966	32,226	15,628	14,912	648	1 200
Total, 1899 ...	30,687	956	27,096	11,963	13,880	494	851

A 3.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by the District Courts of the Island during 1900.

N.B.—A. Cases of a civil nature or cases in which the accusation has been made under a misapprehension of law or fact come under this head; also cases in which it has not been established that an offence has been committed. In the latter case this letter is not used unless the facts connected with the commission of the alleged offence have been thoroughly investigated.
B. The case appears to have been designedly false; no offence committed.
C. Offence not within the jurisdiction of the court.

F. True.—*a* Accused dead or insane.
b Accused absconded and cannot be arrested.
c Compounded under section 355, as amended by Ordinances 5 of 1886 and 22 of 1890.
d Evidence insufficient to convict any one.
e Offender unknown.
f Convicted.
C = Cases.

Number of Offences in Breach of— [Unless otherwise stated the Sections are those of the *Ceylon Penal Code*.]	A.	B.	C.	F. *a*	F. *b*	F. *c*	F. *d*	F. *e*	F. *f*	Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.		
Section 144 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Rioting.
Section 219 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	Resistance by a person to his lawful apprehension.
Section 220 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	Resistance to the lawful apprehension of another person.
Section 237 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Possession of counterfeit coin.
Section 308 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Exposure of a child under twelve years of age.
Section 309 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	4	Concealment of birth.
Section 315 ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	7	—	27	38	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Section 316 ...	4	8	—	—	—	—	21	1	77	111	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
Section 317 ...	11	3	—	—	—	—	14	—	88	116	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Section 323 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Causing hurt to deter public servant from duty.
Section 326 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	4	Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation.
Section 329 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Causing hurt by an act which endangers human life.
Section 345 ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	8	Assault on a woman to outrage her modesty.
Section 348 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Assault or use of criminal force in attempt to wrongfully confine a person.
Section 354 ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	5	8	Kidnapping.
Section 367 ...	6	6	—	—	—	—	5	1	51	69	Theft.
Section 368 ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	Theft of cattle.
Section 369 ...	1	4	1	—	—	—	6	—	35	47	Theft in a dwelling-house.
Section 370 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Theft by clerk or servant.
Section 380 ...	3	19	—	—	—	—	17	1	27	67	Robbery.
Section 389 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	Criminal breach of trust.
Section 390 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	Criminal breach of trust by a carrier.
Section 391 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	6	Criminal breach of trust by a clerk.
Section 412 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Mischief by killing any animal.
Section 419 ...	1	3	—	—	—	—	5	—	4	13	Mischief by fire to destroy house.
Section 433 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Criminal trespass.
Section 434 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	House trespass.
Section 437 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	House trespass in order to commit an offence.
Section 440 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Lurking house trespass.
Section 442 ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	Lurking house trespass by night.
Section 443 ...	—	—	—	—	—		8	—	12	20	House-breaking by night in order to commit an offence.
Section 450 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Being found in a building for unlawful purpose.
Section 459 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	Using as genuine a forged document.
Sections 140 and 144 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Unlawful assembly and rioting.
Sections 219 and 220 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Resistance to lawful apprehension.
Sections 315 and 314 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and voluntarily causing hurt.
Sections 315 and 380 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Causing hurt by dangerous weapons and robbery.
Sections 316 and 314 ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	7	12	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt and hurt.
Sections 316 and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt and causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 316 and 333 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt and wrongful confinement.
Sections 317 and 314 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons and hurt.
Sections 317 and 315 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 323 and 223 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Causing hurt to deter public servant from duty and insult to public servant sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding.
Sections 345 and 343 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Assault on a woman to outrage her modesty and assault otherwise than on grave provocation.
Sections 347 and 381 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property worn or carried by person and attempt to commit robbery.
Sections 354 and 343 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Kidnapping and assault.
Sections 367 and 68 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Theft and liability to enhanced punishment.
Sections 367 and 368 ...	—	9	—	—	—	—	6	—	11	26	Theft and theft of cattle.
Sections 367 and 368 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	Theft and theft of prædial produce.
Sections 367 and 369 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Theft and theft in a dwelling.
Sections 367 and 389 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Theft and criminal breach of trust.

A 3.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by District Courts—*contd.*

Number of Offences in Breach of—	A.	B.	C.	F.						Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
				a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*		
	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.		
Sections 367 and 394 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Theft and dishonestly receiving stolen property.
Sections 369 and 314 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Theft in a dwelling-house and voluntarily causing hurt.
Sections 369 and 390 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Theft in a dwelling and criminal breach of trust by carrier.
Sections 369 and 394 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Theft in a dwelling and dishonestly receiving stolen property.
Sections 380 and 314 ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	Robbery and hurt.
Sections 380 and 316 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Robbery and voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
Sections 380 and 343 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Robbery and assault.
Sections 380 and 367 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Robbery and theft.
Sections 380 and 369 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Robbery and theft in a dwelling.
Sections 380 and 443 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Robbery and house-breaking by night.
Sections 433 and 141 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Criminal trespass and joining unlawful assembly.
Sections 437 and 369 ...	2	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	11	House trespass and theft in a dwelling.
Sections 440 and 369 ...	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	9	House-breaking and theft in a dwelling.
Sections 442 and 490 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Attempt to commit lurking house trespass by night.
Sections 445 and 369 ...	7	15	—	—	—	—	22	2	40	86	House-breaking by night and theft in a dwelling.
Sections 143 and 444 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Lurking house trespass by night and lurking house trespass by night after preparation made for causing hurt.
Sections 443 and 490 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	6	Attempt at house-breaking by night.
Sections 490 and 367 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Attempt to commit theft.
Sections 490 and 439 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	Attempt to commit lurking house trespass.
Sections 144, 314, and 229 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Rioting, voluntarily causing hurt, and resistance to lawful apprehension.
Sections 144, 314, and 317 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Rioting, voluntarily causing hurt, and causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 190, 456, and 459 ...	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	1	1	Fabricating false evidence, forgery of a valuable security, &c., and uttering forged document.
Sections 219, 220, and 343 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Resistance to lawful apprehension and assault.
Sections 314, 315, and 316 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Hurt, hurt by dangerous weapons and grievous hurt.
Sections 315, 314, and 419 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	Hurt by dangerous weapons, hurt, and mischief by fire to destroy house.
Sections 343, 316, and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Assault, grievous hurt and hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 367, 314, and 333 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Theft, hurt, and wrongful confinement.
Sections 367, 368, and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Theft, theft of cattle, and causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 367, 368, and 317 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Theft, theft of cattle, and causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 367, 368, and 369 ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	Theft, theft of cattle, and theft in a dwelling.
Sections 367, 368, and 394 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Theft, theft of cattle, and dishonestly receiving stolen property.
Sections 367, 456, and 459 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Theft, forgery of a valuable security, &c., and uttering forged document.
Sections 368, 314, and 316 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Theft, of pre ial produce, hurt, and grievous hurt.
Sections 369, 220, and 443 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Theft in a dwelling, resistance to lawful apprehension, and house-breaking by night.
Sections 380, 314, and 343 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Robbery, hurt, and assault.
Sections 380, 315, and 314 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Robbery, causing hurt by dangerous weapons, and hurt.
Sections 392, 369, and 394 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, &c., theft in a dwelling, and dishonestly receiving stolen property.
Sections 433, 409, and 413 ...	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Criminal trespass, mischief, and mischief by causing a diminution of water.
Sections 440, 441, and 369 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Lurking house trespass, lurking house trespass after preparation made for causing hurt, and theft in a dwelling.
Sections 443, 444, and 369 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	House-breaking by night, house-breaking by night after preparation made for causing hurt, and theft in a dwelling.
Sections 219, 220, 333, and 323	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Resistance to lawful apprehension, wrongful confinement, and causing hurt to deter public servant from duty.
Sections 439, 440, 443, and 369	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	House-breaking, house-breaking by night, and theft in a dwelling.
Sections 140, 144, 146, 314, 315 and 316 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Unlawful assembly, rioting, hurt, hurt by dangerous weapons, and grievous hurt.
Sections 26 of Ord. 2 of 1877	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	Rules to be observed by notaries, breaches of.
Section 29 of Ord. 2 of 1877 and section 12 of Ord. 3 of 1890	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	Ordinances relating to notaries and stamps, breaches of.
Grand Total, 1900 ...	43	104	3	—	—	—	136	5	503	794	
Grand Total, 1899 ...	33	51	3	—	—	—	102	—	381	570	

A 4.—Statement showing Results as regards Persons charged under Ordinance No. 8 of 1896, or committed for trial on Charges of Cognizable Offences in Cases disposed of in the District Courts of the Island during 1900.

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons committed.	Number of Persons charged under Ordinance 8 of 1896.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be traced.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Total.
Section 144, Rioting ...	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Section 219, Resistance by a person to his lawful apprehension ...	3	—	—	1	1	2	3
Section 220, Resistance to the lawful apprehension of another person...	4	—	—	—	1	3	4
Section 237, Possession of counterfeit coin	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Section 308, Exposure of a child under 12 years of age ...	2	—	—	2	2	—	2
Section 309, Concealment of birth	3	1	—	3	3	1	4
Section 315, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons ...	48	7	—	30	30	25	55
Section 316, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	146	7	—	103	92	61	153
Section 317, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	158	2	—	99	102	58	160
Section 323, Causing hurt to deter public servant from duty ...	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Section 326, Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation	4	—	—	1	3	1	4
Section 329, Causing hurt by an act which endangers human life ...	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
Section 345, Assault on a woman to outrage her modesty ...	6	2	—	5	4	4	8
Section 348, Assault or use of criminal force in attempt to wrongfully confine a person ...	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
Section 354, Kidnapping ...	12	—	—	7	6	6	12
Section 367, Theft ...	91	1	—	71	60	32	92
Section 368, Theft of cattle ...	11	—	—	11	8	3	11
Section 369, Theft in a dwelling-house	71	—	—	50	51	20	71
Section 370, Theft by clerk or servant	2	—	—	1	2	—	2
Section 380, Robbery ...	110	5	—	43	42	73	115
Section 389, Criminal breach of trust	4	—	—	2	4	—	4
Section 390, Criminal breach of trust by a carrier ...	2	—	—	2	1	1	2
Section 391, Criminal breach of trust by a clerk	6	—	—	5	4	2	6
Section 412, Mischief by killing any animal	2	—	—	1	2	—	2
Section 419, Mischief by fire to destroy house	16	—	—	6	5	11	16
Section 433, Criminal trespass ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Section 434, House trespass ...	2	—	—	2	2	—	2
Section 437, House trespass in order to commit an offence ...	3	—	—	2	2	1	3
Section 440, Lurking house trespass	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Section 442, Lurking house trespass by night ...	5	—	—	3	2	3	5
Section 443, House-breaking by night in order to commit an offence	35	—	—	10	14	21	35
Section 450, Being found in a building for unlawful purpose ...	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Section 459, Using as genuine a forged document ...	3	—	—	3	1	2	3
Sections 140 and 144, Unlawful assembly and rioting ...	18	—	—	18	16	2	18
Sections 219 and 220, Resistance to lawful apprehension ...	4	—	—	4	4	—	4
Sections 315 and 314, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and voluntarily causing hurt	8	—	—	—	—	8	8
Sections 315 and 380, Causing hurt by dangerous weapons and robbery	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Sections 316 and 314, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt and hurt ...	34	—	—	20	17	18	35
Sections 316 and 315, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt and causing hurt by dangerous weapons ...	2	—	—	—	—	2	2

A 4.—Statement showing Results as regards Persons (District Courts)—*contd.*

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons committed.	Number of Persons charged under Ordinance 8 of 1896.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be traced.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Total.
Sections 316 and 333, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt and wrongful confinement ...	6	—	—	6	6	—	6
Sections 317 and 314, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons and hurt ...	8	—	—	6	3	5	8
Sections 317 and 315, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons... ...	15	2	—	6	15	2	17
Sections 323 and 223, Causing hurt to deter public servant from duty and insult to public servant sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Sections 345 and 343, Assault on a woman to outrage her modesty and assault otherwise than on grave provocation ...	2	—	—	2	1	1	2
Sections 347 and 381, Criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property worn or carried by person and attempt to commit robbery	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Sections 354 and 343, Kidnapping and assault	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Sections 367 and 68, Theft and liability to enhanced punishment	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Sections 367 and 368, Theft and theft of cattle	52	—	—	14	19	33	52
Sections 367 and 368, Theft and theft of prædial produce ...	3	—	—	—	2	1	3
Sections 367 and 369, Theft and theft in a dwelling ...	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Sections 367 and 389, Theft and criminal breach of trust ...	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Sections 367 and 394, Theft and dishonestly receiving stolen property	5	—	—	4	2	3	5
Sections 369 and 314, Theft in a dwelling-house and voluntarily causing hurt	2	—	—	2	2	—	2
Sections 369 and 390, Theft in a dwelling and criminal breach of trust by carrier ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Sections 369 and 394, Theft in a dwelling and dishonestly receiving stolen property ...	2	—	—	2	2	—	2
Sections 380 and 314, Robbery and hurt	7	3	—	3	3	7	10
Sections 380 and 316, Robbery and voluntarily causing grievous hurt	2	—	—	2	2	—	2
Sections 380 and 343, Robbery and assault	3	—	—	3	1	2	3
Sections 380 and 367, Robbery and theft	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Sections 380 and 369, Robbery and theft in a dwelling ...	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Sections 380 and 443, Robbery and house-breaking by night ...	4	—	—	1	4	—	4
Sections 433 and 141, Criminal trespass and joining unlawful assembly	6	—	—	6	—	6	6
Sections 437 and 369, House trespass and theft in a dwelling ...	21	—	—	14	2	19	21
Sections 440 and 369, House-breaking and theft in a dwelling ...	16	—	—	9	5	11	16
Sections 442 and 490, Attempt to commit lurking house trespass by night	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Sections 443 and 369, House-breaking by night and theft in a dwelling	133	4	—	87	53	85	138
Sections 443 and 444, Lurking house trespass by night and lurking house trespass by night after preparation made for causing hurt	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Sections 443 and 490, Attempt at house-breaking by night ...	10	—	—	7	3	7	10

A 4.—Statement showing Results as regards Persons (District Courts)—*contd.*

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons committed.	Number of Persons charged under Ordinance 8 of 1896.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be traced.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Total.
Sections 490 and 367, Attempt to commit theft	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Sections 490 and 439, Attempt to commit lurking house trespass ...	3	—	—	1	1	2	3
Sections 144, 314, and 220, Rioting, voluntarily causing hurt, and resistance to lawful apprehension	7	—	—	7	3	4	7
Sections 144, 314, and 317, Rioting, voluntarily causing hurt, and causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons... ...	10	—	—	10	10	—	10
Sections 190, 456, and 459, Fabricating false evidence, forgery of a valuable security, &c., and uttering forged documents ...	2	—	—	—	1	1	2
Sections 219, 220, and 343, Resistance to lawful apprehension and assault	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Sections 314, 315, and 316, Hurt, hurt by dangerous weapons, and grievous hurt	4	—	—	—	—	4	4
Sections 315, 314, and 419, Hurt by dangerous weapons, hurt, and mischief by fire to destroy house ...	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Sections 343, 316, and 315, Assault, grievous hurt, and hurt by dangerous weapons... ...	3	—	—	3	3	—	3
Sections 367, 314, and 333, Theft, hurt, and wrongful confinement...	2	—	—	2	2	—	2
Sections 367, 368, and 315, Theft, theft of cattle, and causing hurt by dangerous weapons ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Sections 367, 368, and 317, Theft, theft of cattle, and causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Sections 367, 368, and 369, Theft, theft of cattle, and theft in a dwelling	5	—	—	—	2	3	5
Sections 367, 368, and 394, Theft, theft of cattle, and dishonestly receiving stolen property ...	4	—	—	4	3	1	4
Sections 367, 456, and 459, Theft, forgery of a valuable security, &c., and uttering forged document ...	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Sections 368, 314, and 316, Theft of prædial produce, hurt, and grievous hurt	3	—	—	3	3	—	3
Sections 369, 220, and 443, Theft in a dwelling, resistance to lawful apprehension, and house-breaking by night ...	4	—	—	4	1	3	4
Sections 380, 314, and 343, Robbery, hurt, and assault ...	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Sections 380, 315, and 314, Robbery, causing hurt by dangerous weapons, and hurt	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Sections 392, 369, and 394, Criminal breach of trust by public servants, &c., theft in a dwelling, and dishonestly receiving stolen property	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Sections 433, 409, and 413, Criminal trespass, mischief, and mischief by causing a diminution of water	10	—	—	10	4	6	10
Sections 440, 441, and 369, Lurking house trespass, lurking house trespass after preparation made for causing hurt, and theft in a dwelling	4	—	—	—	4	—	4
Sections 443, 444, and 369, House-breaking by night, house-breaking by night after preparation made for causing hurt, and theft in a dwelling	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Sections 219, 220, 333, and 323, Resistance to lawful apprehension, wrongful confinement, and causing hurt to deter public servant from duty	4	—	—	4	4	—	4

A 4.—Statement showing Results as regards Persons (District Courts)—*contd.*

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons committed.	Number of Persons charged under Ordinance 8 of 1896.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be traced.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Total.
Sections 439, 440, 443, and 369, House-breaking, house-breaking by night, and theft in a dwelling	6	—	—	—	—	6	6
Sections 140, 144, 146, 314, 315, and 316, Unlawful assembly, rioting, hurt, hurt by dangerous weapons, and grievous hurt ...	14	—	—	14	13	1	14
Section 26 of Ordinance 2 of 1877, Rules to be observed by notaries, breaches of	6	—	—	6	6	—	6
Section 29 of Ordinance 2 of 1877 and section 12 of Ordinance 3 of 1890, Ordinances relating to notaries and stamps, breaches of ...	1	—	—	1	—	1	1
Grand Total, 1900 ...	1,241	35	—	761	695	583	1,278
Grand Total, 1899 ...	889	206	2	687	534	475	1,009

A 5.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by the Supreme Court during 1900.

N.B.—A. Cases of a civil nature or cases in which the accusation has been made under a misapprehension of law or fact come under this head; also cases in which it has not been established that an offence has been committed. In the latter case this letter is not used unless the facts connected with the commission of the alleged offence have been thoroughly investigated.

B. The case appears to have been designedly false; no offence committed.

C. Offence not within the jurisdiction of the court.

F. True.—*a* Accused dead or insane.
b Accused absconded and cannot be arrested.
c Compounded under section 355, as amended by Ordinances 5 of 1886 and 22 of 1890.
d Evidence insufficient to convict any one.
e Offender unknown.
f Convicted.

C = Cases.

Number of Offences in Breach of— [Unless otherwise stated the Sections are those of the *Ceylon Penal Code.*]	A.	B.	C.	F. *a*	F. *b*	F. *c*	F. *d*	F. *e*	F. *f*	Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.		
Section 144 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	8	Rioting.
Section 296 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	45	70	Murder.
Section 297 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	22	28	Culpable homicide.
Section 298 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	2	7	Causing death by rash act.
Section 300 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	6	Attempt to murder.
Section 309 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Concealment of birth.
Section 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Hurt by dangerous weapons.
Section 316 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	6	Grievous hurt.
Section 317 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	9	14	Grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Section 326 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation.
Section 357 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	Abduction.
Section 364 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	5	14	Rape.
Section 365 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Unnatural offence.
Section 367 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	8	Theft.
Section 369 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	Theft in a dwelling-house.
Section 380 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	3	10	Robbery.
Section 419 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Mischief by fire.
Section 439 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Lurking house trespass.
Section 443 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	House-breaking by night.
Section 456 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	Forgery of a valuable security, will, &c.
Section 459 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Uttering forged document.
Sections 141 and 145 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Unlawful assembly and rioting.
Sections 145 and 296 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Rioting and murder.
Sections 144 and 314 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Rioting and hurt.
Sections 296 and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Murder and hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 296 and 444 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Murder and house-breaking by night after preparation made for causing hurt, &c.
Sections 297 and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Culpable homicide and hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 297 and 316 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Culpable homicide and grievous hurt.
Sections 297 and 317 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Culpable homicide and grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 300 and 316 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Attempt to murder and grievous hurt.
Sections 300 and 317 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	6	Attempt to murder and grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 308 and 369 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Abandoning child under 12 years of age and theft in a dwelling.
Sections 316 and 314 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Grievous hurt and hurt.
Sections 316 and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Grievous hurt and hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 317 and 296 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Grievous hurt by dangerous weapons and murder.
Sections 317 and 314 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Grievous hurt by dangerous weapons and hurt.
Sections 317 and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 354 and 357 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	4	Kidnapping and abduction.
Sections 364 and 102 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	Rape and abetment.
Sections 364 and 345 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Rape and assault on a woman to outrage her modesty.
Sections 364 and 433 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Rape and criminal trespass.
Sections 380 and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Robbery and hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 380 and 382 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	17	—	9	27	Robbery and causing hurt in committing robbery.
Sections 380 and 383 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	Robbery and robbery with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.
Sections 380 and 384 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	4	Robbery and attempt to commit robbery when armed with deadly weapon.
Sections 390 and 364 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Criminal breach of trust by carrier and rape.
Sections 437 and 314 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	House trespass and hurt.
Sections 440 and 369 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	Lurking house trespass and theft in a dwelling house.
Sections 442 and 445 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Lurking house trespass by night and grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house trespass.
Sections 443 and 369 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	10	17	House breaking by night and theft in a dwelling.
Sections 443 and 380 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	House-breaking by night and robbery.
Sections 443 and 445 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	House-breaking by night and grievous hurt caused whilst committing house-breaking.

A 5.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by the Supreme Court—*contd.*

Number of Offences in Breach of—	A.	B.	C.	F.						Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
				a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*		
	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.		
Sections 455 and 459 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	Forgery of a record of a court of justice or a register of births, &c., kept by public servant and uttering a forged document.
Sections 456 and 459 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Forgery of a valuable security, will, &c., and uttering forged document.
Sections 490 and 364 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	Attempt to commit rape.
Sections 296, 141, and 145 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Murder, unlawful assembly, and rioting.
Sections 296, 315, and 314 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Murder, hurt by dangerous weapons, and hurt
Sections 296, 317, and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Murder, grievous hurt by dangerous weapons and hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 300, 317, and 316 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Attempt to murder, grievous hurt by dangerous weapons, and grievous hurt.
Sections 369, 317, and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Theft in a dwelling-house, grievous hurt by dangerous weapons, and hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 380, 382, and 102 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Robbery, causing hurt in committing robbery, and abetment.
Sections 380, 382, and 314 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	Robbery, causing hurt in committing robbery, and hurt.
Sections 380, 382, and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	Robbery, causing hurt in committing robbery and hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 380, 382, and 443 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Robbery, causing hurt in committing robbery, and house-breaking by night.
Sections 380, 383, and 320 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Robbery, robbery with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt, and causing grievous hurt to extort property or a valuable security, &c.
Sections 382, 369, and 380 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Causing hurt in committing robbery, theft in a dwelling-house, and robbery.
Sections 382, 380, and 383 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Causing hurt in committing robbery, robbery, and robbery with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.
Sections 437, 380, and 382 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	House trespass, robbery, and causing hurt in committing robbery.
Sections 437, 382, and 383 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	House-trespass, causing hurt in committing robbery, and robbery with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.
Sections 443, 369, and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	House-breaking by night, theft in a dwelling and hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 443, 380, and 382 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	House-breaking by night, robbery, and causing hurt in committing robbery.
Sections 443, 380, and 383 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	House-breaking by night, robbery, and robbery with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.
Sections 443, 444, and 369 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	House-breaking by night, house-breaking by night after preparation made for causing hurt, and theft in a dwelling.
Sections 443, 490, and 319 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	House-breaking by night, attempt, and drugging.
Sections 443, 490, and 437 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	House-breaking by night, attempt, and house trespass.
Sections 456, 459, and 403 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Forgery of a valuable security, will, &c., uttering forged document and cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property.
Sections 490, 364, and 314 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Attempt to commit rape and hurt.
Sections 490, 364, and 345 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Attempt to commit rape and assault on a woman to outrage her modesty.
Sections 380, 382, 364, and 490	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Robbery, causing hurt in committing robbery, rape, and attempt.
Sections 437, 438, 443, and 490	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	House-trespass, house-trespass after preparation for causing hurt, house-breaking by night, and attempt.
Sections 443, 444, 446, and 300	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	1	1	House-breaking by night, house-breaking by night after preparation made for causing hurt, death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in house-breaking by night, and attempt to murder.
Sections 443, 446, 380, and 382	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	House-breaking by night, death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in house-breaking by night, robbery, and causing hurt in committing robbery.
Sections 300, 382, 383, 317, and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Attempt to murder, causing hurt in committing robbery, robbery with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt, grievous hurt by dangerous weapons, and hurt by dangerous weapons.
Ordinance 3 of 1870 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Ordinance relating to Kandyan Marriages, breaches of

A 5.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by the Supreme Court—*contd.*

Number of Offences in Breach of—	A.	B.	C.	F.						Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
				a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*		
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.		
Sections 26 and 29 of Ordinance 2 of 1877 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Ordinance relating to Notaries, breaches of.
Ordinances 2 of 1877 and 3 of 1891 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Ordinances relating to Notaries and Treasure Troves, breaches of.
Section 7 of Ordinance 10 of 1844 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Ordinances relating to Arrack, Rum, &c., breaches of.
Ordinance 32 of 1884 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	6	10	Possession of counterfeit notes.
Section 19, of Ordinance 2 of 1895 and section 362 (2) of Ordinance 11 of 1895 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	6	Marriage Ordinance, breaches of.
Grand Total, 1900 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	130	—	212	343	
Grand Total, 1899 ...	4	12	—	—	—	—	89	—	212	317	

A 6.—Statement showing Results as regards Persons committed on charges of Cognizable Offences in Cases disposed of in the Supreme Court during 1900.

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons committed for Trial.	Number of Persons tried.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted and discharged.	Total.
Section 144, Rioting	20	20	15	5	20
Section 296, Murder	101	100	52	48	100
Section 297, Culpable homicide	34	34	22	12	34
Section 298, Causing death by rash act	9	8	2	6	8
Section 300, Attempt to murder	6	6	3	3	6
Section 309, Concealment of birth	5	5	5	—	5
Section 315, Hurt by dangerous weapons	1	1	1	—	1
Section 316, Grievous hurt	9	9	3	6	9
Section 317, Grievous hurt by dangerous weapons ...	21	21	10	11	21
Section 326, Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation	3	3	3	—	3
Section 357, Abduction	4	4	3	1	4
Section 364, Rape	15	15	6	9	15
Section 365, Unnatural offence	1	1	1	—	1
Section 367, Theft	8	8	7	1	8
Section 369, Theft in a dwelling-house	4	4	4	—	4
Section 380, Robbery	26	26	5	21	26
Section 419, Mischief by fire	1	1	1	—	1
Section 439, Lurking house trespass	2	2	—	2	2
Section 443, House-breaking by night	1	1	1	—	1
Section 456, Forgery of a valuable security, will, &c. ...	3	3	1	2	3
Section 459, Uttering forged document	2	2	2	—	2
Sections 141 and 145, Unlawful assembly and rioting ...	13	13	11	2	13
Sections 145 and 296, Rioting and murder ...	6	6	6	—	6
Sections 144 and 314, Rioting and hurt	17	10	7	3	10
Sections 296 and 315, Murder and hurt by dangerous weapons	2	2	2	—	2
Sections 296 and 444, Murder and house-breaking by night after preparation made for causing hurt, &c. ...	2	2	2	—	2
Sections 297 and 315, Culpable homicide and hurt by dangerous weapons	1	1	1	—	1
Sections 297 and 316, Culpable homicide and grievous hurt	1	1	—	1	1
Sections 297 and 317, Culpable homicide and grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	2	2	2	—	2
Sections 300 and 316, Attempt to murder and grievous hurt	1	1	—	1	1
Sections 300 and 317, Attempt to murder and grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	9	9	5	4	9
Sections 308 and 369, Abandoning child under 12 years of age and theft in a dwelling	3	3	—	3	3
Sections 316 and 314, Grievous hurt and hurt ...	4	4	—	4	4
Sections 316 and 315, Grievous hurt and hurt by dangerous weapons	2	2	2	—	2
Sections 317 and 296, Grievous hurt by dangerous weapons and murder	3	2	2	—	2
Sections 317 and 314, Grievous hurt by dangerous weapons and hurt	3	3	3	—	3
Sections 317 and 315, Grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	1	1	1	—	1
Sections 354 and 357, Kidnapping and abduction ...	10	10	3	7	10
Sections 364 and 102, Rape and abetment ...	5	5	2	3	5
Sections 364 and 345, Rape and assault on a woman to outrage her modesty	1	1	—	1	1
Sections 364 and 433, Rape and criminal trespass ...	3	3	—	3	3
Sections 380 and 315, Robbery and hurt by dangerous weapons	1	1	1	—	1
Sections 380 and 382, Robbery and causing hurt in committing robbery	69	69	14	55	69
Sections 380 and 383, Robbery and robbery with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt	7	7	3	4	7
Sections 380 and 384, Robbery and attempt to commit robbery when armed with deadly weapon	1	1	—	1	1
Sections 390 and 364, Criminal breach of trust by carrier and rape	1	1	1	—	1
Sections 437 and 314, House trespass and hurt ...	1	1	1	—	1
Sections 440 and 369, Lurking house trespass and theft in a dwelling	3	3	2	1	3
Sections 442 and 445, Lurking house trespass by night and grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house trespass	1	1	1	—	1
Sections 443 and 369, House-breaking by night and theft in a dwelling	33	33	19	14	33
Sections 443 and 380, House-breaking by night and robbery	2	2	2	—	2
Sections 443 and 445, House-breaking by night and grievous hurt caused whilst committing house-breaking ...	2	2	2	—	2
Sections 455 and 459, Forgery of a record of a court of justice or a register of births, &c., kept by public servant and uttering forged document	7	7	7	—	7
Sections 456 and 459, Forgery of a valuable security, will, &c. and uttering forged document	3	3	1	2	3
Sections 490 and 364, Attempt to commit rape ...	3	3	3	—	3
Sections 296, 141, and 145, Murder, unlawful assembly, and rioting	10	10	8	2	10

A 6.—Statement showing Results as regards Persons (Supreme Court)—*contd.*

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons committed for Trial.	Number of Persons tried.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted and discharged.	Total.
Sections 296, 315, and 314, Murder, hurt by dangerous weapons, and hurt	3	3	3	—	3
Sections 296, 317, and 315, Murder, grievous hurt by dangerous weapons, and hurt by dangerous weapons ...	7	4	4	3	7
Sections 300, 317, and 316, Attempt to murder, grievous hurt by dangerous weapons and grievous hurt ...	1	1	1	—	1
Sections 369, 317, and 315, Theft in a dwelling-house, grievous hurt by dangerous weapons, and hurt by dangerous weapons	1	1	1	—	1
Sections 380, 382, and 102, Robbery, causing hurt in committing robbery, and abetment	6	5	—	5	5
Sections 380, 382, and 314, Robbery, causing hurt in committing robbery, and hurt	6	6	1	5	6
Sections 380, 382, and 315, Robbery, causing hurt in committing robbery, and hurt by dangerous weapons ...	3	3	1	2	3
Sections 380, 382, and 443, Robbery, causing hurt in committing robbery and house-breaking by night ...	2	2	2	—	2
Sections 380, 383, and 320, Robbery, robbery with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt, and causing grievous hurt to extort property or a valuable security, &c. ...	3	3	3	—	3
Sections 382, 369, and 380, Causing hurt in committing robbery, theft in a dwelling-house, and robbery ...	5	5	5	—	5
Sections 382, 380, and 383, Causing hurt in committing robbery, robbery, and robbery with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt	4	4	—	4	4
Sections 437, 380, and 382, House-trespass, robbery, and causing hurt in committing robbery	3	3	1	2	3
Sections 437, 382, and 383, House-trespass, causing hurt in committing robbery, and robbery with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt	3	3	—	3	3
Sections 443, 369, and 315, House-breaking by night, theft in a dwelling, and hurt by dangerous weapons ...	1	1	1	—	1
Sections 443, 380, and 382, House-breaking by night, robbery, and causing hurt in committing robbery ...	7	7	5	2	7
Sections 443, 380, and 383, House-breaking by night, robbery, and robbery with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt	1	1	—	1	1
Sections 443, 444, and 369, House-breaking by night, house-breaking by night after preparation made for causing hurt, and theft in a dwelling	1	1	1	—	1
Sections 443, 490, and 319, House-breaking by night, attempt, and drugging	3	3	3	—	3
Sections 443, 490, and 437, House-breaking by night, attempt, and house trespass	2	2	2	—	2
Sections 456, 459, and 403, Forgery of a valuable security, will, &c., uttering forged document and cheating, and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property ...	1	1	—	1	1
Sections 490, 364, and 314, Attempt to commit rape and hurt	1	1	1	—	1
Sections 490, 364, and 345, Attempt to commit rape and assault on a woman to outrage her modesty ...	1	1	—	1	1
Section 380, 382, 364, and 490, Robbery, causing hurt in committing robbery, rape, and attempt	3	3	2	1	3
Sections 437, 438, 443, and 490, House trespass, house trespass after preparation for causing hurt, house-breaking by night, and attempt ...	2	2	—	2	2
Sections 443, 444, 446, and 300, House-breaking by night, house-breaking by night after preparation made for causing hurt, death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in house-breaking by night, and attempt to murder	3	3	2	1	3
Sections 443, 446, 380, and 382, House-breaking by night, death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in house-breaking by night, robbery, and causing hurt in committing robbery ...	5	5	5	—	5
Sections 300, 382, 383, 317, and 315, Attempt to murder, causing hurt in committing robbery, robbery with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt, grievous hurt by dangerous weapons, and hurt by dangerous weapons ...	1	1	1	—	1
Ordinance 3 of 1870, Ordinance relating to Kandyan Marriages, breaches of	1	1	1	—	1
Sections 26 and 29 of Ordinance 2 of 1877, Ordinance relating to Notaries, breaches of	1	1	—	1	1
Ordinances 2 of 1877 and 3 of 1891, Ordinances relating to Notaries and Treasure Trove, breaches of ...	1	1	—	1	1
Section 7 of Ordinance 10 of 1844, Ordinance relating to Arrack, Rum, &c., breaches of	1	1	1	—	1
Ordinance 32 of 1884, Possession of counterfeit notes ...	9	9	3	6	9
Section 19 of Ordinance 2 of 1895, and section 362 (2) of Ordinance 11 of 1895, Marriage Ordinance, breaches of ...	6	6	5	1	6
Grand Total, 1900 ...	607	593	316	280	596
Grand Total, 1899 ...	518	518	304	214	518

B.—Summary of True Cases showing Convictions and Commitments in 1900 compared with 1899.

Nature of Offence.	Colombo.				Western Province.				Central Province.				Northern Province.				Southern Province.				Eastern Province.				North-Western Province.				North-Central Province.			
	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.
	1899	1899	1900	1900	1899	1899	1900	1900	1899	1899	1900	1900	1899	1899	1900	1900	1899	1899	1900	1900	1899	1899	1900	1900	1899	1899	1900	1900	1899	1899	1900	1900
Sections 296 and 297, Murder and homicide ...	5	3	7	4	39	30	40	33	14	12	16	13	10	8	10	9	24	24	22	22	3	1	1	1	14	9	21	20	1	—	2	1
Section 364, Rape	2	2	3	3	4	2	8	6	9	4	5	3	5	4	—	—	13	6	8	5	—	—	1	1	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Sections 380 to 385, Robbery ...	6	4	8	5	32	13	44	23	26	11	26	15	17	3	31	15	101	63	77	59	4	2	11	7	21	12	17	7	6	3	7	4
Sections 380 to 385, Combined with other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	1	1	—	—	1	1	14	10	20	15	—	—	—	—	3	2	3	2	—	—	—	—
Sections 442 to 444, House-breaking at night...	129	15	82	19	333	30	521	46	40	5	40	10	4	—	10	2	126	16	118	22	12	4	5	3	16	—	2	2	—	—	2	—
Sections 442 to 444, Combined with other offences	36	1	17	3	8	1	6	—	35	6	67	7	—	—	1	1	170	24	230	32	—	—	3	3	9	6	53	14	—	—	3	1
Sections 315 and 317, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons ...	57	44	75	64	191	149	276	211	120	83	116	89	45	36	62	53	263	210	248	209	36	25	34	29	54	43	52	41	11	10	7	5
Sections 315 and 317, Combined with other offences	4	2	5	4	20	13	21	19	13	10	7	5	2	1	—	—	18	9	21	20	—	—	3	1	35	25	37	24	3	3	1	—
Section 316, Grievous hurt	14	11	15	13	44	37	46	36	26	17	40	28	16	14	19	15	43	36	31	26	6	4	3	3	11	8	12	11	1	1	2	1
Section 316, Combined with other offences ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Section 368, Theft of cattle or prædial products[c]	40	14	26	6	266	66	477	123	113	55	105	38	16	3	20	3	219	83	265	99	22	15	10	6	81	31	88	34	3	3	6	1
Section 368, Combined with other offences[c] ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	5	3	2	2	—	—	—	—
Sections 418 and 419, Arson	—	—	1	—	41	6	36	6	17	2	19	3	17	3	5	1	16	3	13	6	28	3	6	2	7	1	5	2	—	—	1	—
Sections 418 and 419, Combined with other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Section 144, Riot	—	—	1	1	3	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	6	6	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Section 144, Combined with other offences ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	5178	4616	7319	6714	629	381	662	415	2281	1797	2469	1958	398	189	681	375	1428	1024	1502	1033	308	238	224	165	189	73	179	81	64	43	77	40
Total ...	5471	4712	7559	6836	1610	730	2137	918	2712	2018	2916	2172	536	267	842	477	2437	1510	2558	1551	420	293	301	221	449	215	475	244	89	63	108	53
[c] Section 368, Theft of cattle ...	—	—	21	3	—	—	468	119	—	—	59	12	—	—	18	3	—	—	229	75	—	—	5	2	—	—	75	25	—	—	3	—
[c] Section 368, Theft of prædial produce ...	—	—	5	3	—	—	9	4	—	—	51	28	—	—	2	—	—	—	37	25	—	—	5	4	—	—	15	11	—	—	3	1

B.—Summary of True Cases showing Convictions and Commitments in 1900 compared with 1899.

Nature of Offence.	Province of Uva.				Province of Sabaragamuwa.				Grand Total.									
	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.					Convictions and Commitments.				
	1899	1899	1900	1900	1899	1899	1900	1900	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.
Sections 296 and 297, Murder and homicide ...	6	5	5	3	9	4	22	18	146	125	127	149	144	124	96	106	121	101
Section 364, Rape	1	1	1	1	3	2	4	3	32	39	38	43	75	24	21	22	17	26
Sections 380 to 385. Robbery ...	17	12	18	11	17	5	22	11	261	247	278	482	529	157	128	158	165	112
Sections 380 to 385, Combined with other offences	1	—	3	2	—	—		—	28	22	34	16	14	21	16	29	8	4
Sections 442 to 444, House-breaking at night ...	15	9	18	3	30	9	50	16	848	705	396	434	618	123	88	65	92	94
Sections 442 to 444, Combined with other offences	12	1	8	2	2	1	9	3	397	272	242	285	225	66	40	47	31	18
Sections 315 and 317, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons ...	25	20	17	16	60	38	62	54	949	862				771	658			
Sections 315 and 317, Combined with other offences	—	—	—	—	7	4	8	8	103	102	500†	657†	472†	81	67	431†	424†	265†
Section 316, Grievous hurt	1	1	3	2	11	8	28	25	199	173				160	137			
Section 316, Combined with other offences ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	10				4	9			
Section 368, Theft of cattle or prædial products°	8	2	49	17	53	19	60	26	1106	821	1017	1700	1586	353	291	452	697	490
Section 368, Combined with other offences° ...	51	18	5	2	1	1	—	—	13	61	59	14	21	7	25	48	5	12
Sections 418 and 419, Arson	10	1	9	1	9	—	3	3	98	145				21	19			
Sections 418 and 419, Combined with other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				—	—			
Section 144, Riot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	10	12621	17020	14387	3	9	9315	11463	8275
Section 144, Combined with other offences ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4				—	4			
Other offences	171	120	262	204	190	84	141	90	13516	10836				11075	8565			
Total ...	318	190	398	264	392	175	409	254	17703	14434	15312	20800	18071	12990	10173	10673	13023	9397
° Section 368, Theft of cattle ...	—	—	47	13	—	—	47	19	972	—	—	—	—	271	—	—	—	—
° Section 368, Theft of prædial produce ...	—	—	7	6	—	—	13	7	147	—	—	—	—	89	—	—	—	—

† These totals are exclusive of cases under section 315, "Hurt with Knife," which are included under "Other Offences."

C.—Table of Work performed in all the Identification Offices in the Island during 1900.

Prisoners brought for identification to the Office :—

Quarter.	Colombo.	Kandy.	Galle.	Jaffna.	Ratnapura.	Kurunegala (includes Chilaw).	Badulla.	Batticaloa.	Anuradhapura.	Total.
First	462	104	202	78	51	117	124	18	34	1,190
Second	439	130	230	89	38	106	90	8	18	1,148
Third	402	221	219	98	20	117	96	11	15	1,199
Fourth	444	209	249	82	29	115	73	8	16	1,225
Total	1,747	664	900	347	138	455	383	45	83	4,762

Identified as previously convicted :—

First	113	17	44	9	3	22	4	9	2	223
Second	111	17	60	22	7	8	8	6	—	239
Third	97	29	52	16	4	20	12	9	2	241
Fourth	114	21	51	10	7	9	10	13	—	235
Total	435	84	207	57	21	59	34	37	4	938

First Offenders who became Habituals under Ordinance No. 7 of 1899 :—

First	31	10	18	1	3	6	5	4	3	81
Second	41	10	9	7	1	5	7	2	—	82
Third	36	15	21	6	3	10	6	3	1	101
Fourth	56	9	34	4	1	10	3	2	1	120
Total	164	44	82	18	8	31	21	11	5	384

Habitual Criminals tried in the District Courts :—

First	12	1	3	3	—	1	1	—	1	22
Second	15	8	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	31
Third	17	5	9	2	3	2	—	—	—	38
Fourth	20	4	15	1	—	3	—	1	—	44
Total	64	18	31	9	4	6	1	1	1	135

Habitual Criminals tried in the Supreme Court :—

First	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	11
Second	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Third	5	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	7
Fourth	7	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	10
Total	23	—	6	—	—	3	—	—	—	32

Habitual Criminals under Police supervision by sentence of a Court :—

First	50	7	28	1	—	1	1	—	—	88
Second	52	12	28	1	—	—	1	—	1	95
Third	60	11	29	1	—	1	1	—	1	104
Fourth	58	10	33	1	—	1	1		1	105
Total	74	13	37	2	—	1	1	—	1	129

Habitual Criminals under Police supervision who failed to report themselves (arrested) :—

First	6	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Second	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Third	6	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Fourth	5	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Total	19	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	28

Habitual Criminals under Police supervision who failed to report themselves (not arrested) :—

First	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Second	8	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Third	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Fourth	8	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Total	9*	2†	2†	—	—	—	—	—	—	13

Habitual Criminals convicted of a Crime whilst under Police supervision :—

First	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
Second	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Third	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Fourth	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Total	17	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	26

* One has left for India, and another has been arrested since 1st January, 1901, and is awaiting trial.
† One arrested and dealt with since 1st January, 1901.

Criminals at large on License :—

Quarter.	Colombo.	Kandy.	Galle.	Jaffna.	Ratnapura.	Kurunegala (includes Chilaw).	Badulla.	Batticaloa.	Anuradhapura.	Total.
First	35	6	9	—	3	3	—	1	—	57
Second	30	8	10	—	2	5	—	1	—	56
Third	35	8	5	2	1	6	1	1	—	59
Fourth	26	5	9	2	1	2	1	1	—	47
Total	53	10	16	2	2	6	1	1	—	91

Criminals at large on License who failed to report themselves (arrested) :—

First	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Second	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Third	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Fourth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	9

Criminals at large on License who failed to report themselves (not arrested) :—

First	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Second	3	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Third	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Fourth	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Total	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6

Criminals convicted of a crime whilst at large on License :—

First	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Second	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Third	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Fourth	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total	6	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	8

D.—Servants' Registration, 1900.

Particulars.	Colombo.			Kandy.			Hatton.			Nuwara Eliya.	
	1899.	1900.	Total.	1899.	1900.	Total.	1899.	1900.	Total.	1900.	Total.
1. Number of pocket registers issued	1,084	1,406	2,490	610	197	807	128	82	210	90	90
2. Number of registrations of previous character	—	—	—	17	5	22	99	64	163	51	51
3. Number of new engagements	3,424	3,329	6,753	917	676	1,593	319	298	617	87	87
4. Number of duplicate pocket registers issued	82	144	226	26	23	49	18	15	33	—	—
5. Number of registrations confirmed	47	1	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Number of registrations refused	—	—	—	2	2	4	3	3	6	—	—
7. Number of discharges recorded	2,477	2,453	4,930	606	553	1,159	294	236	530	9	9
8. Number of unregistered servants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Number of persons prosecuted	19	18	37	1	—	1	5	1	6	—	—
10. Amount received from sale of stamps	Rs. c. 1,127 0	Rs. c. 1,210 25	Rs. c. 2,337 25	Rs. c. 236 0	Rs. c. 219 75	Rs. c. 455 75	Rs. c. 136 50	Rs. c. 111 0	Rs. c. 247 50	Rs. c. —	Rs. c. —
11. Amount received from duplicate pocket registers	82 0	144 0	226 0	26 0	23 0	49 0	18 0	15 0	33 0	—	—
12. Amount received from affidavits	—	—	—	10 0	5 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	29 0	—	—
13. Amount of fines inflicted	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 50	—	7 50	—	—
Total	1,209 0	1,354 25	2,563 25	272 0	247 75	519 75	177 0	140 0	317 0	—	—

E.—Statement showing the Nationalities of the Men employed in the Ceylon Police Force.

Nationality.	Inspector-General.	Superintendents.	Assistant Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sergeant-Majors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Clerks, &c.	Total, 1900.	Total, 1898.
British	1	3	5	1	—	13	8	—	31	42
Europeans other than British, including Burghers of pure European descent ...	—	—	1	12	1	6	7	1†	28	22
Burghers of mixed descent	—	—	—	7	1	24	39	5‡	77	63
Buddhists belonging to Ceylon ...	—	—	—	—	—	13	404	9	426	447
Buddhists belonging to India or elsewhere ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	19	—	21	3
Hindus belonging to Ceylon	—	—	—	—	3	6	120	6	135	135
Hindus belonging to India	—	—	—	—	—	8	96	—	104	151
Malays	—	—	—	—	3	80	373	5	461	463
Mohammedans, not Malays, belonging to Ceylon	—	—	—	—	—	9	85	1	95	103
Mohammedans belonging to India and elsewhere	—	—	—	—	—	6	52	—	58	52
Native Christians	—	1	—	3	—	25	154	13	195	193
Other than the above	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	6	9
Total Force ...	1	4	6	23	8	193	1,362*	40	1,637	1,683

* Included 60 Island Reserve. † One female clerk. ‡ One Registrar of Servants.

F.—Sanctioned Strength and Cost of the Ceylon Police.

Rank.	1899. Rates of Pay.	Yearly Pay. No.	Yearly Pay. Rs.
	Rs.		
Superintendents ...	5,000	1	5,000
Do. ...	4,750	1	4,750
Do. ...	4,500	2	9,000
Assistant Superintendents ...	3,500	2	7,000
Do. ...	3,000	4	12,000
Registrar of Servants ...	1,320	1	1,320
Do. ...	330	1	330
Chief Inspectors ...	2,200	1	2,200
Do. ...	1,800	1	1,800
First Class Inspectors ...	1,650	4	6,600
Do. ...	1,500	1	1,500
Second do. ...	1,320	8	10,560
Do. ...	1,200	1	1,200
Third do. ...	1,100	10	11,000
Do. ...	1,000	3	3,000
Sergeant-Majors ...	924	8	7,392
First Class European Sergeants	960	5	4,800
Second do. ...	900	6	5,400
European Constables ...	780	1	780
Do. ...	720	3	2,160
Do. ...	660	12	7,920
Drill Instructor ...	600	1	600
First Class Native Sergeants...	528	84	44,352
Second do. ...	352	119	41,888
First Class Native Constables	270	294	79,380
Second do. ...	210	554	116,340
Third do. ...	180	573	103,140
Chief Clerk ...	1,900	1	1,900
Clerk and Storekeeper ...	792	1	792
Clerk	1,000	1	1,000
Do.	900	1	900
Do.	800	4	3,200
Do.	700	1	700
Do.	660	3	1,980
Do.	550	2	1,100
Do.	528	2	1,056
Do.	500	2	1,000
Do.	450	1	450
Do.	440	6	2,640
Powder Magazine-keeper ...	396	1	396
Do.	240	1	240
Do.	150	1	150
Office Cooly ...	180	1	180
Station Cooly ...	120	2	240
Cooly for Hulftsdorp Lock-ups	120	1	120
European Sergeants (temporary) for Harbour ...	900	4	3,600
Third Class Native Constables (temporary) for Harbour ...	180	18	3,240
Rural Police ...	—	—	44,206
Total ...		1,755	560,502

Rank.	1900. Rates of Pay.	Yearly Pay. No.	Yearly Pay. Rs.
	Rs.		
Superintendents ...	5,000	1	5,000
Do. ...	2,000	1	2,000
Do. ...	4,500	2	9,000
Assistant Superintendents ...	3,500	2	7,000
Do. ...	3,000	4	12,000
Registrar of Servants ...	1,320	1	1,320
Do. ...	330	1	330
Chief Inspectors ...	2,200	1	2,200
Do. ...	1,800	1	1,800
First Class Inspectors ...	1,650	4	6,600
Do. ...	1,500	1	1,500
Second do. ...	1,320	8	10,560
Do. ...	1,200	1	1,200
Third do. ...	1,100	9	9,900
Do. ...	1,000	3	3,000
Sergeant-Majors ...	924	8	7,392
First Class European Sergeants	960	5	4,800
Second do. ...	900	6	5,400
European Constables ...	780	3	2,340
Do. ...	720	5	3,600
Do. ...	660	8	5,280
Drill Instructor ...	600	1	600
First Class Native Sergeants...	528	89	46,992
Second do. ...	352	121	42,592
First Class Native Constables	270	300	81,000
Second do. ...	210	568	119,280
Third do. ...	180	569	102,420
Chief Clerk ...	2,000	1	2,000
Clerk and Storekeeper ...	600	1	600
Clerk ...	1,100	1	1,100
Do. ...	1,000	1	1,000
Do. ...	900	4	3,600
Do. ...	800	2	1,600
Do. ...	660	2	1,320
Do. ...	550	4	2,200
Do. ...	500	1	500
Do. ...	528	2	1,056
Do. ...	450	1	450
Do. ...	440	6	2,640
Policemen Clerks ...	—	32	8,293
Powder Magazine-keeper ...	396	1	396
Do. ...	240	1	240
Do. ...	150	1	150
Office Cooly ...	180	1	180
Station Cooly ...	120	2	240
Cooly for Hulftsdorp Lock-ups	120	1	120
European Sergeants (temporary) for Harbour	900	4	3,600
Third Class Native Constables (temporary) for Harbour ...	180	23	4,140
Rural Police ...		...	36,341
Total ...		1,815	566,872

Allowances.	Rent, per Annum.	Allowance.	Forage, per Annum.	Mileage.	Subsistence Allowance when absent from Station, per Diem.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Inspector-General ...	1,200	—	840	0 75	10 0
Superintendent, Colombo	1,000	1,000	840	0 75	7 50
Do. Central Province	720	—	840	0 75	7 50
Do. Southern Province	500	—	840	0 75	7 50
Do. Depôt	1,000	—	420	0 75	7 50
Assistant Superintendent, Colombo	600	—	420	0 75	7 50
Do. Western Province	360	—	840	0 75	7 50
Do. Southern Province	600	—	420	0 75	7 50
Do. Northern Province	—	—	840	0 75	7 50
Do. Province of Uva	360	—	840	0 75	7 50
Do. Superintendent, Colombo	360	—	420	0 75	7 50
Chief Inspectors	—	—	840	0 50	4 0
Inspectors	—	—	420	0 50	4 0
Sergeants, European	—	—	—	—	From 0 75 to 1 0
Constables, do.					
Sergeants, Native	—	—	—	—	From 0 37½ to 0 50
Constables, do.					

At some distant and expensive stations, as Hambantota, Rakwana, Badulla, and a few others, all ranks receive batta.

The actual amount paid by Government on account of Police was as follows :—

		1899. Rs.		1900. Rs.
Personal Emoluments ...		553,249		547,764
Others Charges, including charges for clothing, for travelling, for transport, for food for prisoners, for removing sick and burying dead paupers ...		168,218		180,361
		721,467		728,125
	Rs.		Rs.	
Of which repaid by Municipalities ...	79,838		80,327	
Villages and towns ...	54,307		54,049	
Prisons and private individuals ...	1,108		306	
		135,253		134,682
Total Police Charges paid from Revenue ...		586,214		593,443

G.—Statement showing Number of Deaths and Pensions and Gratuities in the Force during 1898, 1899, and 1900.

Age.	Deaths. 1898.	1899.	1900.	Pensions and Gratuities. 1898.	1899.	1900.
Under 55 years of age	15	8	10	35	54	31
Over 55 years of age	2	—	—	8	10	11

H.—Recruiting in 1900.

DURING 1900 130 recruits were enlisted at Headquarters. Of these, 53 were Sinhalese, 30 Tamils, 31 Malays, 2 Moors, 4 Bengalese, 1 Kaffir, 2 Europeans, 6 Burghers, and 1 East Indian.

2. All those enlisted produced satisfactory proof of good character.

3. Sixty-seven per cent. were able to speak English in addition to the required knowledge of native languages, whilst 52 per cent. were able to read and write in addition to the required knowledge of native languages.

4. Of the number enlisted, 8 were specials over 25 years of age or under 19, 14 were specials under 5 feet 3 inches in height.

5. Of the 53 Sinhalese, 52 were of the Vellala caste and 1 Karawa. Of the 30 Tamils, 29 were of the Vellala caste and 1 Brahmin.

C. L. TRANCHELL,
Acting Superintendent of Police, Headquarters.

PRISONS.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS FOR 1900.

IN the past year I was on leave from 10th June to 10th October, during which time Major Firminger, the Superintendent of the Convict Establishment, performed the duties of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

It is satisfactory to be able again to report that the fall in the number of admissions of convicted prisoners to prison has continued, and that the total of the admissions for 1900 is lower than it has been for the last three years.

As 1900 is the last year of the old century, and consequently in some sense a point of departure for statistics, it may be interesting to give the figures for the last ten years of the century; and in the case of the prisons these figures become more interesting, as during these last ten years the prisons have been re-organized and improved in their system of administration and discipline.

Excluding defaulters under the Road Ordinance, who must be dealt with separately, the totals of admissions of convicted prisoners to the prisons for the last ten years have been—

1891	...	7,227	1896	...	5,288
1892	...	6,638	1897	...	7,001
1893	...	6,795	1898	...	7,051
1894	...	6,141	1899	...	6,158
1895	...	5,498	1900	...	6,000

the increase of population during the same period being by the Census of 1891 and that of 1901 577,899.

The admissions to prison of defaulters under the Road Ordinance, who complete the prison population of convicted prisoners, for the same periods have been—

1891	...	3,505	1896	...	648
1892	...	2,185	1897	...	500
1893	...	1,127	1898	...	379
1894	...	826	1899	...	329
1895	...	744	1900	...	260

This last table is a splendid record, and is a remarkable proof of the better working of the Road Ordinance. Very few men now evade the tax, and one of the greatest objections to the tax, namely, the number of men whom it caused to be imprisoned, has been removed.

Of the total admissions of convicted prisoners to prisons, the following figures give those from the Superior Courts for the same periods :—

1891	...	603	1896	...	854
1892	...	789	1897	...	1,155
1893	...	655	1898	...	1,138
1894	...	859	1899	...	731
1895	...	614	1900	...	939

There has therefore been an increase over last year of those convicted for serious offences of 208.

There is again no decrease in convictions for murder and manslaughter. The numbers for the last ten years are as follows :—

1891	...	61	1896	...	62
1892	...	58	1897	...	88
1893	...	50	1898	...	58
1894	...	82	1899	...	71
1895	...	75	1900	...	82

The number of men sentenced to death and of those whose capital sentences were carried out are as follows :—

		Sentenced to Death.		Hanged.			Sentenced to Death.		Hanged.
1891	...	27	...	17	1896	...	37	...	25
1892	...	26	...	16	1897	...	40	...	20
1893	...	23	...	12	1898	...	28	...	19
1894	...	43	...	23	1899	...	27	...	21
1895	...	26	...	22	1900	...	51	...	31

The number in the past year of those who have been convicted of the capital offence is somewhat startling. The increase in 1900 over the earlier years of the decade may be accounted for to a great extent by the improved arrangements for reporting and investigating crime which have been made during the past ten years, but this would not account for the great increase in 1900 over 1898 and 1899. I do not, however, think that any very grave deductions need be drawn from this increase. The figures are too small, and in dealing with small figures it must be remembered that a comparatively small number of cases makes a very great apparent increase.

Convictions for aggravated assaults, the kindred offence of murder and manslaughter, have not practically increased. The figures for the last ten years are as follows :—

1891	...	191	1896	...	264
1892	...	250	1897	...	303
1893	...	154	1898	...	350
1894	...	207	1899	...	191
1895	...	143	1900	...	205

The following tables for the last ten years recapitulate what I have given above :—

No. 1.—Total Number of Convicted Prisoners committed to Prison from all Courts, and their Daily Average.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Total of convicted persons committed to prison from all Courts	10,732	8,823	7,922	6,967	6,242	5,936	7,501	7,430	6,487	6,260
Deduct Road Ordinance defaulters ...	3,505	2,185	1,127	826	744	648	500	379	329	260
	7,227	6,638	6,795	6,141	5,498	5,288	7,001	7,051	6,158	6,000
Daily average in prison of convicted persons	3,353	2,684	2,495	2,381	2,192	1,996	2,204	2,324	2,360	2,231
Deduct women	33	26	29	30	27	21	30	32	30	32
Deduct Road Ordinance defaulters ...	260	148	76	57	45	38	26	18	17	12
Deduct sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	21	16	14	21	18	16	20	20	15	20
	3,039	2,494	2,376	2,273	2,102	1,921	2,128	2,454	2,298	2,167
Persons hanged	17	16	12	23	22	25	20	19	21	31

[*For Table No. 2 see next page.*]

No. 2.—Return showing the Total Number of Road Ordinance Defaulters admitted and discharged during 1899 and 1900.

JAILS.	Total Admissions.		Discharged before expiration of Sentence. On Payment of Fine.		Discharged before expiration of Sentence. Warrant of Commitment being informal.		Absolute Defaulters.		Discharged on Medical Certificate.		Discharged on Pardon.	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
Western Province.												
Welikada ...	31	27	21	11	—	—	10	16	—	—	—	2
Mutwal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Huiftsdorp ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negombo ...	6	7	5	4	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
Avisawella ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	37	34	26	15	—	—	11	19	—	—	—	2
Central Province.												
Kandy Old Jail ...	22	41	5	16	1	1	16	24	—	—	—	—
Bogambara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	3	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
	25	42	6	16	1	1	18	25	—	—	—	—
Northern Province.												
Jaffna ...	45	56	25	24	—	—	20	12	1	1	—	—
Southern Province.												
Galle ...	13	27	12	17	—	—	1	10	1	6	—	—
Matara ...	9	10	2	3	—	—	7	7	2	—	—	—
Tangalla ...	25	18	10	6	—	—	15	12	1	—	—	—
Hambantota ...	3	10	—	3	—	—	3	7	—	1	—	—
	50	65	24	29	—	—	26	36	4	7	—	—
Eastern Province.												
Batticaloa ...	38	5	6	—	—	—	32	5	—	1	—	—
Trincomalee ...	4	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
	42	5	7	—	—	—	35	5	—	1	—	—
North-Western Province.												
Kurunegala ...	26	2	7	1	—	—	19	1	3	—	—	—
Puttalam ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Chilaw ...	20	10	18	8	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
	46	13	25	9	—	—	21	4	3	—	—	—
North-Central Province.												
Anuradhapura ...	25	5	6	1	—	—	19	4	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva.												
Badulla ...	22	27	2	3	—	—	20	24	—	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa.												
Ratnapura ...	17	16	10	7	—	—	7	9	1	1	—	—
Kegalla ...	20	17	4	3	—	—	16	14	2	—	—	—
	37	33	14	10	—	—	23	23	3	1	—	—
Total of all Jails ...	329	260	135	107	1	1	193	152	11	10	—	2

In Table No. 2 it will be noticed that out of the 26) who were admitted to prison under the Road Ordinance, only 142 actually served their sentences, 107 having paid their fine, 1 having been discharged as his committal was informal, and 10 having been discharged on medical certificate.

Table No. 3 gives the number of escapes from the prisons and recaptures during the past ten years, and is as follows :—

Year.	Escapes.	Recaptures.	Year.	Escapes.	Recaptures.
1891 ...	27 ...	20	1896 ...	9 ...	8
1892 ...	31 ...	29	1897 ...	13 ...	12
1893 ...	18 ...	18	1898 ...	10 ...	10
1894 ...	5 ...	6	1899 ...	8 ...	8
1895 ...	11 ...	13	1900 ...	1 ...	1

Many of the prisons in the Island are still very unsafe places of confinement, but efforts have been made of recent years to make them safer, and the result shows that these efforts have been attended with some success.

The one escape from a prison which took place during the year was on the 27th December from Hambantota prison, perhaps the worst constructed and most unsafe prison in the Island. Owing, however, to the nature of the country surrounding it, recapture is almost a certainty.

Table No. 4 gives the number of convicted prisoners in all prisons in Ceylon on the last day of the year. This is slightly higher than in 1899, the increase being in men with short sentences, there being a decrease in those with long sentences.

No. 4.—Return showing the Number of Convicted Prisoners on the last day of December, 1900, in the Jails of Ceylon.

JAILS.	Two Weeks and under.	Not over a Month, or under Two Weeks.	Not over Three Months, or under a Month.	Not over Six Months, or under Three Months.	Not over One Year, or under Six Months.	Not over Five Years, or under One Year.	Over Five Years.	For Life.	To be Hanged.	Total.	Deduct Road Ordinance Defaulters.	Balance.
Western Province.												
Welikada ...	4	23	71	134	67	160	166	—	—	625	1	624
Mutwal ...	—	—	—	53	65	214	135	—	—	467	—	467
Mahara ...	—	—	—	6	32	206	127	—	—	371	—	371
Hulftsdorp ...	—	2	—	2	7	4	4	—	—	19	—	19
Negombo ...	—	—	—	8	7	47	22	—	—	84	—	84
Avisawella ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
	5	25	71	204	178	631	454	—	—	1,568	1	1,567
Central Province.												
Kandy Old Jail ...	1	4	1	—	—	2	3	—	—	11	—	11
Bogambara ...	4	33	90	91	27	114	46	—	1	406	—	406
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	—	3	—	—	29	2	—	—	34	—	34
	5	37	94	91	27	145	51	—	1	451	—	451
Northern Province.												
Jaffna ...	—	4	4	16	22	31	5	—	—	82	1	81
Southern Province.												
Galle ...	2	15	—	2	3	29	17	—	—	68	—	68
Matara ...	—	3	—	2	—	1	2	—	3	11	—	11
Tangalla ...	2	4	7	—	—	3	—	—	—	16	—	16
Hambantota ...	—	—	2	1	—	13	12	—	—	28	—	28
	4	22	9	5	3	46	31	—	3	123	—	123
Eastern Province.												
Batticaloa ...	—	7	—	2	—	3	1	—	—	13	1	12
Trincomalee ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	—	8	—	2	—	3	1	—	—	14	1	13
North-Western Province.												
Kurunegala ..	3	3	2	4	—	3	3	—	1	19	—	19
Puttalam ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilaw ..	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	5	—	5
	5	3	2	4	—	6	3	—	1	24	—	24
North-Central Province.												
Anuradhapura ...	1	3	2	1	2	2	1	—	—	12	—	12
Province of Uva.												
Badulla ...	1	7	8	2	—	3	1	—	—	22	—	22
Province of Sabaragamuwa.												
Ratnapura ...	5	3	1	2	—	6	2	—	—	19	—	19
Kegalla ...	2	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	8	2	6
	7	6	1	2	—	9	2	—	—	27	2	25
Total of all Jails ...	28	115	191	327	232	876	549	—	5	2,323	5	2,318
Do. 1899	27	126	169	337	204	785	586	—	4	2,238	7	2,231
Do. 1898	65	117	214	314	321	865	614	—	—	2,510	18	2,492
Do. 1897	53	175	236	399	271	797	604	—	1	2,536	11	2,525

Table No. 5 shows the number of committals received from the Supreme and District Courts during the past ten years. There is a considerable increase in 1900 over 1899, but the number is still considerably lower than in 1897 and 1898. The increase is nearly equally divided in offences against the person and those against property :—

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Offences against the person ...	323	417	360	455	325	468	614	581	381	485
Offences against property :—										
(a) With violence	166	163	160	187	56	61	116	158	95	87
(b) Without violence { Cattle stealing...	6	6	1	9	7	3	17	14	8	8
(b) Without violence { Others ...	71	115	82	160	184	87	249	146	91	147
(c) Convicted under the Habitual Criminals' Ordinance, No. 17 of 1894 ...	—	—	—	—	—	156	73	157	124	167
Malicious injury to property ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forgery, perjury, and offences against the currency	27	32	26	44	35	55	71	74	30	42
Offences not included in the foregoing, including breaches of local Ordinances ...	10	56	26	4	7	24	15	8	2	3
Total ...	603	789	655	859	614	854	1,155	1,138	731	939

Table No. 6 gives the expenditure of the Prisons for the past Ten Years :—

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	168,008	159,452	157,878	168,398	165,223	152,923	150,896	153,048	151,950	153,079
Dieting	217,064	192,828	195,937	192,331	166,768	154,771	182,580	216,676	191,411	196,435
Hospital Charges ...	6,338	6,351	9,348	21,947	26,397	27,866	29,610	26,494	16,451	16,866
Clothing and Bedding ...	30,415	19,483	16,773	15,903	12,457	12,709	14,838	18,587	21,658	23,725
Lighting	6,280	5,780	5,736	6,270	5,199	5,918	6,581	5,925	5,845	5,991
Materials for manufacture ...	44,965	22,489	15,400	12,863	8,444	5,575	3,419	4,571	4,075	4,782
Other expenditure ...	65,415	76,202	63,581	55,348	57,122	66,790	75,503	80,855	83,474	76,527
Total ...	538,485	482,585	464,653	473,060	441,610	426,552	463,427	506,156	474,864	477,405

The increase of expenditure is chiefly owing to the increased rates of the contracts, due partly to the rise in the price of rice and partly to want of competition in the tenders. This is shown by Table No. 7, from which it appears that the cost of "dieting" is higher than it has been in any previous year :—

No. 7.—Statement showing the Cost of Prisoners per Head during the last Ten Years.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	46½	53½	57½	63¼	67	67	64	53½	58½	61
Dieting	60	64¾	70¾	72½	68	68	72	76	74	78
Hospital Charges	1¾	2	3½	8¼	10¾	12	12	9	6	6¾
Clothing and Bedding	8½	6½	6	6	5	5½	5½	6½	8½	9½
Lighting	1¾	2	2	2¼	2	2½	3	2	2	2¼
Other expenditure	18	25¼	23¼	26	26¾	32	26	30	34	32
Total ...	136½	154	162¾	178¼	179½	187	182½	177	183	189½

Table A in Appendix IV. shows the daily average of all convicted prisoners in 1900. This fell from 2,360·44 in 1899 to 2,231·39 in 1900, there having been 2,238 in prison on the first day and 2,323 on the last day of the year. The average of those on light labour has decreased, and of those in hospital increased over 1899, though it is still less than in 1897 and 1898.

Table B.—There were in prison on the 1st January, 1900, 2,238 convicted prisoners; on the 31st December there were 2,323. During the year 80 were discharged on pardon, 101 were so discharged in 1899. 109 prisoners died in hospital, compared with 94 in 1899, and 104 in 1898. 31 were hanged in 1900, compared with 21 in 1899 and 19 in 1898. One escaped from the escort between Anuradhapura and Matale. The remainder were discharged on completion of their sentences or remained in prison at the end of the year.

Table C gives the various sentences under which prisoners were admitted during 1900. There has been an increase in the number of sentences for over one year, the number in 1900 being 520 and 403 in 1899. This increase is chiefly in sentences not exceeding two years. 51 prisoners were sentenced to be hanged, as compared with 27 in 1899.

By a comparison of Table C in 1900 with the same table for 1899 we find that the Western Province (including Colombo), which showed a marked decrease in admissions to prison both for minor offences and serious crime in 1899, for 1900 shows a considerable increase. The total admissions have been (excluding defaulters under the Road Ordinance) 2,194, as compared with 1,945 in 1899. Of these, 1,928 in 1900, compared with 1,786 in 1899, were for minor offences, and 266 in 1900, compared with 159 in 1899 for more serious offences. 20 were sentenced to be hanged in 1900 (one of whom was a man from Ratnapura District tried in Colombo, but executed in Ratnapura), only 7 in 1899. In connection with this it must be remembered that cases are often brought from other provinces for trial in the Supreme Court in Colombo.

In the Central Province there has been a great decrease of admissions to prison, 928 having been admitted in 1900 and 1,148 in 1899. The decrease is almost entirely in admissions for minor offences, the admissions for more serious crime being practically the same.

In the Northern Province there is a slight increase in admissions, both for minor and serious offences, over 1899.

In the Southern Province there is a satisfactory decrease, the number of admissions in 1900 being 1,417, as compared with 1,619 in 1899. The admissions for minor offences was 1,294 in 1900 and 1,417 in 1899, and those for more serious offences 123 in 1900 and 142 in 1899. This is, as I have said, satisfactory, but the Southern Province still contributes to the prison population of the Island in a greater proportion as compared with other Provinces than is justified by the number of its inhabitants. The population of the Western Province is, by the 1901 Census, 924,348, and it sent to prison in 1900 2,194; the Central Province, with its population of 615,892, sent 928; while the Southern Province, with only 567,961, sent 1,417.

The Eastern Province has a satisfactory decrease, and has again had no offence resulting in a sentence of death.

The North-Western Province shows an increase, but not a large one, in admissions for both minor and serious offences.

The North-Central Province shows a decrease, but the numbers are so small that little can be deduced from them except that the population of the Province is not a criminal one. There was no conviction resulting in a punishment of over one year's imprisonment. Such crime as there is in the Province is usually the act of strangers.

Uva shows practically no change.

Province of Sabaragamuwa has an increase, the total admissions in 1900 having been 369 and in 1899 313, the increase has occurred in Kegalla, there being a decrease in the Ratnapura District. The increase is most marked in serious crime, there having been 43 convictions for serious crime in 1900 against 18 in 1899.

Table D, which shows the return of those previously convicted, and consequently indicates the result of the Habitual Criminals' Ordinance, is in some ways a disappointing one. As I said in my last year's report, I do not anticipate that this Ordinance will have much effect on the hardened criminal who has always lived a life of crime. Nothing will affect him because he has lost all dread of prison, and fears nothing except corporal and capital punishments. Sentences involving police supervision are some check because they increase the probability of detection, and his aim is not to avoid crime, but its punishment. Nothing can be useful with this class but a long sentence, which at least protects the public from him.

Of those who have not become so hardened we may have hope, and though the number of those with one to three previous convictions has increased this year over last year, I think the general results show that the operation of the law has not been wholly without results.

The Habitual Criminals' Ordinance was first enacted in 1894, and it was re-enacted in an improved form in 1899. After its enactment some little time was necessary to make arrangements for its efficient working, and I give below the general results from the beginning of 1896 to the end of 1900, during which period, judging by the Census recently taken, the population may be considered to have increased by over half a million.

Those with one and not more than three convictions who returned to prison were in—

1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
938	1,037	941	840	922

so that, if there has not been a large decrease, at least there has been, in this class, no increase with increase of population. But still I confess that I am disappointed. Of those with more than three convictions, the hardened criminals, there has been some increase.

In Table E, showing the daily average of unconvicted prisoners, there is an increase shown over the average of last year, but a decrease on the two previous years. As the total number of convicted prisoners was less in 1900 than in 1899, this might not be expected, but the greater number of committals to higher courts accounts for this increase. The matter is one over which a careful watch is kept, a monthly return being sent to Government of all unconvicted prisoners not committed for trial, who have been on remand for over a month.

It is satisfactory to note the very marked decrease in the number of debtors.

Table F is not satisfactory. The deaths in all prisons in Ceylon for the past five years have been—

1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
88	89	111	101	111

While the daily average of prisoners has been less in 1900 than in previous years, the deaths have not decreased. Of the total deaths, 65 occurred in the Convict Establishment, with a daily average of 1,388·49; 11 at Negombo (the convalescent prison); 27 at Bogambra, with a daily average of 416·97; 3 at Badulla (from cholera); 2 at Hambantota (also used to some extent as a convalescent prison for prisoners affected with diseases of the lungs); 1 at Galle; 1 at Ratnapura; and 1 at Hulftsdorp.

Table G shows escapes from prison and recaptures. I have above dealt with this matter. I may add that another prisoner, also mentioned above, escaped from the escort on the Anuradhapura-Matale road.

Punishments for prison offences (Table H) show an increase. This increase may be partly caused by the decrease in corporal punishments. While it is necessary that such punishments should be used in dealing with cases of determined or gross insubordination or persistent refusal to work, attacks on officers, brutal or immoral assaults on other prisoners, or other gross offences, every effort has been made to reduce corporal punishment as much as possible, and these punishments have decreased from 677 (16 flogging and 661 caning) in 1898 and 259 (14 flogging and 245 caning) in 1899 to 193 (13 flogging and 180 caning) in 1900. This, I say, may have tended somewhat to increase other punishments, but I am sure that if we could secure a higher class of under-officers, there would be a very great decrease. With the subject of the officers I will deal later, but as it affects the discipline I may say here that want of experience, want of judgment, and want of high tone and principle among the junior officers causes many offences, which must be visited on the prisoners. The principal increase has been in the prisons of the Convict Establishment, especially in Mahara prison; these are the most difficult prisons to get good officers for, and where discipline is most strict. There has been a decrease in Bogambra. It is worthy of notice that punishments in Jaffna prison have decreased from 285 to 128. To this prison the worst characters are sent, the discipline is very strict, and the decrease shows good management.

Table I, punishment of officers, is most unsatisfactory. If 1,106 punishments have to be inflicted on the officers, it is not surprising that the prisoners should incur 3,706 punishments. It is difficult to know how to improve matters in this respect. The prison service in its lower ranks, instead of being considered a desirable and honourable occupation for a good class of men, as it is in England, is regarded by most of those who enter it more as a stop-gap than anything else. They take it for want of other occupation, some few of the more intelligent get promotion and remain in it, the others leave as soon as they can find other employment, while many have to be dismissed for dishonest dealing with prisoners and other misconduct. It is not easy to find a remedy. Increased pay would do something, but not very much. The work is distasteful and irksome to the ordinary native, who dislikes restraint, and especially dislikes to be kept on his legs all day. The question is one of the greatest importance, because, with inferior officers, while prison may be made a place of punishment, it cannot be made a place of reformation.

I am inclined to think that an increase of pay, and a pension, under the ordinary pension rules, for those who engage for a period of five years, to be extended by further periods of five years until pensionable age, or retirement from infirmity, is reached, would secure at least a certain proportion of men who could receive sufficient training and gain some experience.

Table K gives the number of sick treated in the hospitals of the prisons. The average is higher than in 1899, but lower than in the two previous years. I have already dealt with the subject of the health of the prisoners.

Tables L and M need little comment. It is, however, noticeable that the decrease in the number of convicted prisoners over thatof 1899 occurs more largely in the Sinhalese population.

Table N gives the ages of prisoners. It is satisfactory to note the great decrease in juvenile prisoners. This is due to a greater use by the courts of the excellent reformatory at Maggona, but it is also satisfactory to see the decrease in convictions of those between 16 and 20, who cannot be sent to the reformatory.

It is to be regretted that though only 38 juveniles were convicted and sent to prison, and the convictions of those between 16 and 20 shows a decrease, yet there is a marked increase over last year of unconvicted juveniles and youths in prison on remand. It would be well if Police Magistrates would consider, before sending an unconvicted boy or youth to prison, whether there is not any other possible way of securing their further attendance at court when required. I have no hesitation in saying that the sending of a boy to prison, even unconvicted and on remand, is often the cause of his future criminal career.

Tables O and P, convictions in the higher courts, show an increase over 1899, though still a decrease from the two preceding years. I have drawn attention to these facts in the earlier part of my report and shown that the increase is 208. For a considerable proportion of this increase the increased number of convictions of habitual criminals will account. This is especially the case with regard to convictions in the District Court, when in many cases the offence could have been dealt with in the Police Court if the offender had not had previous convictions for crimes as defined by Ordinance No. 7 of 1899. This, however, only accounts for part of the increase, to which I will refer in my Police report.

With Table R, the expenditure in the prisons, I have already dealt.

Table S shows the work on which the prisoners were employed. The Harbour Extension Works still provide good and useful labour for the majority of the prisoners in the Convict Establishment who have passed through the penal stage. In this work an increased number of prisoners are employed on dressing and cutting stone, for which many of the prisoners show great aptitude. In addition to the saving to Government by the stones being shaped and dressed in Ceylon, instead of having to be brought prepared from England, the skill attained is useful, and secures to the prisoner on discharge a ready means of subsistence, if he chooses to adopt it.

It is intended this year to enlarge Mahara prison to accommodate 200 more prisoners to increase the output of stone from the quarry at that place.

During the past year a new range of forty cells has been built in Galle prison. These cells are nearly ready for occupation, and will greatly increase the accommodation, security, and means of separation in this prison, and make a good prison, where one was required. The work has been done by prison labour, supervised by the officers of the Public Works Department.

In Matara prison sixteen new cells have been made, some of the old wards being adapted for the purpose. These cells were very necessary and will greatly improve the prison.

Arrangements have been made for improving and strengthening twenty-four of the cells in Anuradhapura prison and for improving it in other respects. This prison should then be fit to fulfil the requirements of the North-Central Province in the future for many years.

The small prison at Trincomalee will also be practically rebuilt during 1901. The number of prisoners sent to this prison is very small, at times it is empty, but the distance of Trincomalee from other stations makes it necessary that there should be a prison, and the attempt to do without one, made some years ago, was not successful. The prison is now very badly constructed, and its rebuilding can be done at a not very heavy cost.

In November cholera broke out in the Badulla prison. Six prisoners were attacked, of whom three died. Prompt measures were taken, the sick prisoners were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, and two houses in the neighbourhood of the town were rented and the healthy prisoners removed to them. The prison being thus emptied was thoroughly disinfected, and there has been no recurrence of the disease.

I attach the reports of the Superintendent and of the Medical Officer of the Convict Establishment. I also attach the report of the Medical Officer of the Kandy prison.

I had hoped that during 1900 some arrangements might have been possible for the better separation of previously convicted prisoners, prisoners under sentence of first convictions, prisoners under sentence in default of payment of fine, and prisoners specially selected according to the circumstances of their offences and previous lives. Unfortunately the Convict Establishment had great difficulty in keeping up its strength of officers, and it was not possible to make any improvement in this respect when the prisons were short of officers. It is an improvement which must be kept in mind, and is in accordance with the more civilized manner in which sentences of imprisonment are generally carried out now.

The manner in which juvenile offenders are now dealt with in the courts shows great improvement, as is evident from the figures in Table N, which indicate that the number of juvenile prisoners was reduced by nearly one-half from what it had been in the previous year. The principal defect in the system at present is in computing the age of a prisoner when before the Police Magistrate. To this I have already called the attention of Government.

Prisons Office,
Colombo, June 3, 1901.

L. F. KNOLLYS,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

APPENDIX I.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT FOR 1900.

THE daily average of prisoners in the jails of the Convict Establishment was 1,353 in 1900 and 1,431 in 1899, or a decrease of 78.

The expenditure in 1900 was Rs. 256,208 and in 1899 Rs. 259,952, or a decrease of Rs. 3,744.

The value of prisoners' labour was Rs. 131,790 in 1900 and Rs. 129,544 in 1899, or an increase of Rs. 2,246, due to a large number having been employed on the Harbour Works.

Welikada.

The comprehensive system of drainage planned by the Public Works Department was commenced in September, but unfortunately had to be stopped owing to the non-delivery of bricks. The work remains at a standstill from the same cause.

Since September a large portion of one of the wards has been set apart for the confinement of Boer prisoners, who had attempted to escape or effected their escape from the camp at Diyatalawa.

Mahara.

In October the Government approved of an addition to the accommodation of this jail for 200 more prisoners, and an estimate was framed accordingly, but up to the present time nothing has been done, and the jail remains in its original condition.

Escapes.

There were no escapes in the Convict Establishment during the year under review.

Health.

I regret that the health of the Convict Establishment jails, judging by the death-rate, has still further deteriorated, the deaths in 1899 being 3·98 per cent. of the daily average, while in 1900 it has been 4·95, or an increase of nearly one per cent. The admissions into hospital show an infinitesimal diminution, being in 1899 3,115, with a daily average of 1,455, against 3,018, with an average of 1,355, or a total diminution of ·07 per cent.

I have before urged upon the Government that the only statistics of any value in judging the health of the prisoners is the death-rate.

Discipline.

The discipline of the jails was about the average. The behaviour of the prisoners as shown by the punishment return was not so good as in 1899. The number of corporal punishments however fell from 155 to 142; against this the daily average of prisoners fell from 1,455 in 1899 to 1,353 in 1900.

General.

In May the Inspector-General of Prisons left on four months' leave of absence, and I was appointed to act for him, in addition to my own duties.

In my report of last year I placed before the Government as strongly as I was able the position of the Convict Establishment with regard to the class of officers then presenting themselves for employment, and pointed out that in many cases it was impossible to obtain officers at all. I regret, however, that no action of any kind was taken upon my report. During the year 1900 I was obliged to still further reduce my standard to obtain any recruits at all, and, although I have accepted men of inferior physique, intelligence, and character, I was unable to keep the jails of the Convict Establishment fully officered. In Welikada alone I was from 15 to 20 officers short during the year. 151 new officers were appointed, of these 51 went into hospital once, 24 twice and three times, 23 resigned owing to hard work, 15 were dismissed for incompetency and bad conduct, and 24 struck off on account of ill-health.

For the administration, discharge, and registration of all prisoners, for the keeping of 150 books, for the checking and making of all returns, and for the whole important clerical work of the Convict Establishment, I am allowed only two clerks, the rest of the clerical staff being recruited from partly educated overseers, sub-overseers, and guards.

In 1898 I submitted a scheme for the formation of a prison clerical service at an additional expense of Rs. 2,000 per annum. This scheme, I was informed, had been approved by Government, but up to date nothing more has been heard of it. I would once more urge the necessity for the appointment of a clerical staff, and of better terms being offered to candidates for overseer and guardships, which would induce a better class to apply.

I forward the report of the Medical Officer, and beg to point out that he is in error in saying that the prisoners at Mahara "bathe in a shallow stream, which even at its best does not contain sufficient water, and when stirred becomes muddy." The present bathing-place was specially constructed by me in 1896. It is 95 feet long, 7 feet wide, and 4 feet deep, holding at least 40,000 gallons. It has two sluices, and is filled each day by a clear stream and emptied after the prisoners have bathed. The bottom consists partly of granite stones and the remainder shingle and sand. There is no mud. This bath has met with the approval of the Principal Civil Medical Officer, the Colonial Surgeon, and Dr. Ebell, the late Medical Officer of the Convict Establishment.

R. E. FIRMINGER,
Superintendent.

Colombo, April 2, 1901.

APPENDIX II.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT FOR 1900.

I ASSUMED medical charge of the Convict Establishment, having relieved Dr. Ebell, only on the 21st August, so that beyond the conclusions to be drawn from the periodical returns and statements which I append I could add but little from personal knowledge, extending as it does over the short period of four months. I have, however, remained long enough to be able to appreciate the importance of my duties and responsibilities as the officer chiefly concerned in the preservation of the health of the large number of prisoners, male and female, in the jails at Welikada, Mutwal, Hulftsdorp, and Mahara, as well as in the Borella Convict and Infectious Diseases Hospitals. The general health of the prisoners in the various jails was satisfactory, the number of cases admitted into the hospitals for treatment and the rate of mortality comparing favourably with those of the previous two years.

The diseases most prevalent in the prisons and which contributed the largest number of admissions into the hospitals were diarrhœa, dysentery, malarial and other fevers, diseases of the eye, and pneumonia. The first two diseases claimed over half the number of deaths, while fever and pneumonia accounted for the rest. In the Infectious Diseases Hospital the number of cases treated, consisting of those of mumps, chickenpox, and measles, was 134, which, though larger than that treated in 1899 by 104, was less than the number for 1898 by 316. Of these cases, 82 were admitted from Mutwal, 26 from Welikada, 25 from Mahara, and 1 from Hulftsdorp.

I have to remark that in the number of cases of eye diseases, chiefly conjunctivitis, admitted for treatment, there has been a steady reduction from 966 in 1898 to 257 in 1899 and to 116 in 1900.

Accommodation.—There was overcrowding in all the jails extending for short periods, never exceeding ten days in any, and the highest number found in excess of the accommodation at any one time was only seven, and this but once at Mutwal.

The average daily strength of the prisoners during the year under review at Welikada was 563·24, at Mutwal 428·99, and at Mahara 360·82, while there was accommodation available at the jails for 599, 456, and 370, respectively.

Labour.—The prisoners confined in the Welikada jail were employed during the penal stage (the first ninety days) in carrying pingo and on the treadmill, while those found unfit for this kind of labour and those who had passed the penal stage were put to husk-beating, carpentry, blacksmiths' work, and to various other services of the jail.

Those prisoners under sixteen years of age, classed as juveniles, were kept apart from the other prisoners, and were employed at husk-beating, the task required of them being five-sevenths of an adult's labour, and the food given them being three-fourths of an adult's ordinary diet. They are never subjected to penal diet, however short their sentences may be. Only class prisoners or those who had passed their penal stage were employed at Mutwal and Mahara in quarrying, stone-cutting, masonry work, &c. As punishment for prison offences, or by reason of the necessity arising on medical grounds for providing work in the shade, some prisoners were employed at pingo-carrying or husk-beating in those two jails. In this connection I note with satisfaction the building of additional sheds at the quarry at Mahara for the protection of the prisoners against sun and rain.

Drainage.—At Welikada the drainage has been improved by the building of three or four new drains during the year, but a larger scheme will have to be adopted and carried out before the drainage system at this jail can be considered satisfactory.

At Mutwal there is little to be desired as regards drainage, the prison being naturally well drained owing to its situation on an elevated strip of land by the seaside.

At Mahara the surface drains within the jail have all been cemented during the year. Drains have also been opened in the grounds near the quarry to carry away the water which usually accumulated there during heavy rains.

Water Supply.—All the prisons in Colombo as well as the Borella Convict Hospital are supplied with water from Labugama, there being several distribution pipes within the walls of the jails, chiefly near the kitchens and over cemented tanks provided for bathing purposes. The water used for drinking and cooking at Mahara is obtained from a well, but the prisoners bathe in a shallow stream, which even at its best does not contain sufficient water for the purpose, and when stirred soon becomes muddy. I am not in a position at present to suggest any practicable scheme for improving the arrangement for bathing, but as a temporary measure I would ask that the mud at the bottom of the stream be removed at short intervals, or, better still, that the bed and banks be paved for an area sufficient to allow of free movement to, say, twenty prisoners without disturbing the mud.

Diets.—The scale of diets appears to me to have been arranged with care, and stands in need of very little improvement, except with regard to the light labour diet, which, being intended for individuals in feeble and weak condition, might well be augmented, especially as regards the evening meal, which consists at present of only eight ounces of bread, a quantity which, in the cases of many prisoners, is neither satisfying nor sufficient.

The Hospitals.—The total number of patients treated during the year in the hospitals of the Convict Establishment, including the Infectious Diseases Hospital, was 3,018, while the number treated in 1899 was 3,115, and in 1898 4,514, affording evidence of a gradual improvement in the health of the prisoners. Of the total for the year, 2,166 were treated at the Borella Convict Hospital, 97 at the female hospital at Welikada, and 755 at Mahara. Of those admitted into Borella Convict Hospital, 1,194 were from Welikada, 815 from Mutwal, 59 from Mahara, and 39 from Hulftsdorp. Fifty-three deaths occurred in the Borella Convict Hospital, against 54 in 1899 and 64 in 1898. There were seven deaths at Mahara, one in the Welikada female hospital, and one in the prison at Welikada. The last death, referred to above, was that of a prisoner who had been sentenced to death, but who died from an acute attack of dysentery some days before the execution of his sentence.

I have also to state that four deaths have been reported to me as having occurred in the General Hospital, Colombo, among prisoners sent there for treatment, but that I have not included them in my returns as they did not occur in the hospitals or jails of the Convict Establishment, and as they should rightly be accounted for in the returns of the General Hospital.

A.—Table showing the Strength, Rate of Sickness, and Mortality for the Years 1898, 1899, and 1900.

	1898.	1899.	1900.
Average daily strength	1,665·54	1,476·97	1,388·49
Average daily sick	134·05	90·32	102·39
Percentage of sick to strength	8·04	6·11	7·37
Percentage of deaths to strength	3·84	4·06	4·39
Percentage of deaths to total treated	1·36	1·90	2·02

B.—Table showing the Average Number of Days the Patients stayed in the different Hospitals of the Convict Establishment and the Average Daily Sick.

Hospital.	Average Number of Days.			Average Daily Sick.		
	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Borella Convict	11·13	11·53	14·81	95·01	70·15	79·29
Infectious Diseases	13·87		12·36	15·80		4·84
Mahara	8·01	6·62	4·00	21·38	17·41	15·82
Female, Welikada	11·50	12·46	9·61	1·86	2·76	2·44

C.—Table showing Chief Diseases with Mortality.

Diseases.	Admissions.			Deaths.		
	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Fevers	1,292	752	736	22	9	14
Diarrhœa	867	721	852	6	6	16
Dysentery	523	581	557	18	17	18
Diseases of the Eye	818	257	116	—	—	—
Pneumonia	52	57	49	7	16	10
Injuries	370	249	150	—	—	1
Other Diseases	592	498	558	11	12	3
Total	4,514	3,115	3,018	64	50	62

D.—Table showing the Admissions for Dysentery and Diarrhœa from the different Jails.

Diseases.	Welikada.			Mutwal.			Mahara.		
	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Dysentery	367	348	318	150	110	125	22	37	35
Diarrhœa	369	394	488	220	198	248	143	38	67
Total	736	742	806	370	308	373	165	75	102

ALFRED B. SANTIAGO, F.R.C.S.,
Assistant Colonial Surgeon.

APPENDIX III.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE KANDY JAILS FOR 1900.

I HAD charge of the jails and jail hospital only since the 26th October of the past year.

The number of prisoners admitted into the Bogambra prison in 1900 was 2,485, and into the Old Jail 1,698, making a total of 4,183, with an average daily strength in the Bogambra jail of 416·97 and in the Old Jail of 54·15. The jails have accommodation for 632 prisoners, at Bogambra 469 and in the Old Jail 163, so that there was no overcrowding at any time of the year. The accommodation is as follows:—In the Bogambra jail 324 cells and two association wards for 125 prisoners, and in the Old Jail 43 cells and eight wards capable of holding 120.

The Bogambra jail is a penal jail, and convicts from various parts of the Island are sent here, viz., the Western, parts of the North-Western and Southern Provinces, and the whole of the Central and Uva Provinces, so that the majority of the prisoners in this jail are those undergoing the penal stage of their imprisonment, which consists of pingo drill, with stone-breaking or husk-beating as an alternative, when for various reasons, chiefly medical, they are incapacitated from performing the former. Of class prisoners, there are a daily average of 104·62, who are engaged in prison service, such as cooks, garden and latrine coolies, &c., prison constables, hospital attendants, or in skilled work as masons or carpenters. This number also includes those prisoners who have just completed their penal stage and are awaiting transfer to other jails.

I have not had much opportunity for observation as to how these different duties affect a man's health and constitution, but it seems to me that prisoners who have been some time in jail are in an excellent state of health, no doubt the regular routine of work, careful dieting, &c., are in a measure answerable for this. The penal stage is a sore trial on a man's constitution, but with comparatively few exceptions they go through it satisfactorily, these exceptions being those weak, emaciated, and cachectic subjects coming from the malarial districts, and men advanced in years.

The Old Jail is where remanded prisoners, road tax defaulters, civil debtors, and simple imprisonment cases, and females of short sentence, *i.e.*, less than a month, are confined. The road defaulters and females are put to husk-beating, but the others do absolutely nothing.

The site and surroundings of the jails have been discussed in previous years, so that I need only draw attention to what has been said in former reports. The sanitary arrangements are most satisfactory in the Bogambra jail, the premises are in excellent order, and the place is well drained by surface as well as underground drains. The latrines are on the dry-earth system, and the buckets are removed twice daily and their contents carried away by the Municipal carts. The water for cooking and drinking is the same as that of the town, the source being the Kandy reservoir, and this is evidently pure and wholesome, the water, however, is always boiled before use; for bathing purposes there are two large tanks in the Bogambra jail filled daily, one with water from Kandy lake, in the Old Jail all the water is drawn from the town supply.

Food and Dieting.—The necessary articles are supplied by a contractor in the raw state and the food cooked within the premises; whatever is required is examined by the Medical Officer, and when bad or of inferior quality rejected; it is very seldom that this has to be done. The diet is certainly superior to what the usual class of prisoner has in his own house, and in no way likely to be harmful. While on the subject of diets, I have to draw attention to the light labour diet. This is not of the quality suited for an individual who has to be put on light labour, he is either a man discharged from hospital after a long illness, or a weak and debilitated subject, who cannot do pingo-carrying, and hence requires a liberal diet to restore him to his wonted vigour, instead of which it further weakens him or brings on a diarrhœa necessitating re-admission to hospital.

The general condition of the prisoners admitted into jail is in a certain proportion of cases unsatisfactory. They are weak and emaciated and have been victims to malarial fever for years, so that within a short time after the hard strain of penal labour a man shows signs of breakdown, being specially liable to chills after the fatigue of the day, and has to be admitted into hospital or put on light labour. It is from the penal class that we have the largest number of admissions into hospital and the largest number of deaths, one individual being admitted more than once.

The diseases most prevalent amongst the prisoners are malarial fever, dysentery, diarrhœa, and respiratory diseases, the first no doubt as they are saturated with the malaria poison, the other diseases are brought on by chills, and it is during the north-east monsoon that these latter affections are most common. Very many suffer from shoulder abrasions from pingo-carrying, and are then put to sitting hard labour for a week or ten days.

The hospital is a two-storeyed building, and has accommodation for forty-eight patients. There are eight wards and three solitary rooms. Attached to the hospital are a kitchen and store, dispensary and night orderly's room, two bathrooms, two latrines, and the mortuary.

The total number of patients treated in the hospital was 580, 10 remaining from the year previous and 570 admissions during the year, with 27 deaths, a percentage of 4·65. The daily average sick in hospital was 15·89. In 1899 the figures were as follows:—Total number treated 403, 3 remaining and 400 admissions; number of deaths 20, percentage 4·96; and daily average sick 12·48, showing that there has been an increase in the number of admissions as well as in the daily average sick. The number of prisoners transferred from the Old Jail to the jail hospital for treatment during the year was 28. Dysentery, malarial fever, and diarrhœa contributed largely to the number of admissions into hospital, all most likely due to climatic influences with fatigue, weakened constitutions, and mental depression as predisposing causes. Of the other diseases which helped to swell the admissions, influenza, bronchitis, and pneumonia were the most common.

The cases which proved fatal were of the following diseases:—Pneumonia 11, dysentery 8, malarial fever, meningitis, and diarrhœa 2 each, and malignant new growth and bronchitis 1 each. In all the cases which proved fatal a necropsy was made and the characteristic morbid appearances found to exist. Of the two cases of diarrhœa, one proved fatal in seventeen hours, the patient having been admitted in a state of collapse, from which he never rallied. In the other pneumonia was the

cause of death, and the same disease supervened in the case of bronchitis, which died. Peritonitis, the result of perforation of the stomach, is recorded as having been the cause of death in the case of malignant new growth.

One case of mumps and one of chickenpox from the Old Jail and two cases of chickenpox from Bogambra were transferred to the Infectious Diseases Hospital directly the symptoms manifested themselves.

The number of prisoners put on light labour during the year was 187. This number does not represent different individuals, but the number of times a certain proportion of the prisoners had been put on light labour. On the recommendation of the Medical Officer and after examination by a Medical Board, twelve prisoners were transferred to other jails for the sake of their health.

On the whole, I do not think that the general health of the prisoners had been satisfactory during the past year, as compared with the previous year, the heavy rainfall and cold winds that prevailed after a protracted drought being most likely the cause of the increased number of admissions.

Jail Hospital,
Kandy, January 22, 1901.

ALLAN KALENBERG,
Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeon.

APPENDIX IV.

A.—Return showing the Daily Average of all Convicted Prisoners confined within the Jails of Ceylon during 1900.

Jails.	Prisoners in					Road Ordinance Defaulters.	Simple Imprisonment.	Total.	Of this Total			
	Penal Stage.	Class IV.	Class III.	Class II.	Class I.				Females.	Juveniles.	Light Labour.	Sick.
Western Province.												
Welikada ...	289·82	92·56	53·78	27·34	90·67	1·37	2·82	558·36	26·43	10·28	7·43	56·48
Mutwal ...	6·16	278·43	73·02	41·44	65·38	—	—	464·43	—	—	3·31	35·44
Mahara ...	4·23	137·64	87·40	63·94	67·61	—	—	360·82	—	—	—	15·78
Hulftsdorp ...	—	—	1·31	2·26	2·40	—	6·40	12·37	—	—	—	—
Negombo ...	12·63	27·76	28·56	5·18	8·39	·06	·12	82·70	·07	—	—	7·01
Avisawella ...	2·05	·04	·03	—	—	—	·26	2·38	·02	·01	—	·01
	314·89	536·43	244·10	140·16	234·45	1·43	9·60	1,481·06	26·52	10·29	10·74	114·72
Central Province.												
Kandy Old Jail ...	1·21	·22	·73	·18	4·55	2·06	1·98	10·93	1·45	—	—	—
Bogambra ...	311·78	21·49	32·59	15·52	35·02	·05	—	416·45	—	—	4·58	13·97
Nuwara Eliya ...	1·31	8·84	9·11	4·17	2·62	·08	·05	26·18	·02	·08	—	1·39
	314·30	30·55	42·43	19·87	42·19	2·19	2·03	453·56	1·47	·08	4·58	15·36
Northern Province.												
Jaffna	22·53	33·60	7·26	4·54	8·08	1·12	·62	77·75	·88	—	2·62	1·43
Southern Province.												
Galle ...	23·15	14·77	13·55	9·23	15·67	2·05	·65	79·07	·24	·05	·73	3·87
Matara ...	7·09	·84	1·01	1·13	1·14	·14	·88	12·23	·40	·03	·05	·26
Tangalla ...	8·20	·51	1·67	—	1·36	·14	1·60	13·48	·28	·04	·07	·25
Hambantota ...	2·70	8·10	9·47	3·00	5·12	·51	·02	28·92	·07	—	·47	2·43
	41·04	24·22	25·70	13·36	23·29	2·84	3·15	133·70	·99	·12	1·32	6·81
Eastern Province.												
Batticaloa ...	5·42	·30	2·28	·84	1·03	·28	·17	10·32	·09	·02	·58	·05
Trincomalee ...	·56	·02	—	·03	·01	·05	·05	·72	·02	—	·04	—
	5·98	·32	2·28	·87	1·04	·33	·22	11·04	·11	·02	·62	·05
North-Western Province.												
Kurunegala ...	7·08	·31	2·19	·97	4·02	·11	1·16	15·84	·70	—	—	·71
Puttalam ...	1·05	·05	—	—	·04	·08	·01	1·23	·10	—	—	·12
Chilaw ...	3·47	·12	1·87	·91	·30	·24	·09	7·00	·02	—	·11	·07
	11·60	·48	4·06	1·88	4·36	·43	1·26	24·07	·82	—	·11	·90
North-Central Province.												
Anuradhapura ...	5·66	·05	·78	1·96	·44	·31	·82	10·02	·14	—	·75	·90
Province of Uva.												
Badulla ...	8·99	·55	1·67	2·26	·33	1·96	1·31	17·07	·71	·02	·18	·94
Province of Sabaragamuwa.												
Ratnapura ...	6·83	·16	3·53	2·06	1·47	·75	·22	15·02	·20	—	·27	·67
Kegalla ...	3·39	·11	1·50	·77	·79	1·12	·42	8·10	·22	—	—	·30
	10·22	·27	5·03	2·83	2·26	1·87	·64	23·12	·42	—	·27	·97
Total of all Jails in Ceylon ...	735·31	626·47	333·31	187·73	316·44	12·48	19·65	2,231·39	32·06	10·53	21·19	142·08
Do. 1899...	740·35	733·90	396·54	159·14	298·02	16·95	15·54	2,360·44	30·07	11·92	22·49	125·85
Do. 1898...	859·85	863·00	324·33	134·79	304·29	17·75	19·95	2,523·96	31·76	11·59	19·95	156·08
Do. 1897...	771·59	676·08	247·27	138·72	324·69	25·52	19·87	2,203·74	29·93	7·98	23·17	187·04

B.—Return showing the Manner in which the convicted Prisoners in the Jails of Ceylon were disposed of during 1900.

JAILS.	Number in Jail on January 1, 1900.	Received during the year. By Sentence.	From other Prisons.	On Confirmation of Sentence.	Recaptured. Prior to January 1, 1900.	Recaptured. During the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year. Discharged, Sentence expired.	Discharged on Pardon.	Transferred to other Prisons.	Bailed out pending Appeal.	Escaped.	Died.	Hanged.	Total.	Number of Convicted Prisoners in Jail on January 1, 1901.
Western Province.																
Welikada ...	530	1,737	4,622	36	—	—	6,925	1,393	18	4,779	59	—	39	12	6,300	625
Mutwal ...	462	—	1,462	—	—	—	1,924	140	—	1,298	—	—	19	—	1,457	467
Mahara ...	367	—	434	—	—	—	801	22	1	400	—	—	7	—	430	371
Hulftsdorp ...	11	216	30	—	—	—	257	157	—	54	27	—	—	—	238	19
Negombo ...	77	130	429	12	1	—	649	129	7	404	14	—	11	—	565	84
Avisawella ...	—	145	92	3	—	—	240	129	2	101	6	—	—	—	238	2
	1,447	2,228	7,069	51	1	—	10,796	1,970	28	7,036	106	—	76	12	9,228	1,568
Central Province.																
Kandy Old Jail..	7	152	55	1	—	—	215	138	7	57	2	—	—	—	204	11
Bogambra ...	475	757	1,681	25	—	—	2,938	756	5	1,720	16	—	27	8	2,532	406
Nuwara Eliya ...	21	61	79	1	—	—	162	64	—	64	—	—	—	—	128	34
	503	970	1,815	27	—	—	3,315	958	12	1,841	18	—	27	8	2,864	451
Northern Province.																
Jaffna ...	79	263	144	11	—	—	497	199	1	180	31	—	—	4	415	82
Southern Province.																
Galle ...	78	556	543	26	—	—	1,203	553	11	554	14	—	1	2	1,135	68
Matara ...	4	437	616	15	—	—	1,072	361	4	665	30	—	—	1	1,061	11
Tangalla ...	11	433	189	20	—	—	653	409	4	188	36	—	—	—	637	16
Hambantota ...	27	56	46	4	—	—	133	55	2	37	9	—	2	—	105	28
	120	1,482	1,394	65	—	—	3,061	1,378	21	1,444	89	—	3	3	2,938	123
Eastern Province.																
Batticaloa ...	10	131	52	5	—	—	198	122	—	51	12	—	—	—	185	13
Trincomalee ...	2	21	7	2	—	—	32	16	—	13	2	—	—	—	31	1
	12	152	59	7	—	—	230	138	—	64	14	—	—	—	216	14
North-Western Prov.																
Kurunegala ...	26	253	86	11	—	—	376	203	1	134	17	—	—	2	357	19
Puttalam ...	—	37	20	12	—	—	69	31	—	26	12	—	—	—	69	—
Chilaw ...	4	114	93	25	—	—	236	113	—	93	25	—	—	—	231	5
	30	404	199	48	—	—	681	347	1	253	54	—	—	2	657	24
North-Central Prov.																
Anuradhapura ...	12	87	24	3	—	—	126	86	1	14	12	1	—	—	114	12
Province of Uva.																
Badulla ...	14	272	106	5	—	—	397	285	4	72	12	—	2	—	375	22
P. of Sabaragamuwa.																
Ratnapura ...	15	164	53	17	—	—	249	138	11	57	22	—	1	1	230	19
Kegalla ...	6	238	101	10	—	—	355	175	1	145	25	—	—	1	347	8
	21	402	154	27	—	—	604	313	12	202	47	—	1	2	577	27
Total of all Jails, in Ceylon ...	2,238	6,260	10,964	244	1	—	19,707	5,674	80	11,106	383	1	109	31	17,384	2,323
Do. 1899	2,510	6,487	11,302	269	1	2	20,571	6,299	101	11,390	425	3	94	21	18,333	2,238
Do. 1898	2,536	7,430	12,963	305	2	5	23,241	7,020	92	13,021	468	7	104	19	20,731	2,510
Do. 1897	1,972	7,501	11,594	270	4	9	21,350	6,288	225	11,865	324	12	80	20	18,814	2,536

C.—Return showing the Terms of Sentences of Prisoners received direct from Courts into the Jails of Ceylon during 1900.

JAILS.	ROAD ORDINANCE DEFAULTERS.	OTHERS.													GRAND TOTAL.
	Convicted under Ordinance No. 31 of 1884.	Sentence not exceeding Two Weeks.	Not exceeding One Month.	Not exceeding Three Months.	Not exceeding Six Months.	Not exceeding One Year.	Not exceeding Two Years.	Not exceeding Three Years.	Not exceeding Four Years.	Not exceeding Five Years.	Between Five and Ten Years.	Over Ten Years.	To be Hanged.	Total.	
Western Province.															
Welikada ...	27	359	564	237	217	84	94	28	27	31	41	8	20	1,710	1,737
Mutwal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	—	115	63	7	19	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	216	216
Negombo ...	7	27	32	22	31	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	123	130
Avisawella ...	—	32	51	32	27	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	145	145
	34	533	710	298	294	93	109	28	27	31	43	8	20	2,194	2,228
Central Province.															
Kandy Old Jail ...	41	49	36	20	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	111	152
Bogambra ...	—	213	261	147	62	26	25	5	2	4	4	1	7	757	757
Nuwara Eliya ...	1	16	27	9	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	60	61
	42	278	324	176	72	28	26	5	2	4	4	1	8	928	970
Northern Province.															
Jaffna ...	36	20	68	59	39	17	11	6	—	1	1	—	5	227	263
Southern Province.															
Galle ...	27	93	250	58	64	30	19	2	1	2	4	1	5	529	556
Matara ...	10	127	64	85	55	20	21	7	7	18	18	—	5	427	437
Tangalla ...	18	179	75	75	48	25	11	—	2	—	—	—	—	415	433
Hambantota ...	10	6	17	15	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	56
	65	405	406	233	174	76	51	9	10	20	22	1	10	1,417	1,482
Eastern Province.															
Batticaloa ...	5	30	34	21	22	10	4	1	2	2	—	—	—	126	131
Trincomalee ...	—	4	4	5	3	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	21	21
	5	34	38	26	25	12	6	2	2	2	—	—	—	147	152
North-Western Province.															
Kurunegala ...	2	79	58	19	56	18	17	—	1	—	—	—	3	251	253
Puttalam ...	1	1	9	7	11	—	1	4	3	—	—	—	—	36	37
Chilaw ...	10	17	22	20	11	13	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	104	114
	13	97	89	46	78	31	39	4	4	—	—	—	3	391	404
North-Central Province.															
Anuradhapura ...	5	25	23	15	16	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	87
Province of Uva.															
Badulla ...	27	50	101	36	47	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	245	272
Province of Sabaragamuwa.															
Ratnapura ...	16	38	46	15	25	7	12	4	1	—	—	—	—	148	164
Kegalla ...	17	39	53	35	59	9	18	3	1	—	—	—	4	221	238
	33	77	99	50	84	16	30	7	2	—	—	—	4	369	402
Total of all Jails in Ceylon...	260	1,519	1,858	939	829	284	274	61	47	58	70	10	51	6,000	6,260
Do. 1899 ...	329	1,871	1,803	1,066	734	254	203	60	16	61	52	11	27	6,158	6,487
Do. 1898 ...	379	2,070	1,993	1,212	876	390	255	68	35	59	57	8	28	7,051	7,430
Do. 1897 ...	500	2,103	1,971	1,135	819	365	288	87	18	87	79	9	40	7,001	7,501

D.—Return showing the Former Convictions, as far as can be ascertained, of Prisoners, exclusive of Road Ordinance Defaulters, received direct from Courts into the Jails of Ceylon during 1900.

JAILS.	Not previously Convicted.	Convicted once before.	Convicted twice before.	Convicted three times before.	Convicted more than three times.	TOTAL.	Of these, Total previously Convicted.
Western Province.							
Welikada ...	1,315	181	80	43	91	1,710	395
Mutwal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	189	17	4	1	5	216	27
Negombo ...	97	12	9	2	3	123	26
Avisawella ...	138	5	1	—	1	145	7
	1,739	215	94	46	100	2,194	455
Central Province.							
Kandy Old Jail ...	92	11	1	1	6	111	19
Bogambra ...	594	88	37	13	25	757	163
Nuwara Eliya ...	54	6	—	—	—	60	6
	740	105	38	14	31	928	188
Northern Province.							
Jaffna ...	188	18	7	5	9	227	39
Southern Province.							
Galle ...	437	50	16	16	10	529	92
Matara ...	319	64	27	7	10	427	108
Tangalla ...	361	32	10	4	8	415	54
Hambantota ...	43	2	1	—	—	46	3
	1,160	148	54	27	28	1,417	257
Eastern Province.							
Batticaloa ...	106	13	3	2	2	126	20
Trincomalee ...	19	2	—	—	—	21	2
	125	15	3	2	2	147	22
North-Western Province.							
Kurunegala ...	230	15	3	2	1	251	21
Puttalam ...	28	5	3	—	—	36	8
Chilaw ...	82	14	5	1	2	104	22
	340	34	11	3	3	391	51
North-Central Province.							
Anuradhapura ...	72	7	1	—	2	82	10
Province of Uva.							
Badulla ...	208	29	6	1	1	245	37
Province of Sabaragamuwa.							
Ratnapura ...	131	9	5	1	2	148	17
Kegalla ...	197	20	3	1	—	221	24
	328	29	8	2	2	369	41
Total of all Jails in Ceylon ...	4,900	600	222	100	178	6,000	1,100
Do. 1899 ...	5,163	583	166	91	155	6,158	995
Do. 1898 ...	5,971	649	197	95	139	7,051	1,080
Do. 1897 ...	5,806	703	230	104	158	7,001	1,195

E.—Return showing the Daily Average of all Unconvicted Prisoners confined within the Jails of Ceylon during 1900.

JAILS.	Prisoners of War.	Debtors.	Witnesses.	Further Examination.	Committed for Trial.	Awaiting Sentence, &c.	Arrested on Warrants, &c.	Lunatics.	Total.	OF THIS TOTAL. Females.	Juveniles.	Sick.	Total Number of Unconvicted Prisoners received direct from Court.
Western Province.													
Welikada ...	1·97	·09	—	1·21	·99	·48	·05	·09	4·88	1·54	—	2·02*	65
Mutwal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	—	8·81	·56	34·63	22·78	5·06	·82	2·55	75·21	—	·58	—	1,490
Negombo ...	—	—	·01	4·87	1·22	·16	·01	·83	7·10	·35	—	·30	207
Avisawella ...	—	·01	—	4·58	·53	—	—	—	5·12	·13	·03	—	185
	1·97	8·91	·57	45·29	25·52	5·70	·88	3·47	92·31	2·02	·61	2·32	1,947
Central Province.													
Kandy Old Jail ...	—	7·45	·06	17·95	14·20	1·13	·54	1·89	43·22	1·52	·50	—	765
Bogambra ...	—	·18	—	·18	·16	—	—	—	·52	—	—	·52	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	—	—	3·10	·16	—	—	—	3·26	·02	·04	—	93
	—	7·63	·06	21·23	14·52	1·13	·54	1·89	47·00	1·54	·54	·52	858
Northern Province.													
Jaffna ...	—	·10	—	5·85	3·30	·30	·04	—	9·59	1·22	·12	·18	203
Southern Province.													
Galle ...	—	·27	—	12·12	7·42	·77	·02	·03	20·63	·82	·37	·33	660
Matara ...	—	—	—	14·33	11·24	·35	·02	1·40	27·24	1·28	·25	·67	704
Tangalla ...	—	—	·24	8·94	5·91	·38	—	·04	15·51	·34	—	·21	325
Hambantota ...	—	·02	—	1·72	·08	—	·01	—	1·83	·15	·12	·21	40
	—	·29	·24	37·01	24·65	1·50	·05	1·47	65·21	2·59	·74	1·42	1,729
Eastern Province.													
Batticaloa ...	—	—	—	3·18	1·18	·21	·07	·14	4·78	·17	·08	—	114
Trincomalee ...	—	—	—	·86	·17	·04	·03	·05	1·15	—	·02	—	19
	—	—	—	4·04	1·35	·25	·10	·19	5·93	·17	·10	—	133
North-Western Province.													
Kurunegala ...	—	—	—	13·33	4·04	·26	·01	·76	18·40	1·55	—	·26	373
Puttalam ...	—	—	—	4·58	·67	·72	—	—	5·97	·13	—	·18	63
Chilaw ...	—	·95	·13	3·65	·86	1·43	—	·24	7·26	·06	—	·15	136
	—	·95	·13	21·56	5·57	2·41	·01	1·00	31·63	1·74	—	·59	572
North-Central Province.													
Anuradhapura	—	—	·59	1·91	·58	·20	·10	·03	3·41	·11	·15	—	104
Province of Uva.													
Badulla ...	—	·58	·23	6·34	1·30	·23	—	·89	9·57	1·56	·17	·13	321
Province of Sabaragamuwa.													
Ratnapura ...	—	·03	—	5·01	·67	·37	—	1·53	7·61	·71	·06	·17	198
Kegalla ...	—	·47	—	8·93	1·52	·36	—	·21	11·49	·02	·07	·23	342
	—	·50	—	13·94	2·19	·73	—	1·74	19·10	·73	·13	·40	540
Total of all Jails in Ceylon	1·97	18·96	1·82	157·17	78·98	12·45	1·72	10·68	283·75	11·68	2·56	5·56	6,407
Do. 1899...	—	23·11	1·73	131·25	53·33	10·70	1·29	9·68	231·09	6·85	2·02	4·34	5,454
Do. 1898...	—	23·80	1·77	185·71	80·76	19·50	1·86	11·52	324·92	9·86	4·25	5·59	7,144
Do. 1897...	—	14·24	·58	193·63	86·71	21·05	2·57	10·53	329·31	10·15	4·14	7·99	7,796

* Includes sick prisoners of war.

F.—Return showing the Daily Average, Admissions, and Deaths of all Prisoners confined within the Jails of Ceylon during 1900.

Jails.	Daily Average.		Total.	Admissions.		Deaths.		Cubic space per Prisoner.
	Convicted.	Unconvicted.		Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	
Western Province.								
Welikada	558·36	4·88	563·24	1,737	65	39	—	Males 796 Females 1680
Mutwal	464·43	—	464·43	—	—	19	—	776
Mahara	360·82	—	360·82	—	—	7	—	526
Hulftsdorp	12·37	75·21	87·58	216	1,490	—	1	1,230
Negombo	82·70	7·10	89·80	130	207	11	—	1,485
Avisawella	2·38	5·12	7·50	145	185	—	—	15,063
	1,481·06	92·31	1,573·37	2,228	1,947	76	1	—
Central Province.								
Kandy Old Jail... ...	10·93	43·22	54·15	152	765	—	—	1,481
Bogambra	416·45	·52	416·97	757	—	27	—	976
Nuwara Eliya	26·18	3·26	29·44	61	93	—	—	850
	453·56	47·00	500·56	970	858	27	—	—
Northern Province.								
Jaffna	77·75	9·59	87·34	263	203	—	—	2,657
Southern Province.								
Galle	79·07	20·63	99·70	556	660	1	—	1,307
Matara	12·23	27·24	39·47	437	704	—	—	1,469
Tangalla	13·48	15·51	28·99	433	325	—	—	1,342
Hambantota	28·92	1·83	30·75	56	40	2	—	1,632
	133·70	65·21	198·91	1,482	1,729	3	—	—
Eastern Province.								
Batticaloa	10·32	4·78	15·10	131	144	—	—	3,371
Trincomalee	·72	1·15	1·87	21	19	—	—	17,001
	11·04	5·93	16·97	152	133	—	—	—
North-Western Province.								
Kurunegala	15·84	18·40	34·24	253	373	—	—	844
Puttalam	1·23	5·97	7·20	37	63	—	—	4,495
Chilaw	7·00	7·26	14·26	114	136	—	—	2,232
	24·07	31·63	55·70	404	572	—	—	—
North-Central Province.								
Anuradhapura	10·02	3·41	13·43	87	104	—	—	4,141
Province of Uva.								
Badulla	17·07	9·57	26·64	272	321	2	1	1,596
Province of Sabaragamuwa.								
Ratnapura	15·02	7·61	22·63	164	198	1	—	2,041
Kegalla	8·10	11·49	19·59	238	342	—	—	1,220
	23·12	19·10	42·22	402	540	1	—	—
Total of all Jails in Ceylon...	2,231·39	283·75	2,515·14	6,260	6,407	109	2	—
Do. 1899 ...	2,360·44	231·09	2,591·53	6,487	5,454	94	7	—
Do. 1898 ...	2,523·96	324·92	2,848·88	7,430	7,144	104	7	—
Do. 1897 ...	2,203·74	329·31	2,533·05	7,501	7,794	80	9	—

G.—Return showing the Prisoners who have escaped from Ceylon Prisons and were still at large on December 31, 1900.

JAILS.	Number of Escaped Prisoners at large on December 31, 1899.		Escaped during 1900.		Recaptured during 1900.		Struck off as being over 12 years at large.		Number of Escaped Prisoners still at large on December 31, 1900.	
	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.
Western Province.										
Welikada ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Mutwal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Negombo ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avisawella ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Central Province.										
Kandy Old Jail ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bogambra ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Northern Province.										
Jaffna ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Southern Province.										
Galle ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tangalla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hambantota ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
Eastern Province.										
Batticaloa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province.										
Kurunegala ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Puttalam ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Chilaw ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
North-Central Province.										
Anuradhapura ...	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Province of Uva.										
Badulla ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa.										
Ratnapura ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Kegalla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total of all Jails...	12	2	1	1	1	—	3	—	9	3
Do. 1899 ...	—	—	3	5	3	5	—	—	—	—
Do. 1898 ...	—	—	7	3	7	3	—	—	—	—
Do. 1897 ...	—	—	12	1	11	1	—	—	—	—

H.—Return showing the Number of Punishments inflicted on Prisoners for Breaches of Prison Rules in the Jails of Ceylon during 1900.

Jails.	By Superintendents.												By Prison Visitors.				By Court.	Grand Total.	Total Number of Prisoners Punished.
	Forfeiture of Marks.	Lashes with a Cat.	Strokes with a Rattan.	Disrated from Constable's Office.	Solitary Confinement on Refractory Diet.	Reduced to Class IV.	Reduced to Penal No. 1.	Reduced to Penal No. 2.	Penal Stage on Ordinary Diet.	Sentenced to Hard Labour.	Otherwise.	Total.	Additional Imprisonment.	Lashes and Strokes.	Otherwise.	Total.	Additional Imprisonment.		
Western Province.																			
Welikada	77	4	112	10	13	79	756	77	1	—	20	1,149	—	4	1	5	—	1,154	1,039
Mutwal	33	—	7	3	—	146	692	69	—	—	2	953	—	—	—	—	—	953	741
Mahara	35	1	12	3	—	112	511	26	—	—	31	732	—	—	—	—	—	732	539
Hulftsdorp	—	2	—	—	53	—	—	—	—	3	18	84	—	—	—	—	—	84	76
Negombo	1	—	4	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	43	43
Avisawella	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	146	7	135	16	76	337	1,997	172	1	3	71	2,961	—	4	1	5	—	2,966	2,438
Central Province.																			
Kandy Old Jail	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Bogambra	10	—	13	4	—	4	228	29	21	—	—	309	—	—	—	—	—	309	242
Nuwara Eliya	25	—	4	—	—	22	13	—	—	—	—	64	—	—	—	—	—	64	50
	35	—	17	4	—	26	242	29	21	—	—	374	—	—	—	—	—	374	293
Northern Province.																			
Jaffna	1	—	4	1	1	—	121	—	—	—	—	128	—	—	—	—	—	128	69
Southern Province.																			
Galle	5	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	1	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	14	11
Matara	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	20	20
Tangalla	2	—	12	—	29	—	47	2	—	2	—	94	2	—	1	3	—	97	82
Hambantota	—	2	—	—	—	—	21	1	—	—	—	24	1	1	2	4	—	28	13
	7	2	12	—	49	—	76	3	1	2	—	152	3	1	3	7	—	159	126

Eastern Province																				
Batticaloa	—	—	1	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	6
Trincomalee	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	—	—	1	—	3	—	5	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	9	7
North-Western Province.																			
Kurunegala	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	6
Puttalam	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Chilaw	—	—	2	—	2	—	8	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	12
	1	—	3	—	2	—	10	—	—	4	1	21	—	—	—	—	—	21	20
North-Central Province																			
Anuradhapura	—	—	2	—	2	—	10	—	—	—	—	14	—	2	—	2	—	16	13
Province of Uva.																			
Badulla	—	—	—	—	3	—	6	—	—	—	—	9	—	1	—	1		10	8
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																			
Ratnapura	2	—	1	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	12	—	1	—	1	—	13	13
Kegalla	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	1	3	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	10
	2	—	1	—	1	—	14	—	—	1	3	22	—	1	—	1	—	23	23
Total of all Jails in Ceylon ...	192	9	175	21	137	363	2,481	204	23	10	75	3,690	3	9	4	16	—	3,706	2,997
Do. 1899 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,327	—	—	—	29	1	3,357	2,593

I.—Return showing the Number of Punishments inflicted for Offences committed by Officers of the Jails of Ceylon during 1900.

JAILS.	By Court.			By Prison Superintendents.				GRAND TOTAL.	Total Number of Officers Punished.
	By Imprisonment.	By Fine or otherwise.	Total.	Struck off or services dispensed with.	By Dismissal.	By Fine or otherwise.	Total.		
Western Province.									
Welikada ...	—	1	1	11	30	429	470	471	446
Mutwal ...	1	1	2	10	10	215	235	237	194
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	8	83	91	91	84
Hulftsdorp ...	—	—	—	—	—	20	20	20	17
Negombo ...	—	—	—	—	2	6	8	8	8
Avisawella ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
	1	2	3	21	50	754	825	828	750
Central Province.									
Kandy Old Jail ...	—	—	—	—	1	13	14	14	7
Bogambra ...	—	—	—	—	5	105	110	110	44
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2
	—	—	—	—	6	120	126	126	53
Northern Province.									
Jaffna ...	—	—	—	2	—	9	11	11	8
Southern Province.									
Galle ...	—	—	—	—	1	34	35	35	17
Matara ...	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	4	4
Tangalla ...	—	—	—	1	1	22	24	24	13
Hambantota ...	—	—	—	—	1	6	7	7	6
	—	—	—	1	3	66	70	70	40
Eastern Province.									
Batticaloa ...	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	3	3
Trincomalee ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	2
	—	—	—	—	2	3	5	5	5
North-Western Province.									
Kurunegala ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	2
Puttalam ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilaw ...	—	—	—	2	3	5	10	10	10
	—	—	—	2	4	6	12	12	12
North-Central Province.									
Anuradhapura ...	—	—	—	—	2	16	18	18	16
Province of Uva.									
Badulla ...	—	—	—	1	—	7	8	8	8
Province of Sabaragamuwa.									
Ratnapura ...	—	—	—	—	—	27	27	27	25
Kegalla ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
	—	—	—	—		8	28	28	26
Total of all Jails in Ceylon	1	2	3	27	67	1,009	1,103	1,106	918
Do. 1899 ...	3	3	6	40	62	883	985	991	741
Do. 1898 ...	2	4	6	25	86	1,088	1,199	1,205	906
Do. 1897 ...	2	—	2	14	75	886	975	977	698

K.—Return of Prisoners of all Classes treated in the various Jail Hospitals of Ceylon during 1900.

JAILS.	Remained on December 31, 1899.	Admitted during the year	Discharged in 1900.	Hanged.	Died from Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital on December 31, 1900.	Average Daily Strength of all Prisoners.	Average Daily Strength of all Sick.	Percentage of Sick to Strength.	Percentage of Deaths to Strength.
Western Province.										
Welikada ...	45	1,321	1,269	12	39	58	559·88	55·14	9·79	6·92
Mutwal ...	20	812	787	—	19	26	464·43	35·44	7·63	4·09
Mahara ...	23	732	730	—	7	18	362·71	17·67	4·89	1·94
Hulftsdorp ...	1	44	43	—	1	1	89·05	1·47	1·68	1·14
Negombo ...	11	258	249	—	11	9	89 80	7·31	8·14	12·25
Avisawella ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	7·50	·01	·13	—
	100	3,168	3,079	12	77	112	1,573·37	117·04	—	—
Central Province.										
Kandy Old Jail...	—	—	—	—	—	—	54·15	—	—	—
Bogambra ...	10	569	540	8	27	12	416·97	14·49	3·47	6·47
Nuwara Eliya	—	60	60	—	—	—	29·44	1·39	4·72	—
	10	629	600	8	27	12	500·56	15·88	—	—
Northern Province.										
Jaffna	2	68	70	4	—	—	87·34	1·61	1·84	—
Southern Province.										
Galle ...	12	180	191	2	1	—	99·70	4·20	4·21	1·00
Matara ...	—	32	32	1	—	—	39·47	·93	2·36	—
Tangalla ...	—	20	20	—	—	—	28·99	·46	1·58	—
Hambantota	—	73	67	—	2	4	30·75	2·64	8·58	6·50
	12	305	310	3	3	4	198·91	8·23	—	—
Eastern Province.										
Batticaloa ...	—	5	4	—	—	1	15·10	·05	·33	—
Trincomalee ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·87	—	—	—
	—	5	4	—	—	1	16·97	·05	—	—
North-Western Province.										
Kurunegala ...	1	39	38	2	—	2	34·24	·97	2·83	—
Puttalam ...	—	10	10	—	—	—	7·20	·30	4·16	—
Chilaw ...	1	8	9	—	—	—	14·26	·22	1·54	—
	2	57	57	2	—	2	55·70	1·49	—	—
North-Central Province.										
Anuradhapura ...	1	14	15	—	—	—	13·43	·90	6·70	—
Province of Uva.										
Badulla ...	1	35	33	—	3	—	26·64	1·07	4·01	11·26
P. of Sabaragamuwa.										
Ratnapura ...	—	33	30	1	1	2	22·63	·84	3·71	4·42
Kegalla ...	—	17	16	1	—	1	19·59	·53	2·70	—
	—	50	46	2	1	3	42·22	1·37	—	—
Total of all Jails ...	128	4,331	4,214	31	111	134	2,515·14	147·64	—	—
Do. 1899 ...	187	4,079	4,039	21	99	128	2,951·53	130·19	—	—
Do. 1898 ...	204	5,505	5,412	19	110	187	2,848·88	161·67	—	—
Do. 1897 ...	196	5,450	5,357	20	87	204	2,533·05	195·03	—	—

L.—Return showing the Religions of all Prisoners admitted direct from Courts into the Jails of Ceylon during 1900.

Jails.	Convicted.							Unconvicted.						
	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Buddhists.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Others.	Total.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Buddhists.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Others.	Total.
Western Province.														
Welikada ...	44	276	1,144	62	195	16	1,737	—	7	34	3	—	21	65
Mutwal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	6	35	99	44	32	—	216	43	203	923	170	148	3	1,490
Negombo ...	3	49	67	7	4	—	130	4	64	133	2	4	—	207
Avisawella ...	3	12	69	—	7	54	145	—	15	139	—	9	22	185
	56	372	1,379	113	238	70	2,228	47	289	1,229	175	161	46	1,947
Central Province.														
Kandy Old Jail ...	1	14	95	30	12	—	152	13	25	415	244	68	—	765
Bogambra ...	13	46	410	211	77	—	757	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	9	21	28	3	—	61	—	8	56	26	3	—	93
	14	69	526	269	92	—	970	13	33	471	270	71	—	858
Northern Province.														
Jaffna ...	1	42	1	215	4	—	263	1	25	—	174	3	—	203
Southern Province.														
Galle ...	2	1	517	17	19	—	556	—	1	632	11	16	—	660
Matara ...	1	—	430	3	3	—	437	1	—	697	3	3	—	704
Tangalla ...	—	1	426	3	3	—	433	—	—	322	2	1	—	325
Hambantota ...	—	—	42	2	12	—	56	2	—	32	3	3	—	40
	3	2	1,415	25	37	—	1,482	3	1	1,683	19	23	—	1,729
Eastern Province.														
Batticaloa ...	1	11	10	62	47	—	131	1	8	14	56	35	—	114
Trincomalee ...	—	5	—	14	2	—	21	—	—	—	13	6	—	19
	1	16	10	76	49	—	152	1	8	14	69	41	—	133
North-Western Province.														
Kurunegala ...	1	19	209	11	13	—	253	—	20	318	10	25	—	373
Puttalam ...	1	18	2	7	9	—	37	1	27	11	10	13	1	63
Chilaw ...	1	71	33	5	4	—	114	1	73	46	12	4	—	136
	3	108	244	23	26	—	404	2	120	375	32	42	1	572
North-Central Province.														
Anuradhapura ...	—	6	61	13	7	—	87	—	10	60	28	6	—	104
Province of Uva.														
Badulla ...	—	7	211	38	16	—	272	2	11	217	69	22	—	321
Province of Sabaragamuwa.														
Ratnapura ...	2	1	128	27	6	—	164	—	4	139	49	5	1	198
Kegalla ...	—	4	209	19	6	—	238	1	8	282	38	13	—	342
	2	5	337	46	12	—	402	1	12	421	87	18	1	540
Total of all Jails ...	80	627	4,184	818	481	70	6,260	70	509	4,470	923	387	48	6,407
Do. 1899 ...	71	565	4,318	959	504	70	6,487	62	466	3,746	815	300	65	5,454
Do. 1898 ...	88	711	4,782	1,138	637	74	7,430	80	608	4,996	913	491	56	7,144
Do. 1897 ...	118	719	5,287	837	508	32	7,501	82	654	5,700	890	457	11	7,794

M.—Return showing the Nationality of all Prisoners admitted direct from Courts into the Jails of Ceylon during 1900.

JAILS.	CONVICTED.								UNCONVICTED.							
	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.
Western Province.																
Welikada ...	16	21	1,223	262	147	16	52	1,737	—	1	35	29	—	—	—	65
Mutwal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	3	5	120	55	29	3	1	216	5	19	1,098	216	138	6	8	1,490
Negombo ...	—	—	116	10	2	—	2	130	—	1	197	5	3	—	1	207
Avisawella ...	—	—	74	64	4	1	2	145	—	—	147	26	10	—	2	185
	19	26	1,533	391	182	20	57	2,228	5	21	1,477	276	151	6	11	1,947
Central Province.																
Kandy Old Jail ...	1	1	99	39	9	3	—	152	1	4	431	258	53	9	9	765
Bogambra ...	—	7	433	244	59	8	6	757	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	1	23	31	1	1	4	61	—	—	61	28	2	—	2	93
	1	9	555	314	69	12	10	970	1	4	492	286	55	9	11	858
Northern Province.																
Jaffna ...	—	1	2	256	4	—	—	263	—	—	—	200	2	—	1	203
Southern Province.																
Galle ...	—	2	518	17	16	2	1	556	—	—	632	12	15	1	—	660
Matara ...	—	—	429	5	3	—	—	437	—	1	692	8	3	—	—	704
Tangalla ...	—	—	426	4	3	—	—	433	—	—	322	2	1	—	—	325
Hambantota ...	—	—	44	2	7	3	—	56	—	1	33	3	3	—	—	40
	—	2	1,417	28	29	5	1	1,482	—	2	1,679	25	22	1	—	1,729
Eastern Province.																
Batticaloa ...	—	—	10	74	47	—	—	131	—	—	15	64	35	—	—	114
Trincomalee ...	1	—	—	14	1	1	4	21	—	—	—	9	5	1	4	19
	1	—	10	88	48	1	4	152	—	—	15	73	40	1	4	133
North-Western Province.																
Kurunegala ...	—	—	225	15	11	2	—	253	—	—	338	10	24	1	—	373
Puttalam ...	—	—	13	14	8	1	1	37	—	—	29	17	12	2	3	63
Chilaw ...	—	—	99	11	2	2	—	114	—	1	119	12	4	—	—	136
	—	—	337	40	21	5	1	404	—	1	486	39	40	3	3	572
North-Central Province.																
Anuradhapura ...	—	—	62	18	4	3	—	87	—	—	65	33	4	2	—	104
Province of Uva.																
Badulla ...	—	—	214	42	15	—	1	272	—	—	221	76	22	—	2	321
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																
Ratnapura ...	—	—	130	28	5	—	1	164	—	—	142	49	5	—	2	198
Kegalla ...	—	1	212	19	6	—	—	238	—	—	291	38	13	—	—	342
	—	1	342	47	11	—	1	402	—	—	433	87	18	—	2	540
Total of all Jails in Ceylon ...	21	39	4,472	1,224	383	46	75	6,260	6	28	4,868	1,095	354	22	34	6,407
Do. 1899 ...	21	33	4,619	1,295	408	34	77	6,487	16	29	4,036	1,063	277	19	14	5,454
Do. 1898 ...	33	44	5,147	1,559	516	46	85	7,430	11	30	5,411	1,188	438	35	31	7,144
Do. 1897 ...	37	54	5,655	1,220	422	46	67	7,501	13	29	6,188	1,081	414	31	38	7,794

N.—Return showing the Ages of all Prisoners admitted direct from Courts into the Jails of Ceylon during 1900.

Jails.	Convicted.									Unconvicted.								
	Under 16 years.	Between 16 and 20.	20 and 30.	30 and 40.	40 and 50.	50 and 60.	60 and 70.	70 and upwards.	Total.	Under 16 years.	Between 16 and 20.	20 and 30.	30 and 40.	40 and 50.	50 and 60.	60 and 70.	70 and upwards.	Total.
Western Province.																		
Welikada ...	18	218	935	382	116	57	5	6	1,737	5	11	16	24	7	2	—	—	65
Mutwal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	7	24	92	61	20	10	2	—	216	15	210	764	309	122	51	12	7	1,490
Negombo ...	—	15	73	24	11	4	3	—	130	1	30	104	37	21	13	1	—	207
Avisawella ...	1	30	73	30	7	4	—	—	145	2	40	93	33	10	4	1	2	185
	26	287	1173	497	154	75	10	6	2,228	23	291	977	403	160	70	14	9	1,947
Central Province.																		
Kandy Old Jail ...	—	23	72	36	16	4	—	1	152	8	72	346	210	84	39	6	—	765
Bogambra ...	—	75	345	207	85	35	9	1	757	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	1	2	32	17	9	—	—	—	61	3	5	37	26	16	6	—	—	93
	1	100	449	260	110	39	9	2	970	11	77	383	236	100	45	6	—	858
Northern Province.																		
Jaffna ...	—	24	120	59	40	14	5	1	263	4	21	89	51	28	9	1	—	203
Southern Province.																		
Galle ...	2	108	253	104	62	26	—	1	556	20	126	298	113	65	34	2	2	660
Matara ...	1	59	222	98	35	15	5	2	437	16	103	386	110	57	28	4	—	704
Tangalla ...	4	82	227	73	31	11	4	1	433	3	64	170	51	27	9	—	1	325
Hambantota ...	—	14	21	11	4	3	3	—	56	1	3	21	8	5	1	1	—	40
	7	263	723	286	132	55	12	4	1,482	40	296	875	282	154	72	7	3	1,729
Eastern Province.																		
Batticaloa ...	1	16	81	25	8	—	—	—	131	1	12	68	27	4	2	—	—	114
Trincomalee ...	—	3	13	2	2	1	—	—	21	1	2	10	3	2	1	—	—	19
	1	19	94	27	10	1	—	—	152	2	14	78	30	6	3	—	—	133
North-Western Province.																		
Kurunegala ...	—	41	125	65	19	2	—	1	253	—	46	212	82	29	4	—	—	373
Puttalam ...	—	5	24	5	3	—	—	—	37	—	5	39	14	4	1	—	—	63
Chilaw ...	1	11	74	18	4	5	1	—	114	—	13	91	18	9	3	1	1	136
	1	57	223	88	26	7	1	1	404	—	64	342	114	42	8	1	1	572
North-Central Province.																		
Anuradhapura ...	—	11	43	14	14	5	—	—	87	5	10	49	18	17	5	—	—	104
Province of Uva.																		
Badulla ...	2	19	133	71	28	13	5	1	272	12	25	149	79	34	15	5	2	321
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																		
Ratnapura ...	—	26	79	36	14	6	3	—	164	4	27	104	38	17	6	2	—	198
Kegalla ...	—	9	133	60	24	9	2	1	238	6	17	193	76	37	8	5	—	342
	—	35	212	96	38	15	5	1	402	10	44	297	114	54	14	7	—	540
Total of all Jails ...	38	815	3170	1398	552	224	47	16	6,260	107	842	3239	1327	595	241	41	15	6,407
Do. 1899	69	858	3149	1414	645	292	51	9	6,487	91	675	2741	1212	468	216	39	12	5,454
Do. 1898	64	1039	3672	1598	687	298	52	20	7,430	136	911	3509	1594	614	287	72	21	7,144
Do. 1897	61	1021	3441	1784	774	308	98	14	7,501	224	947	3619	1873	760	284	69	18	7,794

O.—Return showing the Number of Prisoners admitted into the Jails of Ceylon during 1900, on Conviction before the Supreme Court, classified according to Crimes.

Jails.	Offences against Person.															Offences against Property with Violence.				Offences against Property without Violence.								Forgery, Perjury, and Offences against Coining.						Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.
	Murder and Manslaughter.	Assault, Aggravated.	Rape.	Attempt to commit Rape.	Carnal Intercourse against Order of Nature.	Abetting to commit Rape.	Adduction.	Kidnapping.	Concealing a kidnapped Female.	Member of an Unlawful Assembly.	Rioting.	Bigamy.	Concealing of Birth.	Attempt to commit Murder.	Otherwise.	Total.	Robbery.	Robbery and Assault.	Theft and Assault.	Otherwise.	Total.	Theft.	House-breaking.	House-breaking and Theft.	Attempt to commit House-breaking.	House trespass.	Mischief by Fire.	Contempt of Court.	Rescuing from Legal Custody.	Otherwise.	Total.	Forgery.	Using Forged Documents.	Possessing Counterfeit Coins and Notes.	False Evidence.	Otherwise.	Total.	Including breaches of Ordinances.	
Western Province.																																							
Welikada ...	34	18	1	3	1	...	...	3	...	10	5	1	2	1	...	79	17	2	...	...	19	9	3	15	2	3	...	...	...	...	32	1	2	3	1	...	7	...	137
Mutwal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hulftsdorp ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	6
Negombo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Avisawella ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35	18	1	3	1	...	...	3	...	11	5	2	2	1	...	82	17	4	...	...	21	9	3	15	2	3	...	...	...	...	32	1	2	3	2	...	8	...	143
Central Province.																																							
Kandy Old Jail...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogambra ...	12	4	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	33	5	...	...	...	5	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	3	...	5	...	47
Nuwara Eliya ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	13	4	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	34	5	...	...	...	5	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	3	...	5	...	48
Northern Province.																																							
Jaffna ...	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	3	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Southern Province.																																							
Galle ...	7	8	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	19	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	2	..	9	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	37
Matara ...	12	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	32	1	17	...	...	18	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	1	...	...	...	7	...	63
Tangalla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hambantota ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	19	18	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	8	...	1	...	...	...	51	5	17	...	...	22	1	...	10	...	...	...	2	2	...	15	6	1	...	5	...	12	...	100
Eastern Province.																																							
Batticaloa ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Trincomalee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
North-Western Province.																																							
Kurunegala ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Puttalam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilaw ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
North-Central Province.																																							
Anuradhapura...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Province of Uva.																																							
Badulla ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																																							
Ratnapura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kegalla ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total of all Jails in Ceylon ...	82	46	3	4	1	1	3	5	1	24	24	4	5	1	...	204	27	21	...	...	48	11	5	25	2	3	1	2	2	...	51	7	5	3	10	...	25	...	328
Do. 1899...	71	53	7	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	149	28	19	1	...	48	29	13	7	2	...	1	...	...	10	62	13	3	1	1	...	18	2	279
Do. 1898...	58	95	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	27	193	56	16	...	2	74	22	18	17	...	...	1	...	...	6	64	11	6	6	13	4	40	4	375
Do. 1897...	88	87	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	47	238	27	14	14	7	62	48	5	40	...	...	...	...	...	7	100	9	10	15	2	3	39	10	449

P.—Return shewing the Number of Prisoners admitted into the Jails of Ceylon during 1900, on Conviction before the District Courts, classified according to Crimes.

Jails.	Offences against Person.										Offences against Property with Violence.					Offences against Property without Violence.															Forgery, Perjury, and Offences against Coining.				Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.
	Assault Aggravated.	Voluntarily causing Hurt.	Kidnapping.	Rioting.	Obstruction to a Public Servant.	Using Criminal Force.	Deserting a Child.	Criminal Intimidation.	Concealment of Birth.	Otherwise.	Total.	Robbery.	Robbery and Assault.	Extortion.	Otherwise.	Total.	Theft.	House-breaking.	House-breaking and Theft.	Criminal Breach of Trust.	Mischief by Fire.	Committing Mischief.	Cattle Stealing.	Attempt at Theft and House-breaking.	Criminal Trespass.	Cheating.	Found in a Building for an Unlawful Purpose.	Receiving and Retaining Stolen Property.	Dishonest Misappropriation.	Refusing to bind himself to state the truth.	Aiding and Abetting.	Contempt of Court.	Escape from Legal Custody.	Otherwise.	Total.	Forgery.	Using Forged Documents.	False Evidence.	Otherwise.	Total.	Unclassified, including breaches of Ordinances.	
Western Province.																																									
Welikada	28	23				1	1				53	4	1	2		7	70	8	13	7			1		3	2	2						1	107			2	2		1	170
Mutwal																																									
Mahara																																									
Hulftsdorp	5	2									7						4		1																5						12
Negombo	2										2						1	3	4																8						10
Avisawella																																									
	35	25				1	1				62	4	1	2		7	75	11	18	7			1		3	2	2						1	120			2	2		1	192
Central Province.																																									
Kandy Old Jail	2		1								3								2																2			1			6
Bogambra	11	4									15	6				6	15	7		1						1		2			1				27			1		1	49
Nuwara Eliya																																									
	13	4	1								18	6				6	15	7		2	1					1		2			1				29			2		2		55
Northern Province.																																									
Jaffna	16	6		21		1			3		47	2	1			3	12								2		1							1	16	1		1		2		68
Southern Province.																																									
Galle	15	15	1								31	8				8	10		7			1		1	2										21			4		4	1	65
Matara	8	14			1	1					24	3				3	3		4	2	1			1	1	1			1		1		2		17		1	2		3		47
Tangalla	4	5									9	2				2	3						3						1						7							18
Hambantota																																									
	27	34	1		1	1					64	13				13	16		11	2	1	1	3	2	3	1		1	1		1		2		45		1	6		7	1	130
Eastern Province.																																									
Batticaloa	3										3	1				1						1			3										4							8
Trincomalee																	5		1																6							6
	3										3	1				1	5		1			1			3										10							14
North-Western Province.																																									
Kurunegala	19	1					1				21	2				2	8			1			3	1					1						14							37
Puttalam				1								1	2			2			5																5							8
Chilaw	16	7									23	3				3	6		3			2	1												12							38
	35	8	1				1				45	7				7	14		8	1		2	4		1				1						31							83
North-Central Province																																									
Anuradhapura	4	2									6																														6
Province of Uva.																																									
Badulla		2									2						1	1		1															3							5
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																																									
Ratnapura	10	4				1					15						9																		9					1	25
Kegalla	16		1		1		1				19	2				2	3		4					1											8		1	3		4		33
	26	4	1		1	1		1			34	2				2	12		4					1											17		1	3		4	1	58
Total of all Jails, 1900	159	85	4	21	2	4	2	1	3		281	35	2	2		39	150	19	42	13	3	3	8	4	11	4	3	3	2	1	1	2	2		271	1	2	14		17	3	611
Do. 1899	138	43	2	19	11	9	1	1	7	1	232	43		2		2	47	73	26	29	2	8		6		5	3		2	1		1	4		1	161	2		8	2	12		452
Do. 1898	255	93	3	9	5	1	2	3	11	6	388	84				84	104	42	27	8	15		11		4	6	6		13	5		1			11	253	2		19	13	34	4	763
Do. 1897	216	139		8	1		2	1	8	2	377	51			3	54	92	63	15	17	7		15		5		4		4	3					7	232	3		22	7	32	11	706

Q.—Return showing the Number of Prisoners admitted into the Jails of Ceylon during 1900, on Conviction before the Police Courts, classified according to Crimes.

Jails.	Strictly Criminal Offences: Total	Statutory Offences of a quasi Criminal Nature: Total	Offences against Revenue: Thoroughfares	Arrack, Rum, and Toddy	Total	Miscellaneous	Total breaches of Ordinances	Grand Total
Western Province.								
Welikada	734	[illegible]	27	6	33	3	696	1,430
Mutwal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp	32	[illegible]	—	—	—	4	[illegible]	198
Negombo	79	[illegible]	7	4	11	—	[illegible]	130
Avissawella	64	[illegible]	—	3	3	7	81	145
Total	918	[illegible]	34	9	43	13	975	1,893
Central Province.								
Kandy Old Jail	21	74	41	10	51	—	125	146
Bogambra	416	229	—	18	18	—	247	663
Nuwara Eliya	38	21	1	—	1	—	22	60
Total	473	324	42	28	70	—	394	867
Northern Province.								
Jaffna	104	32	36	3	39	—	71	175
Southern Province.								
Galle	264	161	27	2	29	—	190	454
Matara	146	170	10	—	10	1	181	327
Tangalla	167	228	18	2	20	—	248	415
Hambantota	23	22	10	1	11	—	33	56
Total	600	581	65	5	70	1	652	1,252
Eastern Province.								
Batticaloa	60	50	5	—	5	—	55	115
Trincomalee	9	6	—	—	—	—	6	15
Total	69	56	5	—	5	—	61	130
North-Western Province.								
Kurunegala	[illegible]	113	2	2	4	1	118	213
Puttalam	16	12	1	—	1	—	13	29
Chilaw	[illegible]	11	10	1	11	—	22	[illegible]
Total	165	136	13	3	16	1	153	318
North-Central Province.								
Anuradhapura	42	[illegible]	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	81
Province of Uva.								
Badulla	132	92	27	10	37	3	132	264
Prov. of Sabaragamuwa.								
Ratnapura	55	67	16	1	17	—	84	139
Kegalle	105	70	17	9	26	—	96	201
Total	160	137	33	10	43	—	180	340
Total of all Jails	[illegible]	2,300	269	49	318	19	2,637	[illegible]

R.—Return showing the Expenditure under each Head on each of the Prisons of Ceylon during 1900.

JAILS.	Fixed.	Other than Fixed.	Total.	Victualling.	Hospital Charges.	Clothing and Bedding.	Lighting.	Equipment.	Materials for Manufacture.	Additional Staff.	Transfer Expenses.	Special Charges.	Petty Expenses.	Horse Allowance.	Carriage Allowance to Head.	Horse Allowance to Medical Officer, Resident Magistrate, and Judicial Commissioner.	Horse Allowance to Deputy Jailor, Superintendent, Warders, and Judicial Supreme.	Allowance Jailor to Medical Officer Measuring Prisoners.	Police Guards.	Total.	GRAND TOTAL.	Gross Cost per Head.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western Province.																						
Welikada ...	—	—	87,893 48	89,000 6	13,140 66	17,430 32	2,957 99	2,441 42	3,264 11	9,997 59	12,198 21	7,330 84	1,065 97	840 0	180 0	480 0	600 0	600 0	—	170067 28	257,960 76	195 77
Mutwal ...																						
Mahara ...																						
Hulftsdorp ...	—	—	5,864 94	4,046 9	—	147 8	214 2	124 72	—	15 46	45 82	579 66	352 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,295 21	13,192 15	140 49
Negombo ...	—	—	4,318 46	6,810 65	4,075 29	670 17	148 59	85 5	538 16	930 98	479 72	732 68	150 32	—	—	—	150 0	—	—	11,791 61	16,110 7	136 31
Avissawella ...	—	—	884 0	1,311 13	2 5	63 45	75 0	35 40	—	331 29	119 45	125 28	51 71	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,104 36	2,992 81	275 16
	—	—	98,960 88	112847 95	14,218 0	18,371 22	3,395 51	2,686 59	3,802 27	10,735 32	12,843 20	8,768 49	1,620 56	840 0	180 0	480 0	750 0	600 0	—	191279 91	290,245 79	
Central Province.																						
Kandy Old Jail	—	—	20,868 30	37,339 57	2,150 39	3,043 15	1006 76	369 94	591 97	3,641 72	4,446 21	4,830 95	526 42	—	—	—	—	—	—	57,947 8	78,815 38	167 29
Bogambara ...																						
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	—	2,446 0	3,091 17	3 58	349 34	85 50	47 61	—	126 30	121 5	233 60	37 96	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,146 11	6,594 11	158 8
	—	—	23,314 30	40,430 74	2,153 97	3,392 49	1,092 26	417 55	591 97	3,768 2	4,567 26	5,064 55	564 38	—	—	—	—	—	—	62,093 19	85,409 49	
Northern Province.																						
Jaffna ...	—	—	7,473 36	8,465 43	286 6	467 0	314 42	588 14	122 79	592 41	773 30	1,445 33	283 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,128 48	20,601 84	211 75
Southern Province.																						
Galle ...	—	—	5,111 82	6,343 37	33 29	815 15	147 73	247 68	—	1,446 63	1,693 15	953 43	179 51	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,779 12	16,891 94	72 67
Matara ...	—	—	1,509 96	3,947 25	4 49	51 67	96 63	7 17	—	678 47	2,092 92	157 22	308 69	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,334 50	8,844 46	236 73
Tangalle ...	—	—	1,312 34	3,258 89	—	110 72	135 95	95 44	—	248 95	74 50	165 68	94 42	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,180 54	5,492 92	145 78
Hambantota ...	—	—	1,437 99	3,508 1	35 71	53 89	119 55	77 81	13 25	627 76	281 28	236 77	176 78	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,221 31	6,719 30	116 9
	—	—	9,432 9	17,147 52	73 49	1,031 43	499 76	425 10	13 25	3,001 81	4,041 85	1,514 28	759 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,506 44	37,948 52	
Eastern Province.																						
Batticaloa ...	—	—	1,342 83	1,094 34	—	45 50	127 50	—	86 35	97 45	254 94	167 79	106 94	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,497 72	3,730 55	216 11
Trincomalee ...	—	—	888 0	415 67	—	12 81	37 36	—	6 60	178 31	68 0	117 46	29 51	—	—	—	—	—	—	866 72	1,754 72	693 58
	—	—	2,230 83	2,020 1	—	58 31	164 86	—	92 95	275 76	322 94	285 16	136 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,364 44	5,485 27	
North-Western Province.																						
Kurunegala ...	—	—	1,845 18	3,460 45	46 10	149 2	83 32	32 37	32 66	905 45	530 58	850 8	123 54	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,150 57	7,995 75	219 26
Puttalam ...	—	—	1,219 0	1,179 59	1 69	39 34	80 16	46 18	—	187 47	62 50	183 40	163 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,964 56	3,024 56	429 59
Chilaw ...	—	—	1,384 36	1,790 48	—	56 55	52 39	69 91	34 80	46 39	147 45	191 17	27 98	—	—	—	—	180 0	—	2,597 33	4,181 72	267 70
	—	—	4,448 54	6,430 52	47 79	247 31	215 68	148 46	67 46	1,139 31	740 53	1,224 65	314 83	—	—	—	—	180 0	—	10,712 46	15,201 97	
North-Central Province.																						
Anuradhapura ...	—	—	2,985 45	1,484 35	10 33	47 50	73 36	59 70	36 4	202 12	121 95	318 71	245 94	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,574 22	4,439 65	270 46
Province of Uva.																						
Badulla ...	—	—	1,376 60	2,496 50	2 93	81 34	81 42	36 38	17 50	486 61	956 3	88 32	81 53	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,342 56	6,719 16	194 45
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																						
Ratnapura ...	—	—	2,204 96	2,763 22	66 19	109 36	92 0	86 0	29 18	462 69	291 26	290 65	176 93	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,369 33	6,704 29	253 20
Kegalla ...	—	—	1,273 29	2,195 0	6 50	48 92	72 0	27 92	32 45	305 92	321 21	212 39	45 68	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,136 0	4,409 29	208 80
	—	—	3,478 16	4,958 22	72 69	158 28	164 0	113 92	53 63	768 61	612 47	502 85	222 61	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,505 33	11,113 49	
Total of all Jails in Ceylon...	—	—	153073 21	256435 27	16,865 46	23,724 88	5,991 27	4,373 84	4,781 38	20,930 17	25,021 99	18,972 34	4,178 75	840 0	180 0	960 0	750 0	600 0	180 0	324339 97	477,408 18	
Do. 1899 ...	33,570 28	119490 29	153060 45	101411 59	16,451 47	21,657 80	5,845 26	4,456 87	4,074 84	19,572 45	25,034 25	23,367 91	4,366 64	840 0	180 0	600 0	750 0	600 0	—	3,964 75	322913 76	474,864 33
Do. 1898 ...	33,412 60	119655 63	153068 23	116655 13	20,494 98	18,587 27	5,304 41	5,099 43	4,571 58	19,511 96	27,306 46	13,195 83	4,551 70	840 0	180 0	600 0	600 0	600 0	—	7,708 65	333108 43	536,156 66
Do. 1897 ...	32,241 54	118654 98	150896 52	102549 26	20,609 49	18,817 94	6,580 73	5,840 71	5,419 26	13,190 66	23,353 59	17,362 43	3,973 36	840 0	180 0	600 0	600 0	—	—	11,793 40	312,630 43	483,426 75

S.—Return showing the Labour on which Prisoners were employed in the different Jails of Ceylon during 1900.

JAILS.	Days' Labour spent on									
	Jail Service.	Public Works.	Harbour Works.	Husk-beating.	Pingo-carrying.	Stone-breaking.	Tread-mill.	Tailors	Miscel-laneous.	TOTAL.
Western Province.										
Welikada ...	32,393½	18,910½	—	34,392	46,027	—	9470½	10227	52,513½	203,934
Mutwal ...	16,813½	7,639½	102,262½	2,725½	3,096½	—	—	—	36,992½	169,530
Mahara ...	12,889½	4,909½	87,879½	51	1,809½	—	—	45	—	107,584½
Hulftsdorp ...	2,225½	162½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,388½
Negombo ...	6,562½	—	—	5,111½	—	—	—	—	11,884	23,758
Avisawella ...	—	—	—	—	573	—	—	—	—	573
	71,048½	31,622	190,142	42,280	51,506	—	9470½	10272	101,390	507,767
Central Province.										
Kandy Old Jail ...	1,825	1,169	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,001	3,995
Bogambra ...	16,593	7,024	—	6,196½	76,889	11,709½	—	614½	32,935	151,961½
Nuwara Eliya ...	1,113	5,992½	—	—	—	533	—	—	1,932	9,570½
	19,531	14,185½	—	6,196½	76,889	12,242½	—	614½	35,868	165,527
Northern Province.										
Jaffna ...	4,645	595	—	2,360	15,834½	—	—	310	4,647	28,391½
Southern Province.										
Galle ...	3,067½	10,386½	—	—	15	9,260½	—	151½	5,879½	28,760½
Matara ...	1,069	29	—	743½	—	897½	—	—	1,726½	4,465½
Tangalla ...	1,085	—	—	72	—	2,259½	—	—	1,507	4,923½
Hambantota ...	1,368½	184	—	4,657½	1,009½	1,152	—	—	27	8,398½
	6,590	10,599½	—	5,473	1,024½	13,569½	—	151½	9,140	46,458
Eastern Province.										
Batticaloa ...	1,596	—	—	1,492½	—	—	—	—	—	3,088½
Trincomalee ...	—	—	—	179	—	—	—	—	—	179
	1,596	—	—	1,671½	—	—	—	—	—	3,267½
North-Western Province.										
Kurunegala ...	2,260½	306½	—	1,602½	191	—	—	—	1,419½	5,780
Puttalam ...	—	—	—	25½	—	269½	—	—	—	295
Chilaw ...	1,090	—	—	1,026½	—	—	—	—	—	2,116½
	3,350½	306½	—	2,654½	191	269½	—	—	1,419½	8,191½
North-Central Province.										
Anuradhapura ...	1,209	—	—	863½	613½	—	—	—	—	2,686
Province of Uva.										
Badulla ...	1,447	—	—	236½	—	2,133½	—	—	—	3,817
Province of Sabaragamuwa.										
Ratnapura ...	1,509	345	—	—	—	559	—	—	—	2,413
Kegalla ...	1,129½	—	—	815	—	262½	—	—	—	2,207
	2,638½	345	—	815	—	821½	—	—	—	4,620
Total of all Jails in Ceylon ...	112,091½	57,653½	190,142	62,550½	146,058½	29,036½	9470½	11348	152,464½	770,815½
Do. 1899 ...	111,525	69,087	173,948½	69,661½	132,362½	71,127½	10659	11461½	191,954	841,786½
Do. 1898 ...	115,705	54,513½	186,318½	99,955½	153,032	44,569	11506½	4,995½	236,005	900,600½
Do. 1897 ...	103,592	60,007	173,807½	84,757½	136,402	25,380½	10774½	11520	178,412½	784,653½

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

MEDICAL.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF HOSPITALS FOR 1900.

I HAVE the honour to submit for the information of Government the Annual Administration Report of the Medical Department for the year 1900 with the usual statistical tables.

I.—POPULATION: BIRTH- AND DEATH-RATES.

The estimated population of the Island on 31st December, 1900, was 3,612,303. 136,051 births were registered and 100,873 deaths. The birth-rate was 38·2 against 38·0, and the death-rate 28·3 against 30·2 per 1,000 in the previous year, calculated on the estimated population at the middle of the year. The following table, kindly placed at my disposal by the Registrar-General, gives the population and birth- and death-rates of each of the districts of the Island for the year 1900:—

Provinces and Districts.	Average Birth-rate for the last Ten Years.	Average Death-rate for the last Ten Years.	Vital Statistics for 1900.				
			Estimated Population at the Middle of 1900.	Number of Births registered.	Number of Deaths registered.	Birth-rate per Mille.	Death-rate per Mille.
CEYLON	33·2	26·6	3,216,908	136,051	100,873	38·2	28·3
Western	31·6	20·8	845,653	32,613	21,564	38·6	25·5
Colombo ...	28·8	20·7	482,581	17,469	12,471	36·2	25·8
Negombo ...	38·3	20·7	155,842	6,133	3,619	39·3	23·2
Kalutara ...	33·2	20·9	207,230	9,011	5,474	43·5	26·4
Central	34·7	31·1	403,110	21,262	18,299	43·1	37·1
Kandy ...	34·1	30·1	301,078	13,491	11,918	44·8	39·6
Matale ...	41·2	42·1	77,026	4,037	3,405	52·4	44·2
Nuwara Eliya ...	31·8	26·7	115,006	3,734	2,976	32·5	25·9
Northern	33·6	26·3	341,146	13,462	8,855	39·5	26·0
Jaffna	33·4	24·4	303,896	11,723	7,260	38·6	23·9
Mannar ...	34·5	3[illegible]·9	24,248	1,054	1,019	43·5	42·0
Mullaittivu ...	37·7	44·4	13,002	685	576	52·7	44·3
Southern	35·2	26·7	536,899	23,927	15,151	44·6	28·2
Galle	35·5	26·0	245,406	11,249	6,935	45·8	28·3
Matara ...	34·7	23·9	197,400	8,451	5,525	42·8	28·0
Hambantota ...	35·3	30·7	94,093	4,227	2,691	44·9	28·6
Eastern	43·6	29·4	167,596	7,271	5,320	43·4	31·7
Batticaloa ...	45·3	28·6	141,726	6,247	4,397	44·1	31·0
Trincomalee ...	35·6	33·7	25,870	1,024	923	39·6	35·7
North-Western ...	36·9	36·3	320,548	13,730	11,512	42·8	35·9
Kurunegala ...	38·6	39·9	225,994	10,108	8,934	44·7	39·5
Puttalam ...	36·6	44·5	24,978	1,032	983	41·3	39·4
Chilaw ...	31·2	20·7	69,576	2,590	1,595	37·2	22·9
North-Central ...	40·7	40·0	74,743	3,168	2,902	42·4	38·9
Anuradhapura ...	40·7	40·0	74,743	3,168	2,902	42·4	38·9
Uva	45·2	37·0	169,701	7,311	6,716	43·6	40·0
Badulla ...	45·2	37·0	169,701	7,311	6,716	43·6	40·0
Sabaragamuwa ...	36·2	32·4	269,512	13,307	10,554	49·4	39·2
Ratnapura ...	39·2	35·7	113,366	5,906	4,095	52·1	36·1
Kegalla ...	34·0	30·0	156,146	7,401	6,459	47·4	41·4

The causes of deaths registered were as follows :—

Specific, febrile, or zymotic diseases	46,152
Parasitic diseases	4,155
Dietetic diseases	256
Constitutional diseases	7,427
Developmental diseases	2,792
Local diseases	31,174
Violence	1,805
Ill-defined and not specified causes	7,112
Total ...	100,873

II.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

The public health of the inhabitants of the Island has been good. There has been an absence of those widespread severe outbreaks of malarial fever which characterized the previous year, but cases of cholera and smallpox have been numerous. The sanitary conditions throughout all the towns and villages of the Island are always being improved.

Malarial Fever.—In the Western Province the most sickly and malarious district was that of Negombo, a good part of which is low-lying and swampy, and cases there always occur after the burst of the south-west monsoon.

In the North-Western and Sabaragamuwa Provinces malarial disease was the cause of the largest number of admissions.

In the Eastern Province malarial fever existed in a mild and limited degree.

In the Southern Province this disease existed in the outlying districts to some extent, but the cases were generally of a mild type.

It was noticed that in the Northern Province this disease was present in a mild form, and was most prevalent in the first quarter of the year.

In the Province of Uva the disease was not prevalent.

In the Central and North-Central Provinces malaria, although present after the monsoon rains, did not assume an epidemic character anywhere, and those cases which occurred readily yielded to treatment.

In my report for last year I pointed out the connection shown between the outbreaks of malarial fever and the monsoon rains, and this year the same circumstance was again noticed. There can be little doubt that at least one cause, and, as far as is known, the only cause, of the distribution of malaria is by a special mosquito, and as this subject has been made known far and wide, not only in Medical Journals, but in the newspapers and periodicals throughout the world, it is reasonable to expect that in the near future this disease will become very much less common.

Malaria.—The most common type of malarial fever in this Island is the tropical (summer-autumn), and is found extensively among both Europeans and natives. No hæmoglobinuric or black water fever has up to the present been seen here, and though children suffer as severely as adults yet Kala Azar has never been reported.

Prevention.—During the past year much has been done in endeavouring to find out the best method of prevention of malarial fever applicable here. The methods which have been under consideration have been the following :—

(1) Quinine treatment.
(2) Prevention of mosquito bites.
(3) Prevention of the formation of stagnant pools of water.
(4) Destruction of the anopheles.

Quinine Treatment.—Compulsory quinine administration is of course quite impossible, but much has been done by providing quinine in all the small dispensaries and stations and by giving quinine to the local post offices, at which it can be purchased, so that it is possible for the poorest person to obtain without any difficulty plenty of quinine, if they so desire.

(2) *Prevention of Mosquito Bites.*—Mosquito curtains are to be found in most districts among the better classes, but unfortunately so little care is applied in their use that they are often practically valueless.

(3) *Prevention of the Formation of Stagnant Pools of Water.*—All hollows containing stagnant water should be filled up, and where this is not possible some aperture of escape for the water should be made in order to convert the otherwise stagnant into running water, in which the anopheles will not develop.

(4) *Destruction of the Anopheles.*—Inquiries have been made into the Culicidæ of the Island during the past year, and specimens have been sent to the British Museum, and the anopheles has been reported at Trincomalee by Major Manders, R.A.M.C., but so little is at present known of its habits and distribution in Ceylon that no definite statement about its destruction can be made. Steps, however, will be taken in 1901 to obtain definite information about these matters.

Cholera.—I regret I am not able this year to present such a favourable statement with regard to this disease as I was in the happy position to do in 1899.

During the year under review cholera outbreaks were very general throughout the Island in the Western, Central, North-Western, Eastern, North-Central, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces, and in the Province of Uva. The only Provinces which were free were the Northern and Southern. Cholera was prevalent throughout the cooly-recruiting districts of Southern India, and the outbreaks can in every instance be traced ultimately to them. The first case was reported in July on an estate in the Ramboda district of the Central Province, and outbreaks occurred soon afterwards in other parts of the Central Province and in the Province of Uva. There were 104 cholera centres up to the end of the year. The most severe outbreak occurred at Buttala in the Province of Uva. The Colonial Surgeons of the Central and Uva Provinces and their subordinates did excellent work, and were able eventually to completely stamp out the disease.

I am convinced that had the North road cooly route been open the numbers of those attacked would have been far greater. The immunity of the Northern Province is due to the closing of the North road for cooly traffic, and is another proof that this disease is always imported, for no immigrant coolies go to the north, as there are no tea estates there.

The subjoined table shows the Provinces in which outbreaks occurred, the number of those attacked, and of those who died, with their nationality:—

	No. of Cases and Deaths.		Nationality.													
			Sinhalese.		Moors.		Tamils.		Malays.		Immigrants.		Others.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Western Province ...	23	20	3	2	5	4	6	6	—	—	9	8	—	—	23	20
Central Province ...	154	118	80	62	5	5	4	4	—	—	64	46	1	1	154	118
North-Western Province ...	14	9	5	2	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	14	9
Eastern Province ...	33	21	—	—	1	—	29	20	—	—	—	—	3	1	33	21
North-Central Province ...	103	54	18	12	51	24	28	16	6	2	—	—	—	—	103	54
Province of Uva ...	484	231	379	184	37	18	22	12	—	—	43	17	—	—	484	231
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	—	3	3
Total ...	814	456	485	262	107	57	89	58	6	2	119	74	8	3	814	456

In the Western Province 9 cases, with 8 deaths, were admitted into the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Colombo, and were brought by steamers.

At Ragama cooly camp 11 outbreaks occurred during the year.

In the Central Province there were 154 cases, with 118 deaths: there were 63 cases and 47 deaths on estates, and 91 cases with 71 deaths in towns and villages. Among estates the outbreak on Pallekelly, near Kandy, was the most severe, with 27 cases and 21 deaths.

Among towns and villages the village of Hanguranketa was the most severely afflicted, with 40 cases and 33 deaths.

At Tamankaduwa and adjoining villages in the North-Central Province a severe outbreak occurred: 87 were attacked, and there were 47 deaths. This outbreak was successfully combated after it had lasted a month.

The largest outbreaks occurred in the Province of Uva in the Badulla, Buttala, Medagama, Muppane, Teldeniya, and Alutnuwara districts.

The greatest number of those attacked was at Buttala, viz., 216 cases with 99 deaths. Extra medical officers and apothecaries were sent to Uva for cholera duty and rendered good service, which, with the vigorous co-operation of the Government Agent, stamped out the disease in a comparatively short time.

Smallpox.—This disease is not endemic to this Island; the outbreaks of smallpox can always be traced to imported cases in the first instance. During the year under review several cases occurred in the Western, Central, Southern, North-Western, Eastern, and Uva Provinces; there were 252 persons attacked, with 42 deaths, distributed as follows:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Western Province	74 ...	11
Central Province	141 ...	26
Southern Province	15 ...	1
North-Western Province	14 ...	1
Eastern Province	1 ...	—
Province of Uva	7 ...	3
Total ...	252	42

In every centre the disease was well held in check, which was accomplished by segregation, removal to hospital, vaccination, and re-vaccination. The population of Ceylon is well protected by vaccination, and there is an excellent law which makes it compulsory for those exposed to the contagion to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated.

Western Province.—This disease did not prevail to any extent in Colombo; 11 cases remained at the end of the year 1899 at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, and 53 cases were admitted during 1900 from the town and harbour.

Two cases were reported on estates in Avisawella and Horana; 8 cases were reported in villages outside Colombo, 5 from Moratuwa, 2 from Walgama, and 1 from Kottawa. In all those instances where the disease occurred outside the city the contagion could be satisfactorily traced to cases in Colombo. During the prevalence of smallpox it is impossible to prevent concealment of cases, especially in the Moor quarter, although female doctors were employed to search the dwellings.

In the Southern Province 15 cases with one death occurred on estates; the infection was traced to a cooly who had lately arrived from India, but who had been vaccinated at Ragama.

In the Eastern Province there was only one case.

North-Western Province.—A short but sharp outbreak occurred at Kurunegala, in which 14 cases occurred with 1 death. This outbreak was introduced by a Malay man from Colombo.

Chickenpox.—It has been remarked that smallpox and chickenpox often run concurrently during an outbreak of the former, and this fact has been frequently demonstrated here. There were 935 cases of this mild infectious disease reported from various parts of the Island distributed as follows:—

	Cases.
Western Province	192
Central Province	493
Northern Province	18
Southern Province	99
Eastern Province	30
Province of Uva	89
Province of Sabaragamuwa	14
Total ...	935

Most of the cases were treated in their own homes, but in towns where an Infectious Diseases Hospital exists many of the cases were moved there.

Measles.—This disease did not assume any alarming proportions in any of the towns or villages but as will be seen in the report on the Prisoners of War Camp, Diyatalawa, this disease assumed a serious epidemic form there, where no less than 251 cases occurred, of whom 7 died, a mortality of 2·7 per cent.

Dysentery.—This disease was fairly equally distributed throughout the Island.

In the Western, North-Western, Sabaragamuwa, and Southern Provinces it was most prevalent.

In the Northern Province the numbers attacked were far less than in the year previous. All over the Western Province the disease was present, but the type was mild.

In the Eastern Province the prevalence was not marked, and it was present during the dry season.

In Uva the cases were comparatively few.

In the Central and North-Central Provinces it prevailed, but never in an epidemic form.

The total number of cases treated in all hospitals was 3,204, with 934 deaths. The largest number treated in any one institution was at the General Hospital, Colombo, where 757 cases were admitted, of whom 82 died.

Enteric Fever.—The number of cases treated in the various hospitals throughout the Island was 224 with 77 deaths. The General Hospital, Colombo, admitted 111 cases, of whom 44 died. The cases admitted to the Colombo hospital included many from French transports and from the transports which brought the prisoners of war. Some improvement has been made in the number of cases notified. This remark applies especially to Colombo, owing to the attention of the public having been drawn to the law by advertisement in the *Gazette* and local press; still I have no doubt very many cases occurred of the existence of which the authorities had no knowledge. A very serious outbreak of this disease occurred among the prisoners of war at the Camp at Diyatalawa, reference to which will be made in the special paragraph devoted to the Camp.

Dr. H. M. Fernando has made weekly lists of cases of enteric fever admitted into the Colombo hospital from within Municipal limits, and has come to the conclusion that this disease is "widespread throughout the city of Colombo." He attributes this to the pollution of surface wells.

Causation of Enteric Fever.—While in most cases enteric fever without doubt is caused by polluted water, as for example in Colombo, yet there is little or no doubt, though the experimental proof is wanting, that it is also spread by other means, such as by the common fly, dust, &c.

Leprosy.—The total number of cases reported during the year 1900 was 635, against 506 in the previous year, being an increase of 129, but the total number of new cases only exceeded by two those reported in 1899, as will be seen in the following table:—

Return of Lepers treated as Outdoor Patients in the Hospitals and Dispensaries during 1900.

	1899.	1900.
Western Province	40	53
Central Province	24	27
Northern Province	15	11
Southern Province	25	26
North-Western Province	14	7
Eastern Province	53	43
North-Central Province	2	2
Province of Uva	14	13
Province of Sabaragamuwa	21	28
Total ...	208	210

399 cases were treated in the Leper Asylum, Hendala, and 26 in the Kalmunai hospital. It is not possible yet to form an opinion whether this disease is rapidly increasing. The Superintendent of the Leper Asylum thinks there is a progressive increase, and gives the following table of distribution:—

	New Cases.
Western Province	54
North-Western Province	2
Province of Sabaragamuwa	1
Southern Province	9
Central Province	2
Southern India	10

The Western Province, as usual, shows the largest number of cases, but this may be due to the convenience of the Asylum for the residents. Colombo comes first with 27 new cases, and it will be noticed that 10 cases were directly imported from India. It might be advisable to prevent lepers from landing on our shores, but legislation would have to make this course practicable.

An Ordinance is being considered by the Legislative Council to make the segregation of lepers compulsory. Thirty-nine deaths occurred in the Asylum, and the duration of the disease in these individuals ranged from two to twenty-six years.

Anchylostomiasis.—This disease is constantly being introduced from India by Malabar coolies, and is spread broadcast owing to the careless habits of the cooly who pollutes the soil and water with his excreta. This disease is on the increase. There were 1,336 admissions in all hospitals, with 273 deaths. The largest number were treated in the Colombo hospital, viz., 485 admissions, with 92 deaths. The greatest number of cases occur in the planting districts; the danger of the disease exists in the profound anæmia, which so lowers the vitality that the victim is carried off by practically any intercurrent complaint.

I am inclined to regard a part at least of the increase in the reported cases of anchylostomiasis to the fact that the disease is recognized now, while only a few years ago it would probably have been regarded as due to the anæmia consequent on malarial fever.

Parangi.—From the hospital returns it would appear that the number of admissions for this disease has steadily increased during the last five years, but not in proportion to the increase of the population, so that the number affected in ratio to the inhabitants is becoming less every year. As food becomes more easily obtainable with the extension of irrigation, and as sanitary methods become more generally known, this disease will show a marked decrease. The death-rate is remarkably small: out of 3,646 admissions for this disease during the year there were only 9 deaths.

I attach herewith a return of the principal diseases for the last five years for purposes of comparison :—

Comparative Statement of Principal Diseases for the last Five Years.

Years.	Cases.	Deaths.	Years.	Cases.	Deaths.
	Cholera.			*Enteric Fever.*	
1896	106	94	1896	172	59
1897	216	124	1897	148	42
1898	533	320	1898	161	52
1899	Nil.	Nil.	1899	170	61
1900	814	456	1900	224	77
	Smallpox.			*Leprosy.*	
1896	19	3	1896	370	22
1897	35	3	1897	435	34
1898	14	3	1898	528	51
1899	334	56	1899	506	53
1900	252	42	1900	635	43
	Chickenpox.			*Anchylostomiasis.*	
1896	579	1	1896	830	170
1897	508	—	1897	1,276	274
1898	84	—	1898	1,201	212
1899	1,211	1	1899	1,255	234
1900	935	—	1900	1,336	273
	Measles.			*Parangi.*	
1896	42	—	1896	3,121	10
1897	132	2	1897	3,195	18
1898	45	1	1898	3,267	14
1899	29	1	1899	3,080	10
1900	23	—	1900	3,646	9
	Dysentery.			*Malarial Fever.*	
1896	2,346	735	1896	7,041	496
1897	2,267	721	1897	6,428	453
1890	2,774	1,034	1898	6,097	299
1899	2,639	930	1899	8,305	697
1900	3,204	934	1900	6,226	147

METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS AND THEIR RELATION TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

Introductory.—It is not possible to compare the meteorological conditions and disease in 1900 in this report, as the report on Meteorology for that year is not available. It is, however, possible to deal with 1899, which could not be done in last year's report, and to compare that year with 1898.

The subject will be considered under the following heads :—

(*a*) Relative amount of disease in the different seasons.
(*b*) Relative amount of malaria in the different seasons.
(*c*) Relative amount of dysentery in the different seasons.
(*d*) Relative amount of the mortality in the different seasons.
(*e*) Relative amount of the mortality in the medical institutions in the different seasons.
(*f*) Relative mortality of malaria in the different seasons.
(*g*) Relative mortality of dysentery in the different seasons.
(*h*) Relative amount of rainfall in the different seasons.
(*i*) Conclusions and deductions.

(*a*) *Relative Amount of Disease in the different Seasons.*—In Chart I. the red line indicates the amount of disease in the different months in 1898, and the black that of 1899.

It will be seen at a glance that they are both very similar, and that in both there has been a large increase of disease in the month of January; while in the two years the diseases treated in the medical institutions of the Colony average about 4,000 for eleven months, they reach nearly 8,000 in January, or twice the average amount for the rest of the year. On inquiry as to the cause of this it is found that two diseases are mainly responsible, viz., (1) malaria; (2) dysentery; and it is to these we next turn.

(*b*) *Relative Amount of Malaria in the different Seasons.*—On turning to Chart II. it is seen that the malarial fevers are very marked towards the end of 1898. Their number begins to increase in October, and rising through November and December reaches a maximum in January, 1899. During February, 1899, there is a marked fall in the cases of malaria, and after this the curves for the two years are not dissimilar, though that for 1899 is relatively higher than 1898.

The reason for the rise in October, November, and December, 1898, and the fall in February, 1899, will be discussed later on.

In the next Chart dysentery is depicted.

(*c*) *Relative Amount of Dysentery in the different Seasons of the Year.*—In Chart III. is depicted graphically the number of cases of dysentery occurring at the different medical institutions in the various months of the year. When compared with Chart I. a marked similarity is seen. The total number of diseases and the number of cases of dysentery produce very similar curves. As in Chart I. the line of 1898 is very like that of 1899. There is seen the same sharp rise in the number of cases during the month of January, and the same sharp fall in February, and same approximate level for the other ten months of the year. As compared with malaria, it shows the same high level of cases in January and the same fall in February, but not the same rise in October, November, and December, though the 1898 curve points in that way.

With regard to the mortality in Chart IV., there is shown the total mortality.

(*d*) *Relative Total Mortality at different Seasons of the Year.*—The line of total mortality begins low in 1898 and continues so till October, when it begins to rise, and continuing to do so during November, undergoes a rapid increase in December, 1898, reaching its maximum in January, 1899; from this there is a gradual fall in February, March, April, 1899, and then another slight rise to a maximum in June, and a further fall to a minimum for 1899 in October, when the usual rise for November and December is seen. The high point of these curves in January, 1899, and the high point of the total diseases in the same month are to be noted. The rise of the malaria cases in October, November, and December, 1898, and the sharp rise of mortality in December, 1898, must be remembered, as also the rise in dysentery during the same month.

(*e*) *Relative Mortality in the Medical Institutions.*—The curves of the two years in Chart V. are very similar; 1898 rises higher in December than 1899. But these curves show a marked difference from the returns of the Registrar-General, there not being the same difference between the two years.

(*f*) *Relative Mortality of Malaria in the different Seasons of the Year.*—In Chart VI. the line of 1898 shows that the mortality from malaria began to increase in October, decreased slightly in November, went on increasing in December, and rose to a maximum in January, which only remitted in February, and continued high in March, falling in April, but continuing high all through 1899.

The maximum of the malarial curve in January, 1899, coincides with the maximum of the total mortality curve of both Charts IV. and V., its rise in the end of 1898 with that of the total mortality in 1898. Its decline in the end of 1899 corresponds with the much slighter rise of that year in both Charts.

(*g*) *Relative Mortality of Dysentery in the different Seasons of the Year.*—The mortality in dysentery, Chart VII., shows the same rise in October and November as the others, but in this case the maximum is in November, 1898, and a slight fall takes place in December and January, followed by the sharp fall in February and March, 1899, but with a rise to a maximum again in May, 1899, with a continuation during June and July, and then a fall till November.

The curves for 1898 and 1899 are similar, except at the end of the year, when 1899 is much the lower.

The increase at the end of 1898 and beginning of 1899 corresponds with the rise in both Charts IV. and V. The fall in February and March corresponds with the fall in Charts IV. and V. The secondary rise in May and June to the same rise in Charts IV. and V.

The fall in the autumn and the lesser rise in December, 1899, are the same as in Charts IV. and V.

(*h*) *The Relative Amount of the Rainfall in the different Seasons.*—There is a marked similarity between the curves for 1898 and 1899. Both ascend sharply in October and fall in November and December; in both there is a minimum in February and a slighter maximum in April, with a fall to a minimum in August.

(*i*) *Conclusions.*—Both in the number of cases and in the mortality malaria and dysentery are powerful factors in modifying the curves of total cases and mortality.

Turning to the rainfall, there is seen to be an abrupt rise in September and October, 1898, and in October, 1899, and a high level in November and December. This rain would cause the land to become covered with pools of stagnant water in which the mosquitoes could lay their eggs and develop, particularly the anopheles. Hence the marked increase of malaria in October, November, December, and January.

The increase in dysentery would be brought about by the rise of the sub-soil water and the contamination of wells, &c., thereby.

In both the rain curves there is a fall in February, and the disease curves also fall.

The secondary rise in April of the rain curve corresponds to the rise of malaria in May and of dysentery in April, May, and June.

GENERAL SANITARY CONDITION OF THE COLONY AND OF THE CHIEF TOWNS.

The general sanitary condition of the Island remains in much the same condition as last year. The same method of disposal of dust and fæcal matter exists, and, though by no means satisfactory, are still far from bad when compared with other tropical countries. The water supply is often very good, and steps are being taken every year to remedy defects.

Colombo.—This town is growing rapidly, and urgent methods are needed, and are being taken, to keep it in as sanitary a condition as possible.

Port sanitation is the first consideration, as the number of ships entering the port from all parts of the world is rapidly increasing, and the first line of defence to the town against disease is the sanitation of the port. This has been carried out in a most efficient manner during the year. In the town itself the streets have been made wider, so that air space is abundant, but the dust is objectionable and detrimental to health. The streets should, if possible, be watered more frequently to allay this

Diagram of the total number of Cases of disease treated at Medical Institutions.

Chart I.

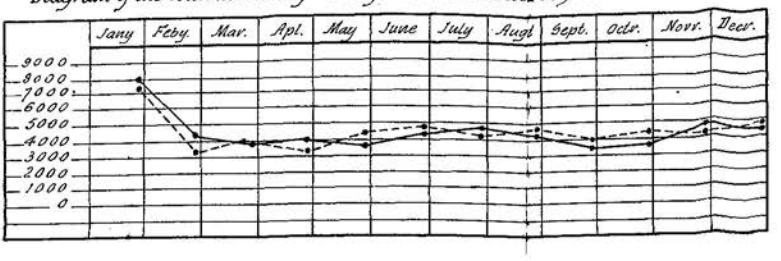


Diagram of the number of Cases of Malaria treated at Medical Institutions.

Chart II.

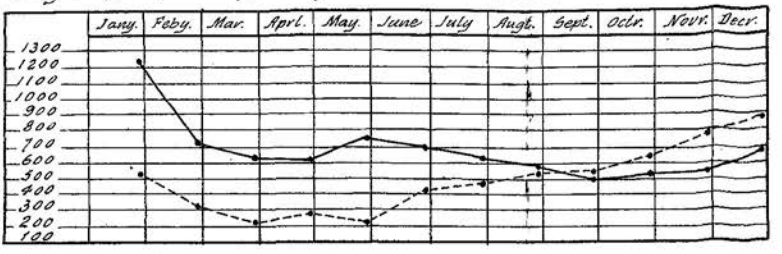


Diagram of the number of Cases of Dysentery treated at Medical Institutions.

Chart III.

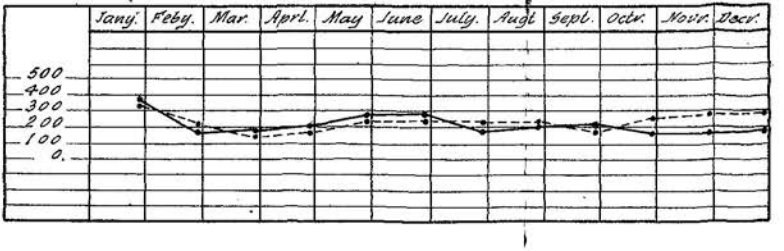


Diagram of the Total Mortality in the Island.

Chart IV.

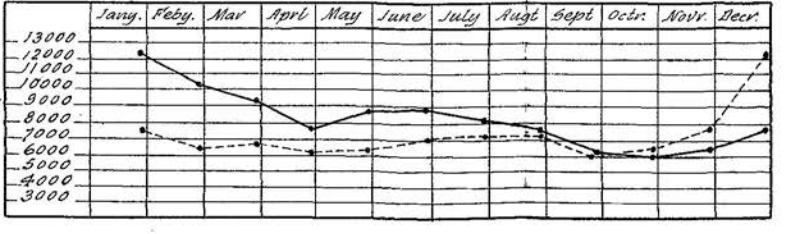
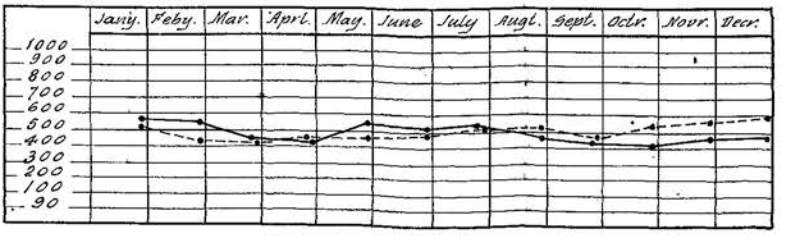


Diagram of the Total Mortality at Medical Institutions.

Chart V.

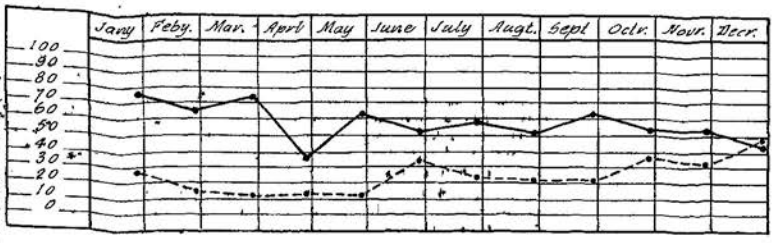


Reference: 1899 ——— 1898 - - - - -

Lith: S. G. O. No. 54/01.

The Mortality caused by Malaria in the Medical Institutions.

Chart VI



The Mortality caused by Dysentery in the Medical Institutions.

Chart VII

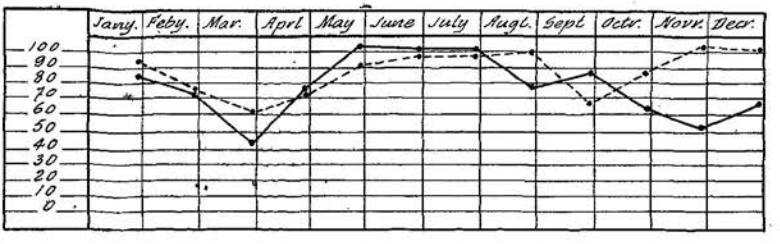
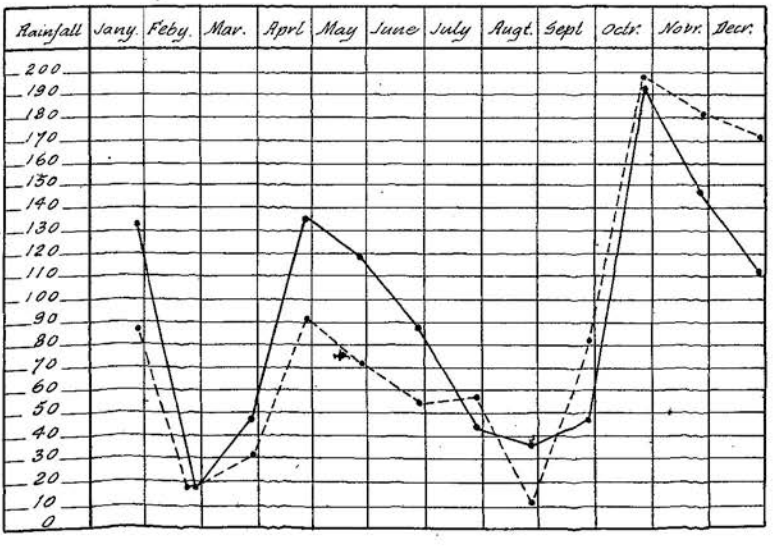


Diagram of the Total Rainfall in Ceylon.

Chart VIII



Reference: 1899 ———— 1898. - - - - -

Lith: S.G.O. No 59/01.

nuisance. The houses of the poor still need much improvement, and attempts to make these more healthy and sanitary are making their mark.

The scavenging is fairly good.

Fæcal matter is still removed at night and buried. It need hardly be said that this is objectionable, and that some other method is desirable. If some system of water carriage, such as that suggested by Mr. Mansergh, is brought into use, the result would be most beneficial. Much has been done, but much remains to be done, with regard to the drainage of Colombo. Everywhere collections of stagnant water are to be seen, particularly along Skinner's road, where small green pools abound, but, though these would appear likely breeding grounds for anopheles, and therefore for the spread of malaria, only culex larvæ have up to the present been found.

The water supply is derived from the Labugama reservoir, and is more abundant this year than last, and has always been favourably reported upon by the City Analyst. Infectious cases, viz., smallpox and enteric fever, have been common.

Kandy, the capital of the Central Province, possesses a Municipality, and employs a medical man as Sanitary Officer. The drainage of the town is defective, but measures are under consideration for an improved system. The water supply is of good quality, but during a long drought is a source of some anxiety. The town itself is well scavenged and is lighted by electricity. The burial of night soil is the method adopted for the conservancy of the town.

Jaffna, the chief town of the Northern Province, possesses neither a Municipality nor a Local Board. Certain parts of the town are in a very crowded and insanitary state. There are two public latrines, which are not resorted to. The cesspit system is in vogue. The water supply is from uncovered wells. Sunlight and free circulation of air are interfered with by the houses being huddled together and by high cadjan fences. The foreshore and other places are foul and polluted. Drainage requires attention.

Galle, the capital of the Southern Province, is still the most insanitary of the towns possessing Municipalities. Although a good many improvements have been effected as regards the drainage and conservancy, much yet remains to be done. The water supply is still derived from the Bikke reservoir; a system of filtration has not yet been arranged owing to the cost. The dry-earth system has been introduced in some parts of the town, and has been found to work satisfactorily. Although a good deal has been done as regards the drains in the Fort, they are still very defective in several localities.

Batticaloa, the chief town of the Eastern Province, possesses a Local Board, and the sanitary condition is said to be satisfactory. The drainage is very bad, and the water supply equally so; the small supply of good water from wells is curtailed by the wells running dry during drought. The latrine arrangements are very defective; cesspits are used. As in Jaffna the foreshore and neighbouring jungles are polluted by human excreta.

Kurunegala, the chief town of the North-Western Province, is in a fairly good sanitary condition, but its drainage and water supply are defective.

Anuradhapura, the principal town of the North-Central Province, formerly had a reputation for unhealthiness, but of recent years, owing to improved sanitary measures, the health of the inhabitants has wonderfully improved, and this place may be considered a desirable resort for the numerous tourists who visit it to inspect its interesting ruins.

Badulla, the chief town of the Province of Uva, is a good specimen of what a sanitary tropical town should be, and is provided with a good water service by pipes. The town is well kept. The drainage, however, is defective, and a scheme for its improvement is now under the consideration of the authorities.

Ratnapura, the chief town of the Province of Sabaragamuwa, possesses a Local Board, and is in a fair state of sanitation. The water supply is good.

VACCINATION.

During the year 132,602 subjects were vaccinated: 122,518 were primary vaccinations and 10,084 re-vaccinations. Of the former, 98,871 were successful, 10,827 unsuccessful, and in 12,820 subjects the result of the operation was not known, as they failed to present themselves for examination on the appointed days. The percentage of successful cases to total inspected was 90·13. Of the re-vaccinations, 6,359 proved successful, 2,001 unsuccessful, and the result was not known in 1,724 cases, as the subjects failed to present themselves for inspection. The percentage of successful to total inspected was 76·06. Five calf vaccine institutions were in operation during the year at Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Jaffna, and Batticaloa for the preparation of glycerinated calf lymph, which was distributed in sufficient quantities to all parts of the Island. The inhabitants of the Island are well protected against smallpox, and to this cause is due the prevention of the spread of this disease from the various foci that existed during the year.

The following tables give figures for 1899 and 1900 for the purposes of comparison:—

	1899.	1900.
Primary Vaccination:—		
Number vaccinated	123,474	122,518
Successful	100,229	98,871
Unsuccessful	10,123	10,827
Unknown	13,122	12,820
Re-vaccination:—		
Number vaccinated	14,753	10,084
Successful	9,619	6,359
Unsuccessful	2,595	2,001
Unknown	2,538	1,724
Primary Vaccination:—		
Percentage of successful to total inspected	89·39	90·13
Re-vaccination:—		
Percentage of successful to total inspected	82·79	76·06

The following table shows the number of vaccinations performed in 1900 by Government vaccinators and medical officers at dispensaries and on the estates as compared with the preceding year:—

Table showing the Number of Persons vaccinated in the Island in 1899 and 1900.

	Primary Vaccinations.									Re-vaccinations.								
	Total Number of Cases vaccinated.	Number of Cases seen after Vaccination.			Percentage of Successful to Cases seen.	If in the Number of Cases absent and therefore unseen the Ratio be taken as in the Cases seen.			Total Number of Successful in Total of Cases vaccinated.	Total Number of Cases vaccinated.	Number of Cases seen after Vaccination.			Percentage of Successful to Cases seen.	If in the Number of Cases absent and therefore unseen the Ratio be taken as in the Cases seen.			Total Number of Successful in Total of Cases vaccinated.
		Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.		Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.			Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.		Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.	
1899.																		
Government Vaccinators ...	90,563	73,009	6,976	79,985	91·27	9,668	910	10,578	82,677	9,487	6,102	1,478	7,580	80·50	1,182	725	1,907	7,284
Medical Officers at Dispensaries ...	16,563	12,692	2,374	15,066	84·24	1,336	161	1,497	14,028	221	192	22	214	89·71	5	2	7	197
On Estates	16,348	14,528	773	15,301	94·94	976	71	1,047	15,504	5,044	3,325	1,095	4,420	75·22	469	155	624	3,794
Total ...	123,474	100,229	10,123	110,352	90·82	11,980	1,142	13,122	112,209	14,752	9,619	2,595	12,214	70·75	1,656	882	2,538	11,275
1900.																		
Government Vaccinators ...	93,355	74,800	7,791	82,591	90·56	7,781	2,983	10,764	82,581	7,051	4,306	1,376	5,682	75·78	1,295	74	1,369	5,601
Medical Officers at Dispensaries ...	12,755	10,009	1,963	11,972	83·60	687	96	783	10,696	437	337	51	388	87·11	40	9	49	377
On Estates	16,408	14,062	1,073	15,135	92·84	1,072	201	1,273	15,134	2,596	1,716	574	2,290	74·93	236	70	306	1,952
Total ...	122,518	98,871	10,827	109,698	90·13	9,540	3,280	12,820	108,411	10,084	6,359	2,001	8,360	76·06	1,571	153	1,724	7,930

PLAGUE.

It is satisfactory to note that this Island has for another year escaped this scourge, although it has been present in many ports from which vessels come to Ceylon. This freedom may be put down to a combination of many causes: 1st, that Colombo is not a terminal port; 2nd, that vessels do not come alongside any pier; 3rd, that vessels and their crews coming from infected ports are thoroughly inspected before leaving; 4th, that the Plague Committee is fully alive to its great responsibilities; 5th, to the good work performed by the Port Surgeons; 6th, that the Island is prepared to meet it.

The Plague Committee under the Chairmanship of the Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary is practically a Standing Committee consisting of the following members:—The Hon. the Government Agent, Western Province, the Principal Civil Medical Officer, the Mayor of Colombo, the Hon. the Acting Principal Collector of Customs (Secretary). It has held several meetings, and has revised from time to time the precautions instituted to combat an outbreak of this disease. This Committee is in reality a Port Sanitary Board, and any subject affecting quarantine and infectious disease arriving in Colombo is dealt with by it. All returns of plague from infected ports are received by the Committee, and telegraphic accounts of plague occurring in places adjacent to Ceylon are received regularly. The staff of Port Surgeons performed their duties with intelligence and promptitude, and were ever on the alert to discover disease among the arrivals at this port. Notwithstanding the strict supervision maintained, the travelling public from infected ports have not been inconvenienced, and no harsh or exasperating rules have been promulgated to interfere with their comfort or to prevent their landing. The disinfection of their baggage and of soiled linen has been well carried out by means of two Thresh's steam disinfectors. In addition to the three Port Surgeons, a medical woman has been employed throughout the year for the purpose of examining females.

A few cases of suspected plague have been reported, but in only one case was the disease satisfactorily diagnosed. He was a Chinaman who arrived ill on the P. & O. "Clyde" in January, and was not sent to Galle (the plague port), as the Captain preferred to take him to sea. His Excellency the Governor's suggestion that Galle should be the plague port for those attacked arriving at any part in Ceylon has been continued, and a fully equipped hospital and house of observation have been in readiness there. Two persons from ships arriving from plague-infected ports before the expiry of the quarantine period were received into the Galle plague hospital: one was a case of erysipelas and the other a compound fracture.

Systematic onslaughts on rats have been made from time to time in various parts of the Island, and particularly in Colombo at the Customs landing premises, and by the Mayor throughout the city, with good results.

All minor ports, with the exception of Kayts in the north, likely to be visited by native trading vessels from India, have been closed, and this arrangement has worked most satisfactorily. As a precautionary measure steam patrol boats have been employed round the coast.

The immigrant cooly traffic has not been interfered with, and several batches arriving from plague-infected parts of India have undergone the necessary period of quarantine at Ragama Camp, when, after proper disinfection of themselves and belongings, they have been drafted to their several estates.

THE RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS.

This is the first year in which the new return of diseases and deaths issued by the Colonial Office has been used. It is in every way a great improvement upon the older form. The classification is better and more readily complied with, and the spaces left at the end of each list of diseases are especially useful in order to record the rare diseases which from time to time appear, and which otherwise would be difficult to enter.

The only suggestion I would venture to bring forward concerning such an excellent return is with regard to the malarial fevers. I would submit simpler classification, such as the following:—

Malarial Fevers:—

(*a*) Quartan.
(*b*) Tertian.
(*c*) Tropical.
(*d*) Undiagnosed.
(*e*) Malarial cachexia.

III.—GENERAL.

MEDICO-LEGAL DUTIES.

During the year 1900 191 analyses were conducted, of which 94 were judicial analyses, 37 were samples of kerosine oil, and 29 were samples of water, mud, liquid fuel, crude oil, tea, spirits, &c., from Her Majesty's Customs, Local Boards, and the Railway Department, and 31 were samples of water conducted at the request of Government. Of the 94 judicial analyses, 61 were undertaken for the detection of poisons and 33 for examination of stains.

In the poisoning cases, arsenic was detected in 5 analyses, mercury in 3, datura in 4, opium in 1, croton oil and mercury in 1, lead in 2, sulphur in 1, cannabis indica in 1, ganja in 2, ganja and opium in 1, hydrochloric acid in 1, rhubarb in 1, sandalwood oil in 1, incense in 1, and in the rest of the analyses no poison was detected.

A synopsis of the analyses of the year in tabular form is herewith appended :—

Synopsis of the Analyses for 1900.

Total, 191. Fees, Rs. 1,796	Judicial	94	33	Mammal blood detected ...	25
				Spermatozoa	1
				Epithelial scales	2
				No blood or semen	5
			61	Arsenic in	5
				Mercury in	3
				Datura in	4
				Opium in	1
				Croton oil and mercury ...	1
				Lead	2
				Sulphur	1
				Cannabis indica	1
				Ganja	2
				Ganja and opium	1
				Hydrochloric acid	1
				Rhubarb	1
				Sandalwood oil	1
				Incense	1
				No poisons	36
	Kerosine oil	37		Total ...	94
	Water, spirit, &c., from Her Majesty's Customs, Railway, and Local Boards	29			66
	Analyses for Government purposes, Water			... ...	31
				Grand Total ...	191

ADMINISTRATIVE HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS.

During the year 1900 64 hospitals and asylums were in operation, against 65 in the previous year. This reduction was due to the closing of the immigrant hospital at Vankalai in August, 1899. As the North road cooly route was closed for cooly traffic, this institution, which was purposely established for immigrant coolies, was found unnecessary. A new field or parangi hospital at Maha-oya and a new infirmary for fourteen beds at the Leper Asylum, Hendala, were completed late in the year, but these institutions were not occupied, as the necessary equipment was not available.

Alterations and Additions.—Certain material alterations and additions to the buildings at the following hospitals and asylums were effected by the Public Works Department, viz., Leper Asylum, Hendala; General Hospital, Colombo; Police Hospital, Borella; Field hospitals, Medagama and Maha-oya; and the District Hospital of Balangoda.

Numbers treated.—In the Civil and Lying-in Hospitals there were treated during the year 41,906 patients, being 6,611 more than in the preceding year. Of these, 40,554 were admissions during the year, and 1,352 remained from the previous year. The daily average sick was 1,679·10, as against 1,461·46 during the previous year. Of the total treated, 28,153 were discharged cured, 7,818 relieved, and 596 not improved. The deaths numbered 3,735, or 421 more than in the preceding year, and there remained 1,604 patients under treatment at the end of the year.

In the Field Hospitals there were treated 4,364 patients, against 3,981 in the preceding year. Of these, 4,217 were new admissions and 147 remained from the previous year. The average daily sick was 181·78, against 179·44 during the previous year. Of the number treated, 2,982 were discharged cured, 986 relieved, and 72 not improved. The deaths numbered 154, against 183 in the previous year, and there remained under treatment at the end of the year 170 patients.

The number of patients treated in the five Immigrant Hospitals was 1,944, against 2,297 in the previous year. The admissions numbered 1,862, and 82 patients remained from the previous year. The daily average sick was 74·28, against 100·49 in the preceding year. Of the total treated, 1,265 were discharged cured, 495 relieved, and 19 not improved. The deaths numbered 79, and there remained under treatment at the end of the year 86 patients.

In the District Hospitals were treated 13,785 patients, against 12,118 during the preceding year. The admissions during the year numbered 13,207, and 578 remained from the previous year. The average daily sick was 771·78, against 699·92 during the previous year. Of the total treated, 7,037 patients were discharged cured, 3,317 relieved, and 190 not improved. There were 2,454 deaths, against 2,284 in the previous year, and 787 remained at the end of the year.

LUNATIC ASYLUM, COLOMBO.

During 1900, 139 patients were admitted into the asylum, which, with 467 remaining from the previous year, made the total insane population 606, of whom 378 were males and 228 females. The average daily number of inmates was 481·03. Of the total treated, 55 were discharged cured, 8 relieved, and 11 not improved. There were 38 deaths, and 494 remained under treatment at the end of the year. Of these, 163 were maniacal and dangerous, 195 quiet chronic, 97 melancholic and suicidal, 39 idiotic, paralytic, or epileptic.

The institution consists of 18 dormitories, 19 day-rooms and corridors used as day-rooms, and 116 single rooms. The water supply is drawn from the Labugama reservoir, which supplies the town. The quality is good, and the quantity ample. There are 21 lavatories, 18 baths, and 21 latrines. The dry-earth system is carefully carried out. The number of patients secluded under lock and key was six, and the number of times seclusion was resorted to was 62, and the longest duration in any single instance was six hours. There were eleven cases of accidental injury to patients by themselves, one of injury to a patient by another patient, and none by attendants. Such patients as are well enough are given daily exercise, while others are confined to the airing courts. Outdoor sports (cricket and tennis) as well as indoor games (cards, bagatelle, musical instruments, &c.) are provided. A library is in existence, and those who can read are regularly supplied with books and papers. Two religious

services were held in a large work-room, the average attendance being 112. The inmates of the asylum are employed in gardening, trade, house work, &c., and the proceeds of their industry is formed into a fund, which at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 16,986·06 :—

Industrial Fund Account, 1900.

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Balance on 1st January, 1900 :—		
Invested 4 per cent. Ceylon Government Stock ...	13,029 85	
Fixed deposit, National Bank of India	1,706 5	
At credit of current account, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	1,523 92	
Cash in hand	113 64	
		16,373 46
Receipts, 1900	1,966 11	
Expenditure in 1900	1,353 51	
		612 60
Balance on 31st December, 1900 :—		
Invested in 4 per cent. Government Stock	13,029 85	
Fixed deposit, National Bank of India	1,800 0	
Current account, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank ...	2,075 76	
Cash in hand	80 45	
	16,986 6	16,986 6

HOUSES OF OBSERVATION FOR SUSPECTED LUNATICS.

There were four institutions of this nature at Colombo, Kandy, Galle, and Jaffna, into which were admitted for observation 247 patients, which, with 3 remaining from the previous year, made a total of 250, of whom 33 were transferred to the Lunatic Asylum at Colombo, 207 were discharged, 3 died, and 7 remained under observation at the end of the year.

LEPER ASYLUM, HENDALA.

The Leper Asylum received 137 patients for treatment during the year, which, with 262 remaining from the previous year, made the total leper population 399. The daily average in the Asylum was 267·18. Of the total treated, 72 were discharged relieved, 10 not improved, 39 died, and there remained at the end of the year under treatment 278 patients. The asylum has 282 beds. The water supply is ample, and the quality pure and good. There are bathrooms in connection with the asylum supplied with hot and cold water according to the requirements of patients. The dry-earth system is in use, the excreta being disposed of by incinerating.

DE SOYSA LYING-IN HOME.

The total number of patients treated at this institution during the year was 521, against 441 in 1899 and 163 in 1890. Of these, 445 were discharged cured, 53 relieved, 11 died, and 12 were remaining under treatment at the end of the year. The daily average sick was 11·47. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 2·11, against 1·36 in 1889 and 3·08 in 1890.

In the Lying-in Home 19 pupil midwives received training in 1900, of whom 11 obtained certificates after passing a satisfactory examination.

The following important operations were performed during the year :—

Forceps extractions	93
Version	18
Craniotomy	2
Repair of perineum	16

LADY HAVELOCK HOSPITAL.

In this institution 934 patients were treated, against 656 in the previous year. Twenty remained from the previous year, and 914 were new admissions. The daily average sick was 31·83. Of the total treated, 697 patients were discharged cured, 126 relieved, and 28 not improved. There were 45 deaths, and 38 remained under treatment at the end of the year. Of the 934 patients, 228 were children (107 boys and 121 girls). There were 68 operations performed, with 7 deaths.

POLICE HOSPITAL, COLOMBO.

652 patients were treated in the Police Hospital, of whom 637 were discharged after treatment, 1 died, and 14 remained at the end of the year. The daily average sick was 2·35. At the outdoor dispensary of this hospital 1,839 persons were treated during the year, who paid 2,467 visits.

GRENIER EYE, EAR, AND THROAT INFIRMARY.

At this institution 3,676 cases were treated during the year, against 3,165 in 1899 and 3,348 in 1898. The contribution during the year amounted to Rs. 98·43, against Rs. 71·75 in 1899 and Rs. 63·80 in 1898, and were of a purely voluntary nature.

BRANCH HOSPITALS.

Colombo, Kandy, and Galle are provided with a special hospital for the treatment of women suffering from venereal diseases. The total number of new cases admitted was 386, which, with 16 remaining from the previous year, makes a total of 402. Of these, 385 were discharged and 17 remained under treatment at the end of the year. Of the 402 females treated in the three Branch Hospitals, 40 were treated for primary syphilis, 72 for secondary syphilis, 53 for tertiary syphilis, 1 for inherited syphilis, 183 for gonorrhœa, and 53 for other diseases the result of venereal poison.

JAIL HOSPITALS AND SICK PRISONERS.

The number of prisoners admitted during the year into the different jails in the Island was 12,667. The average daily strength of prisoners was 2,515·14. There were treated during the year in the several Jail Hospitals 4,465 prisoners, against 4,362 in the previous year. The deaths numbered 102, against 95 in 1899. Of these, 52 were due to bowel complaint, 17 to fever, 21 to pneumonia, 2 to

bronchitis, 1 to influenza, 1 to pleurisy, 1 to injury, and 7 to other diseases. The following table gives the number of admissions, number of deaths, average strength, death-rate to admissions to hospitals, and to average strength for the past three years :—

Year.	Admissions in Hospitals.	Number of Deaths.	Average Strength of Prisoners.	Death-rate to Admissions.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Average Strength.
1898	6,128	110	2,848·88	1·79	38·61
1899	4,362	95	2,591·53	2·17	36·65
1900	4,465	102	2,515·14	2·28	40·55

KALMUNAI LEPER HOSPITAL.

At this institution 26 lepers were treated during the year, of whom 16 were discharged relieved, 1 died, and 9 remained under treatment at the end of the year. The daily average sick was 10·31.

FRIEND-IN-NEED SOCIETY'S HOSPITAL AT JAFFNA.

The Friend-in-Need Society's Hospital at Jaffna received 1,416 patients for treatment during the year, which, with 56 remaining from the previous year, made a total of 1,472. Of these, 1,380 were discharged, 47 died, and there remained under treatment at the end of the year 45 patients. At the outdoor dispensary of this institution 9,156 persons were treated during the year, who paid 17,240 visits, and contributed voluntarily Rs. 824·44.

KANATTA INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

At this institution 18 cases of infectious diseases remained from the previous year, and 331 were admissions, making a total of 349. Of these 316 were discharged cured, 17 died, and 16 remained in hospital at the end of the year. The death-rate was 8·39 per cent. Of the 349 patients, 71 were treated for smallpox, 195 for chickenpox, 38 for measles, 20 for mumps, 9 for cholera (Asiatic), and 10 were admitted under observation for smallpox. Of the 9 cases of cholera, 8 died and 1 was discharged cured. Of the 74 cases of smallpox, 60 were discharged cured, 9 died, and 2 remained in hospital at the end of the year.

At the commencement of the year there were 11 cases of smallpox remaining in hospital, and during the year from different parts of the town sporadic cases were admitted into the hospital, bringing the total number treated to 60, of whom 9 died. Of the 60 cases treated in the hospital, 8 cases were admitted from ships, 7 were lascars, and 1 a European. One case proved fatal in a lascar.

There were no cases of cholera in the town of Colombo ; 9 cases were admitted from ships, 8 of which proved fatal. All these cases occurred in immigrant coolies.

Total Deaths.—The deaths numbered 6,500, against 5,987 in the previous year, showing an increase of 513. I subjoin a table showing the death-rate in the various hospitals and asylums in the Island for the year, as compared with the previous year. I have separated the death-rates among the mixed races and Malabars for purposes of comparison :—

	Mixed Races.		Malabars.		Total.	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
Civil Hospitals	6·74	6·54	19·01	17·21	9 38	8·91
Field Hospitals	4·27	3·30	9·61	8·05	4·59	3·52
Immigrant Hospitals	3·02	2·54	8 01	7·41	5·13	4·06
District Hospitals	5·82	5·17	23·10	22·92	18·92	17·80
Asylums	8·88	7·56	7·54	7·55	8·67	7·56
Total. ...	6·33	6·00	20·25	19·52	10·94	10·31

The percentage of deaths to cases treated in the civil hospitals showed a slight decrease among the mixed races, and a decrease of 1·80 among the Malabars. In the field hospitals the decrease among the mixed races was also slight, but the decrease among the Malabars was 1·56. In the immigrant and district hospitals the decrease both among mixed races and Malabars was less than in the previous year. Taking all the hospitals and asylums together there was a slight decrease among the mixed races as well as among the Malabars. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 10·31, against 10·94 in the previous year.

Duration of Residence.—The longest time any one inmate stayed in hospital was 365 days. This was in the District Hospital at Dikoya, where the patient was under treatment for epilepsy.

Hospital Accommodation.—The accommodation in the hospitals for treatment of sick was generally sufficient. Overcrowding sometimes occurred, especially in the General Hospital, Colombo, where the daily average sick was 398·11, whereas there is accommodation for only 323. The large number in excess have had to be accommodated in the verandahs and passages. 150 patients were transferred to Urugodawatta, and so occasional relief was obtained.

Water Supply.—With the exception of the following institutions, Mannar, Galle, Chilaw, Nikaweratiya, and Trincomalee, the water supply in all the hospitals was reported to be good, pure, wholesome, and abundant. Water for drinking purposes is, as a rule, boiled and filtered before use.

Bathrooms.—All hospitals are provided with separate bathrooms for males and females and furnished with tubs, which are filled with hot or cold water according to the requirements of the patients. Patients who can help themselves however prefer to bathe in streams where there are such adjoining a hospital.

Drains.—There are no covered drains. The drains are all surface ones for carrying away the ward washings, rain, and storm water.

Sewerage.—The conservancy of the latrines is entirely on the dry-earth system, the excreta being removed daily and buried or incinerated at some distance from the hospitals.

Inspection.—The hospitals were all inspected either by me or the Colonial Surgeons of the respective Provinces. The number of these visits of inspection and the official designation of the

visitors will be found given in the return of each institution. The books were produced when called for and were generally found complete, and made up to the date of examination. The reports of inspection by the Colonial Surgeons as well as those by me were forwarded to Government when necessary.

Food Supply.—The provisions for the various hospitals were supplied by purveyors on contracts approved by Government. The system works satisfactorily. The medical officers in charge of the respective hospitals examine the food before it is served out to the patients, and reject such articles as do not come up to contract samples.

Dispensaries.—362 dispensaries were in operation. Of these, 206 were civil, 45 district, and 111 estate. They are distributed as follows:—In the Western Province 31, Central 46, Northern 37, Southern 35, Eastern 18, North-Western 24, North-Central 19, Province of Uva 21, and Sabaragamuwa 20. In the civil dispensaries there were treated 821,174 persons, against 753,288 in the previous year, who paid 1,358,956 visits, and contributed voluntarily Rs. 23,643. In the district dispensaries there were treated 171,149 persons, against 146,202 in the previous year, who contributed voluntarily Rs. 1,600·33. Estate dispensaries were kept up on the estates by the planters, medicines being supplied free by Government; the resident dispenser, who is paid by the estate, being appointed on the recommendation of the Principal Civil Medical Officer.

PORT DUTIES AND IMMIGRATION.

The number of vessels which arrived at the port of Colombo was 3,316, against a total of 2,964 in the previous year, 2,815 being steamers, one sailing vessel, and 500 native craft. The number of native traders was 47,853 and coolies 160,865. Included as traders were 41,278 men, 2,931 women, 2,969 children, and 675 infants. Of the coolies, 95,883 were men, 31,113 women, 24,649 children, and 9,220 infants. 451 vessels were placed in quarantine during the year. Nine cases of cholera were sent to hospital, and 10 died on board in harbour or while entering and were buried at sea. Eight cases of smallpox, 3 of chickenpox, and 5 of measles were landed and sent to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta, and 11 cases of measles were isolated on boardship.

RAGAMA CAMP.

The total number of coolies who passed through the camp during 1900 was 134,134, against 26,079 during the previous year. The largest number of coolies in any one day in the camp was 3,434, and the largest number in quarantine was 2,771. There were 11 distinct outbreaks of cholera during the year; 20 persons were attacked, of whom 16 died. These outbreaks occurred during the months of April, May, June, July, and August, and the largest number of arrivals were also during these months. The outbreaks of cholera generally occurred from the first to the third day after arrival. Of the other diseases admitted into hospital, there were 3 cases of chickenpox and 26 cases of diarrhœa and debility, out of the latter 12 cases proved fatal. Of the total number of coolies who passed through the camp, 2,029 persons were vaccinated, and the rest either had marks of successful vaccination or of smallpox.

Two camps, Nos. 3 and 4, were given over to the Military Authorities for the location of prisoners of war. To save overcrowding in the cooly camps, Nos. 1 and 5, the police barracks, and the Superintendent's quarters were converted into cooly camps with the necessary bath and latrine arrangements. The drainage system of the camp is efficient. The conservancy is carried out on the dry-earth principle, and the excreta being disposed of by incineration. There is a good and ample water supply.

DE SOYSA BACTERIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

This institute, the gift of Mr. J. W. Charles de Soysa to the Government of Ceylon, was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor on the 31st January, 1900. Since its opening it has undertaken work of a diverse character, and is now supplying a long-felt want in the Colony, by its researches in bacteriological analyses of tissues, secretions, blood, &c., so indispensable to scientific diagnosis of diseases, and the Director is invariably consulted by Government medical officers and private medical practitioners for reports on specimens submitted by them on bacteriological and allied subjects.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

In the May term twelve new male students joined the senior division, making up a total of 64 students taking the course for the license, of whom two are females. In the junior division 19 new students were admitted, making a total of 99 in this class.

In the October term four new male students joined the College in the senior division, bringing the total in this class to 67. The strength of the junior division was 82, of whom one was a female.

Of the female students two hold scholarships. Three male students also hold Government scholarships.

During the year in the senior division 7 passed out finally as licentiates, and in the junior division 20 passed as apothecaries.

The fees credited to revenue amounted to Rs. 11,208.

CIVIL MEDICAL STORES.

Dr. H. M. Fernando is in charge of this institution as Medical Superintendent. On the retirement of Mr. E. N. Schokman, Mr. A. D. Cotton was appointed Chief Storekeeper on Rs. 3,000 per annum, who is assisted by two assistant storekeepers, two dispensers, and one clerk, besides a staff of 5 packers, 6 coolies, 1 instrument cleaner, and 1 carpenter. The drugs, chemicals, and instruments received from England and elsewhere amounted to Rs. 213,647·86, and medicines, &c., purchased in in Ceylon cost Rs. 8,432·41. The cost of articles purchased from the Government Stores and in the local market for the preparation of drugs in the Medical Stores came to Rs. 4,810·07, while the cost of repairing surgical instruments amounted to Rs. 88·50, and that of transport, postage, &c., to Rs. 11,132·16. Contingencies and petty expenses to Rs. 211·92. Quinine, fever powders, and other medicines issued to Government Agents and others cost Rs. 1,824·77, whilst those issued to planters, the Public Works Department, and others on payment amounted to Rs. 4,622·82. Quinine powders issued to post offices for sale amounted to Rs. 9·15. The sale of unserviceable articles realized Rs. 245·75, and of surgical instruments lost and paid for by the officers of the Department amounted to Rs. 56·15.

NURSING :—

The nursing sisters at Colombo, Kandy, and Kurunegala (Anglican and Roman Catholic) have continued to give every satisfaction in the discharge of their duties. In the other hospitals the nurses and attendants have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the medical officers.

Nursing Staff.

Anglican Sisters ...	3
Roman Catholic Sisters	17
Superintendent of Nurses	1
Matrons ...	24
Nurses ...	47
Pupil Nurses, Lady Havelock and Kandy Civil Hospital	11
Total ...	103

STRENGTH OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The strength of the Medical Department was as follows:—1 Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals, 1 Assistant Principal Civil Medical Officer, 7 Colonial Surgeons, 1 Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, 1 Surgeon in Charge of the General Hospital at Colombo, 2 Medical Women, 23 Assistant Colonial Surgeons, 27 Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeons, 48 Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons, 25 Probationers, 4 Health Officers, 244 Apothecaries, 1 Chief Medical Storekeeper, 2 Assistant Superintendents of Vaccination, 1 Chief Inspector of Vaccination, 6 Inspectors of Vaccination, and 105 Vaccinators.

The changes in the Department were the resignation of Dr. Harvey Hilliard, Assistant to the Principal Civil Medical Officer, in September, 1900, and the appointment of Colonial Surgeon Dr. Griffin as Assistant Principal Civil Medical Officer, and the sad loss of Dr. Bartholomeousz by accidental drowning at Anuradhapura.

The expenditure of the Department, exclusive of working hospitals under the Medical Aid Ordinance, amounted to Rs. 1,301,865·91, including exchange compensation, against Rs. 1,436,467·42 in the previous year. Under Personal Emoluments and allowances the expenditure was Rs. 308,195·45, including exchange compensation, against Rs. 310,914·15 in 1899. The expenditure under Other Charges was Rs. 973,36·029, under Harbour Service Rs. 4,063·13, and under the vote for Plague Precautions Rs. 16,247·04.

The receipts on account of paying patients in hospitals amounted to Rs. 33,830·12. The collections at the civil outdoor dispensaries was Rs. 23,643. The cost of medicines issued to the Estates Branch of the Department amounted to Rs. 111,122·81, while the sale of medicines and superfluous articles, Medical College fees, &c., amounted to Rs. 46,124·52. Deducting the receipts under the heads above specified from the expenditure, the nett expenditure was Rs. 1,087,145·46. In the Appendix will be found tables which give in detail the expenditure incurred on account of each hospital under the different heads of service.

The following statement shows the expenditure and receipts as compared with 1899 :—

EXPENDITURE.	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments ...	288,877 49	286,985 45	—	1,892 4
Personal Allowance ...	22,036 66	21,210 0	—	826 66
Total ...	310,914 15	308,195 45	—	2,718 70
Other Charges ...	76,010 30	70,541 1	—	5,469 29
Hospitals and Dispensaries	661,603 22	664,796 36	3,193 14	—
General ...	268,740 56	238,022 92	—	30,717 64
Total ...	1,006,354 8	973,360 29	3,193 14	36,186 93
Harbour Service ...	53,509 35	4,063 13	—	49,446 22
Plague Precautions ...	65,689 84	16,247 4	—	49,442 80
Total ...	119,199 19	20,310 17	—	98,889 2
Grand Total ...	1,436,467 42	1,301,865 91	3,193 14	137,794 65
RECEIPTS.				
Amount received from paying patients in hospitals	30,946 74	33,830 12	2,883 38	—
Collections at dispensaries	23,575 84	23,643 0	67 16	—
Cost of medicines issued to Estates Branch Institutions ...	124,207 32	111,122 81	—	13,084 51
Sales of medicines and superfluous articles and College fees ...	40,569 15	46,124 52	5,555 37	—
Total ...	219,299 5	214,720 45	8,505 91	13,084 51
Nett Expenditure ...	1,217,168 37	1,087,145 46		

PRISONERS OF WAR.

A unique circumstance in the history of this Department has occurred during the year, viz., the arrival of 4,396 prisoners of war from South Africa, for whom locality, housing, sanitation, water supply, hospitals, medical staff, and nurses had to be provided. It is obvious that this increase to the white population entailed an enormous amount of extra work on the officers of the Civil Medical Department. This even in a healthy population of over 4,000 persons would have been considerable,

but when it is remembered that two serious outbreaks of epidemic disease, measles and enteric fever, have been combated and overcome, the medical work done at the Boer Camps has been almost phenomenal. I would take this opportunity of placing on record the valuable services rendered by Colonial Surgeon Mr. Griffin and the present Chief Medical Officer of the Camp, Dr. Garvin, and their subordinates.

The site selected for the main camp was in the Diyatalawa valley, with an approximate elevation of 4,140 ft. above mean sea level, 157 miles east from Colombo.

The prisoners are housed in galvanized iron huts with wooden floors; the sanitation is perfect, surface drains have been laid all over the camp, and discharge at various points into the low-lying plains. The removal of the solid excreta is by means of buckets with dry-earth, which is buried at some distance, the urine is allowed to flow through pipes into paddy fields and into rough pits filled with absorbent materials, broken bricks, coke, &c.; these make very effective bacteria beds.

The water supply is of good quality and in sufficient quantity, and is brought in iron pipes from the hills from two sources two or three miles away. Hospital accommodation of 317 beds was provided, to which tents and cadjan huts were added.

Seven medical officers of this Department have been employed at various times at the camp, with dispensers, four lady nurses, and hospital orderlies trained from volunteers from among the prisoners themselves, who were paid for their services.

General Health.—Excluding the outbreaks of measles and of enteric fever, the general health of the prisoners of war has been good, and compares favourably with the sick and death-rate of any similar body of men, and this is particularly satisfactory considering the depressing condition under which they were interned. Many had been prisoners of war for some time before their arrival; all had undergone a trying campaign, and had left their homes, wives, and children behind them.

Measles.—Measles first showed itself in the person of J. P. Coetzee on 5th September; he had arrived by the transport "Ranee" on the 3rd idem. and from that date to the 25th November, when the outbreak ceased, 251 cases were treated, with 7 deaths. The mortality was therefore 2·7 per cent.

Enteric.—By far the more serious epidemic was that of enteric fever, which began on the 24th September, and can be traced to prisoners of war who arrived by the transport "Bavarian," which arrived in Colombo on 8th September, and from whom several cases were removed to the Colombo Hospital. Of the first few cases one at least might have contracted the disease in South Africa and three others may have contracted it on boardship, but the disease having been introduced into the camp spread in the most alarming manner, and up to the end of the year there were 601 cases, with 50 deaths, a mortality rate of 8·31 per cent. It is not conceivable that all these cases arrived with the germs of the disease in their systems, that is, if any reliance is to be placed on the generally accepted period of incubation of this malady; its extension from the first few cases must have been due to some common cause. The common vehicles, such as water and milk, may be excluded; the water has been chemically, microscopically, and bacteriologically examined and found to be perfect in every respect, and there was no milk (with the exception of tinned milk) allowed in camp.

My opinion is that the disease was spread by air, because at first, before all the cases could be segregated, many of the prisoners suffering from the disease were using the common latrines, and the healthy were infected therein. A marked diminution of the outbreak occurred when all cases were sent to hospital early, and more attention was paid to the disinfection of the latrines.

It has been suggested that the spread of the disease was due to flies; this, I believe is the opinion of Lieut.-Col. Quill, R.A.M.C., the Senior Medical Officer, Ceylon, who had a few cases of enteric fever among the military guard. My theory would hold good for these cases, as many of the military posts were in close proximity to the Boer latrines.

The disease was at its height in November, and on 30th of that month there were 278 cases out of a total hospital population of 314.

The disease commenced to decline in December, and at the present time is practically stamped out.

Towards the end of the year it was found advisable to establish two new camps, one at Ragama, 9 miles from Colombo (which was not opened until early in 1901), and at Mount Lavinia for convalescents, which was opened on the 27th December. The hired transport "Atlantian" was also used as a convalescent depôt in Colombo Harbour from early in 1901.

His Excellency the Governor was good enough to relieve this Department, providing the extra medical officers necessary for these new camps by securing the services of Major Thomson and Capt. Gwynn of the R.A.M. Corps from India and Dr. Burch, Civil Surgeon, who have been lent to me.

For a detailed description of Diyatalawa Camp I would refer to the report sent in by Dr. Garvin, attached.

ESTATES BRANCH.

During the year 1900 there were 1,763 estates scheduled to 33 districts and 30 sub-districts, with 17 district hospitals and 12 civil hospitals and dispensaries. The following are the districts and sub-districts with the number of estates scheduled to each:—Avisawella District 47, sub-district Hanwella 10, sub-district Bandaragama 11, sub-district Horana 4, sub-district Kesbewa 1; Kalutara District 40, sub-district Horawella 3; Kandy District 69, sub-district Galagedara 15, sub-district Kadugannawa 20, sub-district Hanguranketa 3; Elkaduwa District 21, sub-district Wattegama 29; Kelebokka District 43; Dikoya District 62, sub-district Bogawantalawa 31, sub-district Watawala 39; Maskeliya District 73; Gampola District 62, sub-district Pussellawa 35; Lindula District 56, sub-district Agrapatana 43; Dimbula District 36, sub-district Watagoda 18; Matale District 80, sub-district Rattota 33, sub-district Gammaduwa 18; Teldeniya District 22, sub-district Rangalla 26; Deltota District 44; Nuwara Eliya District 37, sub-district Nanu-oya 18; Maturata District 30; Ramboda District 34; Uda Pussellawa District 31, sub-district Mulhalkele 3, sub-district Maspane 1; Nawalapitiya District 49, sub-district Dolosbage 36; Kotmale District 18; Morawak korale District 18; Balapitiya District 16; Elpitiya District 1; Udugama District 13; Badulla District 59, sub-district Tenacombe 24, sub-district Passara 10, Lunugala District 13, sub-district Madulsima or Forest Hill 29; Monaragala District 9; Haputale District 17, sub-district Bandarawela 8, sub-district Haldummulla 23, sub-district Koslanda 27; Kurunegala District 43, sub-district Rambukkana 2; Ratnapura District 23; Balangoda District 32; Rakwana District 25; Kegalla District 22; Karawanella District 63, sub-district Kitulgala 17, sub-district Aranayaka 18.

To attend to the medical wants of the above the following officers were employed :—Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeons 15, Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons 10, and Apothecaries 28.

During 1900 there were 11,967 estate labourers treated in the district hospitals and civil constituted district hospitals, against 10,975 in 1899. Of these, 2,866 died, a death-rate of 23·86 per cent. Of the mixed races, 21,158 were treated, of whom 1,907 died, a death-rate of 9·01 per cent.

In the civil hospitals, worked partly as district hospitals, the death-rate of estate labourers was 24·56 per cent., whilst in the district hospitals it was 23·66 per cent. The highest death-rate among estate labourers (34·21 per cent.) occurred in the District Hospital at Dikoya, and the lowest (13·54 per cent.) in Mulhalkele. The admission into the former was 628, into the latter 37.

The total number of days the estate labourers stayed in hospital was 186,299, an average of twenty-two days. Of these, 133,903 persons were paid for by estates, the rest being charged to the fund.

The total number of days mixed races stayed in district hospitals was 96,327, an average of seventeen days.

The total number of estate labourers treated at outdoor dispensaries was 74,990.

The total number of estate labourers treated on estates was 43,567.

The total number of births reported from estates was 8.605, of which 3,297 were males, 5,168 were females, and 140 still-births.

The number of deaths reported from estates was 9,010, of which 4,194 were males, 4,748 were females, and in 68 cases the sex was not stated.

The expenditure under the Medical Aid Ordinance amounted to Rs. 591,765·96, including exchange compensation, and receipts to Rs. 327,222·61 derived from the following sources :—Export duty Rs. 137,947·40, hospital charges for treatment of coolies Rs. 62,306·40, recovered for visits paid to estates Rs. 25,133, sale of unserviceable and superfluous articles Rs. 173·38, medicines sold to superintendents of estates Rs. 2,912·51, medicines issued in bulk to superintendents of estates and prescriptions compounded Rs. 12,171·22, dispensary collections Rs. 1,600·33, cost of maintenance, medicine, and funeral expenses of other than estate labourers Rs. 83,108·15, recoveries for maintenance of others Rs. 1,870·22. The nett expenditure was Rs. 264,543·35.

103 dispensaries are now established in the planting districts.

Appended are Tables I. and II. showing the receipt and expenditure of the Estates Branch of the Department.

ALLAN PERRY,
Principal Civil Medical Officer and
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

APPENDIX.

PROVINCIAL REPORTS.

(1) WESTERN PROVINCE.

This Province is under the supervision of Colonial Surgeon G. P. Schokman, M.B., C.M., whose report is subjoined :—

Population.—The estimated population of the Western Province taken on the night of the 1st March, 1901, was 912,748. The number of births and deaths registered during 1900 was 32,613 and 21,564 respectively, and the birth- and death-rates per mille 35·7 and 23·6.

Prevalence of Sickness.—Malarial fevers did not prevail to such an extent as in previous years. There was, however, an outbreak in the Hewagam and Hapitigam korales, Siyane and Alutkuru korale south, which necessitated the employment of itinerating medical officers, suspension of vaccination, and distribution of fever powders by the vaccinators. Two itinerating officers were stationed at Ambepussa and Diwulapitiya and treated large numbers. The disease was of a mild type, readily amenable to treatment, and there were not many deaths. The outbreak began in June and abated in August, when the itinerating officers were withdrawn and vaccination re-established. The most sickly and malarial part of the Province is the district of Negombo, a good part of which is swampy and low-lying, and fever prevails everywhere, not even excepting the town, soon after the burst of the south-west monsoon. Year after year these recurrences take place, and it is only a proper system of drainage which will render the district a healthy one. In the dispensaries in the Province no less than 65,398 cases were treated for malarious diseases, the district of Negombo alone contributing 30,919.

Dysentery and Diarrhœa prevailed in all parts of the Province, but not to any serious extent. Several reports were received from the Panadure, Moratuwa, and Hanwella districts, medical aid was afforded, and sanitation attended to. Large numbers were treated at the dispensaries of Panadure, Mutwal, Avisawella, and Neboda.

Parangi.—Except in the outlying villages bordering the North-Western and Sabaragamuwa Provinces, this disease does not prevail.

Enteric Fever.—This disease prevailed throughout the year in scattered areas in the town of Colombo, chiefly in the crowded parts of the Pettah, Panchikawatta, and Mutwal. In the latter place an outbreak occurred in the Fishers' Hill, with only a few deaths.

Leprosy.—It is apparent from the number of lepers found begging in the streets of Colombo that this disease is on the increase. 399 lepers were treated in the Asylum at Hendala and 79 in the other institutions of the Western Province, making a total of 478.

Cholera.—Thirteen cases of sporadic cholera were reported in the town of Negombo at the end of the year, with 11 deaths. The first two cases occurred in ill-nourished Malabar coolies, residents of the place, who partook of unwholesome and indigestible food. Cases occurred after this in different parts of the town, but no two cases occurred in the same house. The outbreak was stamped out in ten days.

Four sudden deaths, supposed to have been from cholera, were reported from Beruwala amongst the Moors. The report reached too late for medical inspection of the bodies. However, vigorous measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease, the village was cleansed, and disinfectants freely distributed, and a house-to-house visitation was carried out by a female examiner to discover any concealed cases. The source of infection could not be traced.

208,718 traders and coolies passed through the Ragama Camp in 1900, and, though there were eleven small and distinct outbreaks of cholera amongst the coolies from April to August, the excellent precautions taken and the perfect arrangements for segregation of the infected gangs have effectually prevented any spread of the disease. Twenty persons were attacked, of whom 16 died.

In the town of Colombo there was no cholera, but there were nine admissions into the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta, during the months of May and July from the cooly immigrant ships, and eight proved fatal.

Smallpox.— The outbreak which commenced in the last quarter of the previous year in Colombo continued till the end of February, when 45 cases were admitted. In May six cases were admitted from Slave Island ; the source of infection could not be traced. In September one case was admitted into hospital, a recent arrival from India. Eight cases were landed from ships. The total number treated in hospital was 60, with 9 deaths.

In consequence of the difficulty experienced in discovering concealed cases among the Moorish community, a qualified lady doctor was detailed for a house-to-house visitation in those parts of the town where smallpox was prevalent.

Smallpox in the Planting Districts.—One case was reported from Allnoor estate in the Avisawella district and one on Perth estate, Horana, both were recent arrivals from India. The child on Perth estate died. The precautions taken prevented any fresh occurrences.

Smallpox in the Villages.—Five cases occurred in Moratuwa with one death, two in Walgama in Siyane korale, and one in Kottawa in Hewagam korale. In all these cases the disease was introduced from Colombo. Altogether 74 cases were treated in the Province, with 11 deaths.

Chickenpox prevailed throughout the year in all parts of Colombo. 192 cases were admitted into hospital. Cases were reported also from the districts of Moratuwa, Hanwella, and Avisawella.

Sanitary Condition of the Chief Towns.

Colombo maintained its reputation as a healthy city during the year. No cases of cholera occurred. The system of conservancy introduced and worked by the Municipality continued to give satisfaction. The drainage of the city requires considerable improvement.

Panadure.—The medical officer regrets he cannot chronicle any improvement in the sanitary condition of the town. The conditions pointed out in my last annual report remain unaltered.

Kalutara.—Hardly any improvements have been made in the town since my last report.

Moratuwa.—The sanitation of this thickly populated town is looked after by a private association ; but beyond the sinking of a few wells, which were greatly needed, nothing more appears to have been done. There were fewer cases of enteric fever than in the previous year.

Negombo.—This is a low-lying town and hence its drainage is a difficult matter, unless large sums were expended on it. During the rains water collects all over and lodges for days. Attempts have been made to drain it with some success. The source of water supply for drinking is from wells outside the town, and is of good quality. The town is overcrowded.

Avisawella.—The medical officer reports the sanitary condition of the town as satisfactory. There is an absence of public latrines. The water supply is from wells, but some endeavour should be made for obtaining a better supply from a spring in the hills behind the hospital grounds.

Jails.—There were six jails under my supervision during the year, including the Borella Convict Hospital. The general health of the prisoners in the various jails was satisfactory. The number of cases admitted into the hospital for treatment and the rate of mortality compared favourably with those of the two previous years. The diseases most prevalent were diarrhœa, dysentery, malarial fevers, conjunctivitis, and pneumonia. The greatest mortality was from diarrhœa and dysentery.

Other Institutions.

General Hospital.—I have no information on the subject, as the report of the Acting Surgeon in charge has not been received.

Leper Asylum.—With the remarks of the Medical Superintendent of this institution contained in his report I fully concur. When the new Ordinance for the enforced segregation of lepers is passed, and with the further extension of the institution consequent thereon, increased professional assistance to the Superintendent of the Asylum will be necessary.

Lying-in Home.—This institution is very popular and largely availed of by the poor of the city. 521 women sought admission during the year, an increase of 80 over the previous year.

Bacteriological Institute, founded by the generosity of Mr. J. W. Charles de Soysa, was opened by His Excellency the Governor on the 31st January, 1901.

Vaccination.— During the year 1900 there were 34,764 persons vaccinated in the Western Province (30,673 primary and 4.091 re-vaccinations), against 35,295 (28,433 primary and 6,862 re-vaccinations), or 531 less than in the preceding year. Although in the total this number is less, there has been a rise in the primary vaccinations by 1,240.

A classification of the primary vaccinations into races gives the following figures :—23,876 Sinhalese, 2,434 Tamils, 2,194 Moors, 1,415 Malabars, 262 Burghers, 128 Malays, 22 Europeans, and 342 others. Among the Europeans and Burghers very many children are vaccinated by private practitioners, and these do not come into our registers.

Dividing the primary vaccinations into sexes the figures stand as follows :—16,943 males and 13,730 females, against 15,618 males and 12,815 females in the year 1899. A classification into ages within the meaning of the Ordinance gives 212 infants, 26,100 children, and 4,361 adults.

The ratio of success in those examined has been 93·81 per cent. in the primary and 79·30 in the re-vaccinations.

There are nine fixed vaccine stations within the Municipality of Colombo, and in these 10,667 persons were vaccinated, viz., 7,763 primary and 2,904 re-vaccinations. 2,029 coolies were vaccinated by the Medical Officer, Ragama, and 3,324 by the Port Surgeon, Colombo, during the year.

In the animal vaccination depôt 4,681 large tubes of glycerinated calf lymph was made. Besides issuing this lymph to the vaccinators of the Western, North-Western, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces, other stations where animal vaccination is carried on had to be supplied.

The following shows the number of prosecutions under the Vaccination Ordinance :—

Station.	No. of Prosecutions.	Convictions.
Colombo	46 ...	35
Negombo	24 ...	21
Panadure	20 ...	20
Village Tribunal, Kanuwana	4 ...	3

(2) CENTRAL AND NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCES.

These Provinces are under the supervision of Colonial Surgeon J. Craib, M.D., whose report is subjoined :—

In submitting my annual report for the two Provinces under my charge and supervision during the year 1900, viz., the Central and North-Central, I have the honour to state that the health of these Provinces was fairly satisfactory, with the exception of the prevalence of cholera to an extent during the latter half of the year, and of smallpox at different centres in the Central Province throughout the year, to both of which subjects fuller reference will be made later on.

Population.

The estimated population for the year as per figures obtained from the Registrar-General (calculated on a revised estimate of the population), is as follows :—

	Central Province.	North-Central Province.
Population	605,290 ...	78,771
Births registered, 1899	20,168 ...	2,903
Do. 1900	21,262 ...	3,168
Deaths registered, 1899	17,366 ...	3,607
Do. 1900	18,299 ...	2,902
Birth-rate per 1,000, 1899	34·2 ...	37·0
Do. 1900	35·1 ...	40·2
Death-rate per 1,000, 1899	29·4 ...	46·9
Do. 1900	30·2 ...	36·8

Prevalence of Sickness.

The diseases that were most prevalent during the year were malarial fevers, their sequelæ and complications, parangi, diarrhœa, dysentery, pneumonia, catarrhal affections, rheumatism, smallpox, cholera, and chickenpox.

Malarial Fevers.—Malarial fevers were and are most prevalent in the two Provinces immediately after the monsoon rains, but in the North-Central Province and in the low-lying parts of the Central Province the disease is more or less endemic. During the year under review it did not assume an epidemic form, necessitating the employment of any additional officers to itinerate and treat cases. Malarial fever is undoubtedly caused by, and attributable as modern research has proved, the injection into the body of the malaria parasites by the anopheles, which breed in stagnant puddles, and are regularly found in the low-lying parts of the Central Province and over the greater part of the North-Central Province. As these low-lying grounds are gradually filled up and drained there is every prospect of the disease decreasing. It is desirable that all headmen should be instructed to pay special attention to the important matter of the drainage of swamps and stagnant pools, especially in the neighbourhood of houses and huts in the villages, and there is no doubt that a little care and trouble expended in this direction will amply repay itself by reducing the sickness and mortality in these parts.

Parangi.—This disease prevails chiefly in the North-Central Province and the portions adjacent to it of the Central Province.

The following comparative statements and statistical tables will show the number of cases of malarial fever and parangi treated in the under-mentioned institutions in the Central and North-Central Provinces, during the years 1899 and 1900 :—

	Malarial Fevers.		Parangi.	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
Matale	4,783 ...	8,202 ...	80 ...	55
Nalanda	928 ...	908 ...	45 ...	30
Paldeniya	1,017 ..	1,367 ...	88 ...	91
Galawela	3,085 ...	1,956 ...	189 ...	355
Kongahawela ...	1,543 ...	1,665 ...	289 ...	35
Pallegama	349 ...	62 ...	267 ...	52
Anuradhapura ...	2,550 ...	395 ...	398 ...	598
Mihintale	872 ...	3,646 ...	99 ...	187
Maradankadawala ...	1,960 ...	2,000 ...	756 ...	629
Kekirawa	1,452 ...	1,718 ...	69 ...	67
Kalawewa	598 ...	1,030 ...	62 ...	71
Yakalla	1,635 ...	1,634 ...	245 ...	97
Nochchigama... ...	574 ...	1,894 ...	573 ...	1,309
Tambutagama ...	1,088 ...	1,237 ...	466 ...	427
Habarana	1,578 ...	1,606 ...	804 ...	599

Diarrhœa and Dysentery.—Bowel complaints are most prevalent during the wet season, and are principally attributable to climatic changes, impure water, and unwholesome food. These diseases prevailed more or less all the year round, but never at any time assumed an epidemic form.

Pneumonia, Catarrhal Affections, and Rheumatism prevail generally during the colder months, and are due to sudden changes of temperature.

Dochmius Duodenalis.—This disease occurs mostly amongst estate labourers, and is, I fear, on the increase, due to the contamination of the water supply from human excreta. Considering how difficult it is to educate the Dravidian labourer to the importance of the use of ordinary latrines, the next best preservative would be to have trenches dug in the neighbourhood of cooly lines and to have the excreta buried daily.

Relative Mortality in the different Seasons.

I regret to state that my inability to obtain the necessary data from the Registrar-General prevents me from supplying any particulars under this heading.

Meteorological Conditions and their Effect on the Public Health.

Malarial fevers and dysentery invariably follow the wet season. Rheumatic and catarrhal affections generally prevail in the higher districts, attributable principally to the sudden changes of temperature.

Particular Diseases.

Smallpox.—During the year under review 141 cases occurred, 26 proving fatal.

In almost every instance the disease was imported by new arrivals from the Coast, and owing to the delay in bringing the outbreaks to the notice of the medical authorities, it had in many instances assumed an epidemic form. As a precautionary measure I have made a suggestion that all the new arrivals from the Coast should be protected by vaccination at Ragama. A further recommendation, which was made at the same time, viz., to increase the staff of estate vaccinators by two, has been sanctioned by Government, and as soon as the two additional vaccinators are appointed I hope to be in a position to have every estate visited by a vaccinator every eighteen months.

Chickenpox.—493 cases were reported during the year from the different stations; these cases were mostly of a sporadic type, and never assumed an epidemic form.

The following table will show the number of reported cases of smallpox, modified smallpox, and chickenpox that occurred in the Central Province during 1900 :—

	Treated.				Died.			
	Smallpox.	Modified Smallpox.	Chickenpox.	Total.	Smallpox.	Modified Smallpox.	Chickenpox.	Total.
Kandy	—	—	30	30	—	—	—	—
Matale	1	—	42	43	—	—	—	—
Kongahawela	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Mousaheriya	—	—	75	75	—	—	—	—
Gampola	11	—	20	31	2	—	—	2
Nuwara Eliya	6	1	70	77	3	—	—	3
Mulhalkele	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hanguranketa	—	—	11	11	—	—	—	—
Dikoya	3	—	14	17	2	—	—	2
Lindula	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	—
Kelebokka	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Uda Pussellawa	6	—	53	59	1	—	—	1
Deltota	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Nawalapitiya	6	—	6	12	1	—	—	1
Teldeniya	—	—	56	56	—	—	—	—
Ramboda	8	10	—	18	4	—	—	4
Maturata	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—
Dimbula	4	—	12	16	1	—	—	1
Pussellawa	19	6	—	25	5	—	—	5
Watawala	—	—	15	15	—	—	—	—
Bogawantalawa	9	—	32	41	3	—	—	3
Dolosbage	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
Rattota	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Kotmale	14	—	6	20	—	—	—	—
Galagedara	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Gammaduwa	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Watagoda	1	2	2	5	—	—	—	—
Kadugannawa	—	28	—	28	—	3	—	3
Pundalu-oya	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Nanu-oya	4	1	3	8	1	—	—	1

Measles.—Measles was reported periodically from almost every station, except the following, in the medical aid districts, viz., Dolosbage, Teldeniya, Dikoya, Ramboda, Agrapatana, Rangalla, Kadugannawa, Pundalu-oya, and was present in the following civil stations, viz., Kandy, Gampola, Galawela, Kongahawela, Nalanda, Paldeniya, and Nochchigama.

Mumps.—Ten cases of mumps were reported from Kandy.

Cholera.—154 cases of cholera occurred in the Central Province during the year, with 118 deaths.

The first outbreak occurred on Karagastalawa estate, Ramboda, on the 18th July, and was introduced by a gang of coolies from the Coast. There were 13 cases in all, with 7 deaths. It next broke

out in a village called Waradamune, 8 miles north of Matale, the infection was supposed to have been brought by a Moor woman from Madawella, a village 2 miles from Waradamune, where a few suspicious cases had previously occurred and were reported as acute diarrhœa. There were 9 cases altogether in this village, with 5 deaths.

The next outbreak occurred at Talagoda, a village 4 miles from Kongahawela on the Pallegama road. There were 9 cases, with 5 deaths. Infection was traced to a Moorish trader from Waradamune, who went about selling vegetables.

The next place where it appeared was Katugastota, about the beginning of September, and it was looked upon by the Municipal authorities as acute diarrhœa. Eight cases occurred, all of which proved fatal. In this instance infection was traced to Matale District, and from here it spread to Pallekelly estate, and then to Kengalla village, adjoining Pallekelly estate, where 3 cases occurred, all proving fatal. From Kengalla it spread to Idamalanda, Karaliyadda, Gonagampitiya, and Udagama villages, where it assumed an epidemic form, as the residents of the villages fled to the neighbouring jungles before the medical authorities were aware of it. There were 46 cases, with 37 deaths.

During this outbreak a cooly working in a plumbago pit in Idamalanda fled to Kandy, and on his arrival was attacked, and on seeking admission into the Kandy hospital the case was diagnosed and sent to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, where it proved fatal. Another infected subject from one of the villages above-mentioned went to Middlemarch estate, where he was attacked, and the case proved fatal. From Idamalanda it spread to Karandegalla and Pallawela villages in the Maturata district, where 4 cases occurred, with 3 deaths. Two sporadic cases occurred on Oodoowelle estate, near Kandy; the source of infection was not clearly traced. It next appeared on Grove estate, Ukuwela, where there were 9 cases, with 8 deaths. Then it spread to Galoya and Waraketiya villages and to Ratwatte estate; in each of these places one case occurred, which proved fatal. It next appeared on Wariyapola estate, where there were 11 cases, with 8 deaths, and in Dehideniya and Puwakpitiya villages, where there were 4 cases, with 3 deaths.

North-Central Province.

On the 16th September cholera appeared in a village named Mannampitiya in the Tamankaduwa district; source of infection was traced to Matale. There were 25 cases, with 14 deaths; then it spread to Dastota, where there were 14 cases, with 10 deaths.

It broke out next in Balalluwewa in Kekirawa in October; there were 3 cases, with 1 death.

It re-appeared in Paliagodella and Pangurana in the Tamankaduwa district during November, and the infection was traced to Batticaloa, where at the time cholera was prevalent. There were in all 45 cases, with 22 deaths.

It appeared in Maradankadawela in December, where there were 16 cases, with 7 deaths; infection was traced to Tamankaduwa.

The following table will show the different centres of Central and North-Central Provinces where outbreak of cholera occurred during 1900, the dates and duration of each outbreak, and number of cases and deaths, classifying them into different races :—

[For Table see next page.].

During the prevalence of cholera in the two Provinces the medical officers worked most energetically and efficiently, and in many instances at great personal inconvenience and risk in trying to cope with the disease.

I would therefore particularly wish to draw the attention of Government to the efficient manner in which the work was done, if not for which there would have been greater loss of life by the disease spreading.

Central Province.

Sanitation.—The general sanitary condition of the Province is, on the whole, fairly satisfactory.

In the low-lying parts of the Province, which are not easily drained, stagnant pools and swamps are formed during the rains.

In the villages and small towns cleanliness is not, as a rule, observed, but there has been a decided improvement of late due to the active measures taken by the headmen under the guidance of the medical officers of the different stations. In the hilly portions of the Province drainage is more satisfactory than in the low-lying parts.

As a rule, water is obtained for domestic purposes from natural springs and rivers, and where wells exist they are seldom or never protected from surface pollution.

The chief towns and bazaars in the Central Province are Kandy, Matale, Gampola, Nawalapitiya, Nuwara Eliya, Hatton, Maskeliya, Dikoya, Kotagala, Talawakele, Lindula, Nanu-oya, Kadugannawa, Rattota, Wattegama, and Dambulla.

Kandy: Water supply is good and plentiful, and obtained from an unpolluted source. The supply is sufficient for the requirements of the town, except during a very dry season, when the water-level falls very low in the reservoir. The whole of the catchment area has not as yet been acquired by the Municipality, and in my opinion it is most desirable that it should be done without loss of time, as there is danger of pollution should the proprietors of Hantane estate contemplate manuring the tea.

Drainage.—No improvement has taken place in the drainage of the town since my last report. The town has been surveyed and levels taken, and the proposed scheme is under the consideration of Government. Slight improvements have been carried out in the more crowded parts of the town and alleys.

Alleys.—Alleys are numerous and more or less in the same insanitary condition as mentioned in my last report.

Cesspits.—Wherever practicable all cesspits have been closed and the dry-earth system introduced, but in certain ports of the town the dry-earth system cannot be introduced owing to the want of proper outlets; this subject, however, is receiving every attention of the Municipal authorities.

District.	Place.	Number of Cases and Deaths.		Date of First Appearance.	Date of last Case.	Of these														Source of Infection.
						Sinhalese.		Moors.		Tamils.		Immigrants.		Malays.		Others.		Total.		
		Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
Central Province.				1900.	1900.															
Kandy ...	Pallakelle estate ...	27	21	September 1 ...	September 21 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	26	20	—	—	—	—	27	21	Katugastota
Do. ...	Kengala ...	3	3	do. 18 ...	do. 18 ...	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	3	Pallekelly
Do. ...	Kandy town ...	2	1	do. 26 ...	October 4 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	Idamalanda
Do. ...	Middlemarch estate ...	1	1	do. 30 ...	September 30 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	do.
Do. ...	Oodawela estate ...	2	1	October 10 ...	October 28 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	Not traced
Hanguranketa ...	Idamalanda ...	40	33	September 26 ...	do. 6 ...	40	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	33	Pallekelly
Do. ...	Karaliadda ...	4	4	do. 28 ...	September 30 ...	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	Idamalanda
Do. ...	Gonagampitiya ...	1	1	do. 30 ...	do. 30 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	do.
Do. ...	Udagama ...	1	—	do. 30 ...	do. 30 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	do.
Matale ...	Waradamune ...	9	5	August 1 ...	August 16 ...	9	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	5	Madawela village
Do. ...	Alawatugoda ...	2	2	September 6 ...	September 7 ...	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Katugastota
Do. ...	Grove estate ...	9	8	October 18 ...	October 29 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	8	—	—	—	—	9	8	Not traced
Do. ...	Galoya village ...	1	1	do. 18 ...	do. 18 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Grove estate
Do. ...	Warakana ...	1	1	do. 18 ...	do. 18 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	do.
Do. ...	Ratwatta estate ...	1	1	do. 22 ...	do. 30 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	do.
Do. ...	Wariyapola estate ...	11	8	do. 23 ...	November 19 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	8	—	—	—	—	11	8	do.
Do. ...	Dehideniya village ...	1	1	do. 31 ...	October 31 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	do.
Do. ...	Puwakpitiya ...	3	2	November 23 ...	December 2 ...	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	Not traced
Katugastota ...	Katugastota ...	8	8	September 3 ...	September 11 ...	1	1	3	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	8	8	Matale District
Dambulla ...	Dambulla ...	1	1	December 2 ...	December 2 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Maradankadawela
Kongahawela ...	Talagoda ...	9	5	August 19 ...	August 24 ...	9	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	5	Waradamune village
Maturata ...	Karandagolla ...	1	1	October 1 ...	October 1 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Gonagampitiya
	Pallawella ...	3	2	do. 2 ...	do. 7 ...	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	Karandagolla
Pussellawa ...	Karagastalawa estate ...	13	7	July 8 ...	July 26 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	7	—	—	—	—	13	7	Coast of India
North-Central Province.																				
Tamankaduwa ...	Manampitiya ...	25	14	September 16 ...	September 26 ...	—	—	—	—	25	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	14	Traced to Matale District
Do. ...	Dastota ...	14	10	do. 18 ...	do. 29 ...	13	9	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	10	Manampitiya
Do. ...	Palliyagodella ...	20	12	November 10 ...	November 25 ...	—	—	20	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	12	Traced to Batticaloa
Do. ...	Pangurana ...	25	10	do. 16 ...	do. 27 ...	—	—	25	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	10	do.
Maradankadawala ...	Maradankadawala ...	16	7	December 3 ...	December 18 ...	5	3	2	—	3	2	—	—	6	2	—	—	16	7	Tamankaduwa
Kekirawa ...	Balalluwewa ...	3	1	October 12 ...	October 15 ...	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	do.
	Total ...	257	172			98	74	56	29	32	20	64	46	6	2	1	1	257	172	

Waste Lands.—There has been a considerable improvement in the condition of the uncultivated land in the vicinity of houses. All decaying vegetation is periodically removed and the undergrowth cut down.

Public Latrines.—Since my previous report there have been a few additions to the number of public latrines. The existing ones are kept in a fairly sanitary state. I need hardly mention that sufficient importance is not attached to the keeping at hand a supply of dry-earth ready for use as a deoderant.

Market.—There has been a slight improvement in the condition of the market, but nothing has been done to remove the rough woodwork and sacking, &c., used for partitioning the stalls. Besides these being unsightly there is always danger of fire.

Lake.—During the year a dredger was engaged in removing the silt and deepening the sides of the lake.

Bakeries, Laundries, Eating-houses, and Slaughterhouse are periodically inspected by the Municipal authorities, and are kept in a fair sanitary condition.

There has been a considerable improvement in the town conservancy. Municipal authorities take every precaution to see that infectious diseases are duly notified.

Matale.—Drainage very defective. Water supply insufficient. Latrine accommodation insufficient for the requirements of the town. Cesspits are numerous, and should be replaced by dry-earth closets. No overcrowding.

Gampola.—Drainage still defective, although slight improvements have been and are being effected. Water supply deficient. A scheme for a better supply is under consideration. Latrines insufficient and not properly supervised. Cesspits numerous, but are gradually being abolished. There is very little overcrowding.

Nawalapitiya.—Water supply good, pure, and abundant. It is conducted into the town by piping. The drains are being constructed as funds permit, and when completed will be in perfect order. Latrines are insanitary and insufficient. Horbury latrines are being gradually introduced since my last report. No overcrowding.

Nuwara Eliya.—The water supply of the town is pure and abundant. Drainage is defective. Sewage of the town finds its way into the stream which flows through the town and empties itself into the lake, which is, in my opinion, highly objectionable.

Latrine accommodation sufficient, but not kept in a sanitary state for want of a liberal supply of dry-earth. No overcrowding.

Hatton.—Water supply is obtained at present from a well, which is polluted by surface drainage. A scheme is in hand to provide the town with a pure supply. Drainage defective. A Horbury latrine has been erected at Dikoya end of the town, and another one is in course of construction in the centre of the town, but a third one is required. There is slight overcrowding.

Dikoya.—Water supply sufficient, but requires improvement. Drainage is being gradually attended to. Latrine accommodation insufficient. Scavenging of both Hatton and Dikoya is given out on contract and efficiently carried out. No overcrowding.

Maskeliya.—Water supply sufficient. Drainage defective, but improvements are being effected. Latrine accommodation insufficient. There is slight overcrowding.

Kotagala.—Drainage system is being improved, and a new water supply is about to be introduced. Latrine accommodation insufficient. No overcrowding.

Talawakele.—Water supply insufficient for flushing purposes, but a scheme is under consideration to bring in sufficient water for all purposes from an adjoining estate. Latrine accommodation insufficient. Periodically the bazaars are overcrowded.

Lindula.—Drainage defective. Water supply sufficient, but requires improvement. Latrine accommodation insufficient. No overcrowding.

Nanu-oya.—Drainage bad. No improvements effected since last report. Water supply defective and contaminated. No overcrowding. Latrine accommodation defective at present, but two Horbury's will shortly be erected.

Kadugannawa.—Drainage being improved by Government. Latrine accommodation much needed. Scavenging is daily attended to. Water supply sufficient. No overcrowding.

Rattota.—Drainage defective. No latrine accommodation. Water supply sufficient. No overcrowding.

Dambulla.—Drainage defective. No latrine accommodation. Water supply insufficient. No overcrowding, except during pilgrimages.

Wattegama.—Draninage defective. No latrine accommodation. No overcrowding. Water supply insufficient, but a scheme is under consideration to provide the bazaars with a pure water supply.

North-Central Province.

The general sanitary condition of this Province is unsatisfactory. Drainage defective. Water supply sufficient, except during severe droughts, and is obtained mostly from tanks, which are filled during the north-east monsoon. Wells are generally excavated in the vicinity of paddy fields, and are more or less polluted by surface drainage. The principal towns are Anuradhapura and Mihintale.

Anuradhapura.—Drainage defective, but is gradually being improved upon. Horbury latrines have been erected since my last report. It is only during the pilgrimages that the town is overcrowded, and every precaution is taken of the conservancy of the town during such times.

Mihintale.—Drainage defective. No latrine accommodation. No overcrowding, except during pilgrimages. Water supply deficient; it is obtained from a tank, which is used for bathing, washing, cooking, and drinking purposes.

The other minor bazaars are too small to call for any comments.

Vaccination.—During the year under review the vaccination staff of the two Provinces consisted of 1 Superintendent of Vaccination, 1 Assistant Superintendent, 1 Inspector, 7 Estate Vaccinators, 13 Village Vaccinators, 1 Mohammedan Vaccinator, and 1 Female Vaccinator, who works among the Mohammedan community in the towns of Kandy, Matale, Gampola, Nawalapitiya, Kadugannawa, and the neighbouring villages; she vaccinated 923 subjects, being 166 subjects more than the previous year.

The work of all these vaccinators was inspected by the Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination, myself, Inspector of Vaccination, and medical officers of the different districts.

The following table will show the number of persons vaccinated and result during three years:—

Years.	Total Number of Subjects.	Total Number of Successful.	Total Number of Unsuccessful.	Total Number of Absent.	Percentage of Successful.
1898	22,828	19,503	1,400	1,925	85·43
1898 (re-vaccination)	862	675	138	49	78·38
1899	25,276	22,134	1,305	1,837	87·56
1899 (re-vaccination)	3,920	2.603	820	497	66·40
1900	25,699	21,757	1,895	2,047	84·66
1900 (re-vaccination)	4,184	2.586	1,012	586	61·80

Animal Vaccine Depôt.—During the year under review there were 91 calves purchased, and 83 were successfully vaccinated. 2,824 large tubes and 1,415 small tubes of paste were prepared and distributed among vaccinators and medical officers of both the Provinces, and, as a rule, the lymph proved effective whenever it was used.

Jails.

Jail and Jail Hospital, Kandy.—The number of prisoners confined during the year in the Bogambara jail was 2,938 and in the Old Jail 1,948.

The daily average in Bogambara jail was 416·97 and in the Old Jail 54·15. There was no overcrowding in either of the jails.

The number treated was 580, giving a daily average of 15·89, and a percentage of deaths of 4·65.

The diseases most prevalent amongst the prisoners were malarial fever, dysentery, diarrhœa, and respiratory diseases. One case of mumps, 3 cases of chickenpox, and 1 of cholera were transferred from these jails to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

The case of cholera occurred in a man who was employed in whitewashing the confinement cells of the Bogambara jail. It appears that a prisoner who was convicted at Colombo for escaping from the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Ragama, and transferred from the Welikada jail, conveyed the infection to this prisoner, although he was thoroughly disinfected and isolated on arrival here.

The general health of the prisoners during the year was, on the whole, satisfactory. Twelve prisoners were transferred on recommendations of Medical Boards to other jails.

The following table will show the daily average on light labour, daily average sick, daily average strength, as well as the total number of deaths in the Bogambara jail during the past seven years:—

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Light labour daily average ...	25·33	24·49	12·18	7·69	5·86	6·08	4·58
Sick daily average ...	27·67	41·42	31·54	24·96	12·82	11·32	15·89
Daily average of all classes ...	419·07	357·87	363·83	378·99	433·68	470 82	471·12
Number of deaths ...	31	30	17	20*	24*	22*	27

* Of these, one committed suicide.

Anûradhapura.—The number of prisoners confined in this jail during the year was 260: average daily strength was 13·43. Fifteen cases were treated in the hospital during the year, with a daily average sick of ·87. The diseases most prevalent were malarial fever, debility, malarial cachexia, and ulcer. There were no deaths.

Nuwara Eliya.—This is a small jail, and the health of the prisoners has been satisfactory. Sanitary condition good, and the prisoners are mostly engaged at outdoor work.

Hospitals.—Nearly every institution in the Provinces was visited by me at least once during the year. Some of them several times. Most of the buildings are in fair state of repair, with the exception of Kelebokka, Dikoya, and Uda Pussellawa, which are old and dilapidated buildings, handed over by the Medical Aid Committees in 1883. These institutions should be replaced by hospitals according to modern ideas.

Overcrowding occasionally occurred in most of the institutions, but not to any great extent, and was unavoidable.

The following hospitals are in course of construction, viz., Maturata, Dimbula, and Pussellawa. The latter two will be handed over to the Medical Department during the current year.

The temporary wards at Matale and Gampola should, as funds permit, be replaced by permanent ones.

Dispensaries.—In the Central Province the number of dispensaries is almost sufficient for the requirements, and they are principally Government buildings, which are in good state of repairs.

In the North-Central Province there are two hospitals, one at Anuradhapura and the other at Mihintale, 8 miles apart from each other.

There are ten dispensaries in the Province. The officers in charge itinerate regularly to several stations weekly, attending to all cases of sickness.

Tamankaduwa is at certain seasons of the year left without medical aid owing to the Mahaweliganga being in flood, and in my opinion it would be desirable to open a dispensary in Egoda pattu.

This station could then be conveniently inspected by the Colonial Surgeon of the Eastern Province, to whom it would be more accessible.

Nursing.—The nursing establishment of the Kandy hospital, under the supervision of the Anglican nursing sisters, worked very satisfactorily during the year under review.

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(3) NORTHERN PROVINCE.

This Province is under the supervision of Colonial Surgeon H. A. Moraes, L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S., whose report is subjoined :—

In submitting my report of the Northern Province for the year 1900, I have the honour to state that I took charge of the Province from Mr. Santiago, who had been acting since the death of Dr. Thornhill.

Population, Births and Deaths, &c.

The estimated population of the three districts of this Province for the year is 347,043. The number of births registered was 13,468, and deaths 8,866. The birth-rate per 1,000 was 38·80, and the death-rate 26·12.

The following table furnished by the Provincial Registrar gives the particulars for each of the three districts :—

		Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaittivu.
Population	1900	307,016	25,396	14,631
	1899	302,552	25,094	15,521
Births	1900	11,723	1,059	686
	1899	10,296	968	519
Deaths	1900	7,259	1,031	576
	1899	12,438	1,185	681
Birth-rate per 1,000	1900	38·18	41·6	46·89
	1899	34·03	38·5	35·74
Death-rate per 1,000	1900	23·64	40·5	39·37
	1899	41·11	47·2	46·89

The above table shows that the population has increased by 4,876 over that of the year 1899. Each district shows an increase : thus, Jaffna District 4,464, Mannar District 302, and Mullaittivu District 110. In each of the districts, except Mullaittivu, each quarter of the year shows an increase, in the Mullaittivu District the second quarter of the year shows a slight decrease.

The number of births also exceeded that of the previous year by 1,518. In the Jaffna District it was exceeded by 1,427, Mannar District by 91, and Mullaittivu District by 167. In the Jaffna District the second and fourth quarters show the largest number of births, in the Mannar District the first quarter, and in the Mullaittivu District the third and fourth quarters.

The number of deaths registered shows a marked decrease, being 8,866 against 14,304, or less by 5,438. The Jaffna District shows the largest decrease, viz., 5,179, Mannar District 154, and Mullaittivu District 105. This large decrease in the mortality is no doubt owing to the yearly epidemic of fever having been of a comparatively mild type.

The birth-rate per 1,000 in the Jaffna District shows an increase of 4·15, and the death-rate a decrease of 17·47 ; in the Mannar District the birth-rate shows an increase of 3·1, and the death-rate a decrease of 6·7 ; and in the Mullaittivu District the birth-rate an increase of 11·05, and the death-rate a decrease of 7·52.

Prevailing Diseases.

The diseases most prevalent were malarial fevers and their sequelæ, diseases of the digestive system, skin, respiratory system, parangi, rheumatic affections, and venereal diseases.

Malarial Diseases.—The principal of these is fever. It prevailed more or less throughout the year in the whole Province, but to a much less extent than the previous year. The exact number of cases which occurred in all the villages cannot be given, but the returns of the several hospitals and dispensaries show that 39,845 cases were treated, which works out about 114 per 1,000 of the estimated population. It was generally of the intermittent type, chiefly quotidian, though cases of the remittent type also occurred.

It is most prevalent during the north-east monsoon, attaining its height during the months of December, January, February, and March.

Dysentery and Diarrhœa were reported from all the stations, but these diseases did not prevail to the same extent as in the previous year.

Ulcers and other Skin Diseases were also prevalent. Pallai contributed the largest number of ulcer cases.

Scabies also prevailed to a great extent, especially at Jaffna and Point Pedro.

Respiratory Diseases occurred in many stations. Pneumonic was the chief of these diseases, and is reported from twenty-six stations.

Venereal Diseases.—Valluvettitturai heads the list with 271, an increase of 66 over the previous year.

Parangi.—This disease still prevails to a great extent, especially in the Wanni, of which it is the scourge. Cases were reported from twenty-two stations, the largest number, viz., 847, being from Vavuniya, which is probably the centre of the Wanni district.

The disease appears to be increasing, as the total number of cases treated at all the hospitals and dispensaries in the Province for the year 1900 is hospitals 309 and dispensaries 1,911, making a total of 2,220, which is an increase of 553 over the previous year.

It will be seen from the figures given below for the five years 1896 to 1900, that the disease increased in 1897 and 1898, decreased in 1899, and increased again in 1900. The figures are as follows :—

	Hospitals.	Dispensaries.	Total.
1896	349	831	1,180
1897	468	979	1,447
1898	458	1,411	1,869
1899	261	1,406	1,667
1900	309	1,911	2,220

The several medical officers attribute the prevalence of the disease to bad food, bad water, and insanitary habits of the people.

Leprosy does not seem to be prevalent in this Province. At Point Pedro hospital 7 cases were treated and 3 at Kankesanturai dispensary. The medical officer of Point Pedro writes: "Like parangi this disease is not peculiar to this district. It is found mostly among the maritime population, who go to Batticaloa for trading purposes."

Anchylostomiasis is not prevalent in this Province, Valluvettitturai being the only place where it appears to be found to any extent, as many as 55 cases being reported from there. Point Pedro and Jaffna dispensary reported 6 each, Marichukaddy 2, and Vavuniya and Kankesanturai 1 each.

Ophthalmia was reported from 25 stations. No cases were reported from 11 stations.

Epidemic Diseases.—The Province was entirely free from cholera and smallpox. A few cases of cholera occurred at Paumben among the coolies coming from India for the Giant's tank works, but owing to strict quarantine and precautions taken the disease was not introduced into the Province.

A few cases of chickenpox were reported from Kankesanturai, Mullaittivu, and Delft.

Relative Mortality in the different Seasons.—There are practically two seasons in the Northern Province, the wet and the dry. The wet season commences with the setting in of the north-east monsoon in October and continues till December, after which the nights become dewy and the days begin to get warm. The dry season begins at the setting in of the south-west monsoon in May and lasts till October, though there are a few occasional showers of rain during this period. The dry season is the healthiest and the wet the unhealthiest.

The first quarter is the unhealthiest period of the year, and consequently the mortality is highest then. The second quarter comes next, but the decrease is very marked. It begins to rise in the fourth quarter. Of the total number of deaths registered in the Province, viz., 8,866, there were 2,925 in the first quarter, 2,128 in the second, 1,868 in the third, and 1,945 in the fourth quarters. The Jaffna District contributed the largest number, viz., 2,445 in the first quarter, 1,740 in the second, 1,507 in the third, and 1,567 in the fourth quarters. The Mannar District 312 in the first quarter, 238 in the second, 233 in the third, and 248 in the fourth quarters; while in the Mullaittivu District there were 168 in the first quarter, 150 in the second, 128 in the third, and 130 in the fourth quarters. Though the largest number of deaths occurred in the Jaffna District, the rate per 1,000 of the estimated population is less than the other Provinces, viz., Jaffna 23·64, Mullaittivu 39·36, and Mannar 45·96.

Meteorological Conditions and other Causes affecting the Public Health.

The climate of the Northern Province is generally hot and dry. The monsoon rains reduce the temperature to some extent, but the public health suffers at this season, owing chiefly to the outbreak of fever. This is the only disease which can be said to be at all influenced by the seasons. Though it prevails more or less throughout the year, it is most prevalent and frequently assumes an epidemic form during the latter part of the north-east monsoon, when there is a heavy fall of dew at nights. Chest affections, especially pneumonia, and rheumatic affections also prevail at this time, and in some districts bowel complaints. The climate of the town of Jaffna and Point Pedro is said to be well suited for consumptive cases, and it exerts a beneficial effect on those who come here with phthisis in its incipient stage, but has no effect when the disease is far advanced.

General Sanitary Condition of the Province.

The only town in the Province in which some system of sanitation is carried on is Jaffna, and even here the system is open to vast improvement. Such a large, thriving, and populous town as this—the chief town of the Province—is without a Municipality, or even a Local Board, while small towns in other parts of the Island can boast of Local Boards. At Jaffna there is a body called the Board of Health of Sanitary Board. There were only two meetings of this Board held during the year, one was to consider the question of the destruction of rats, and the other the advisability of establishing a Municipality.

The water supply of Jaffna is very unsatisfactory. The chief and only source is wells. Most of these are seldom cleaned. With the exception of a very few, the water of which is fairly good, the others are hard, brackish, and undrinkable.

Vaccination.

Vaccination was carried on throughout the year. The number of vaccinators employed was eight, but one of them who was engaged in calf vaccination resigned in September. The work of the vaccinators was frequently inspected by the Inspector of Vaccination and found to be satisfactory. Vaccination was also carried on by the several medical officers and apothecaries at their respective stations.

During the year 15,196 subjects were vaccinated, which shows an increase of 829 over the previous year. Of this number, 10,162 were vaccinated by the vaccinators and 5,034 by the medical officers and apothecaries. Of the number vaccinated by the vaccinators, 8,385 were successful, 1,206 unsuccessful, and 571 unknown; and of the number vaccinated by the medical officers and apothecaries, 4,208 were successful, 679 unsuccessful, and 147 unknown.

The preparation of calf lymph at the depôt was carried on throughout the year with satisfactory results.

Other Observations.

Jail.—The Jaffna jail is the only one in this Province. There is accommodation for 217 prisoners. The hospital consists of two wards, with six beds in each. There is no separate hospital accommodation for females.

The total number of admissions into the jail was 610, of which 263 were local convictions, 144 were sent from other prisons, and 203 were remand prisoners. Of the local convictions, 36 were road defaulters.

There were 74 admissions into the hospital, against 85 the previous year. Twenty of these admissions were for dysentery, 14 for diarrhœa, and 7 for simple conjunctivitis. The dysentery was of a mild type, and the diarrhœa occurred among habitual opium eaters as a result of the sudden discontinuance of the drug.

There were no deaths in the jail hospital.

The general health and sanitary condition of the jail was very satisfactory.

Plague Precautions.—I have not much to say on this subject. The precautions which were taken in 1899 under the regulations of 12th January of that year were rigorously adhered to.

There was only one prosecution under the Plague Ordinance, and this was at Kayts. No Indians, whether passengers or crew, are allowed to land.

The total number of vessels inspected at this port was 650, against 627 the previous year. Of this number, 407 were from India, which is less by 82 than the previous year. Of this number, 302 were quarantined.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.—There were 2,366 admissions into the hospitals of the Province. The daily average was 109·85, ranging from 1·19 at Pesalai to 22·84 at Mullaittivu. The average residence was 10·99, the average in the different hospitals being from 10 to 12. Point Pedro hospital was overcrowded all through the year, except three days, and Vavuniya hospital on twenty-four days. The total number of deaths was 82, ranging from 8·10 at Pesalai to 1·23 per cent. at Mullaittivu.

At the dispensaries in charge of apothecaries 59,467 received treatment, and at those attached to hospitals 20,544 persons, making a total of 80,011, who altogether paid 127,869 visits.

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(4) SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Hospitals ...	Civil ...	5
	District ...	1
Dispensaries ...	Civil ...	32
	District ...	3
	Estates ...	—
Houses of observation ...		1
Jails ...		4
Estimated population ...		540,902
Birth-rate per 1,000 ...		44·242
Death-rate per 1,000 ...		28·012
Number of successful vaccinations ...		13,819
Number of estates scheduled to hospitals and dispensaries ...		48
Number of cases of smallpox ...		15
Number of cases of cholera ...		Nil

The Province is under the supervision of Colonial Surgeon W. G. Keith, M.B., C.M., whose report is subjoined :—

The following table will show the population of the Southern Province for 1900, with birth- and death-rates per 1,000, compared with 1899 :—

Year.	Estimated Population.	No. of Births.	No. of Deaths.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Death-rate per 1,000.
1899 ...	532,123 ...	24,612 ...	12,806 ...	46·252 ...	24·065
1900 ...	540,902 ...	23,931 ...	15,152 ...	44·242 ...	28·012

The general health of the Province during the year was, on the whole, satisfactory. There were no epidemics, and a small outbreak of smallpox on an estate was soon stamped out. Malarial fever occurred in a few districts to some extent, and dysentery appeared in some localities in a somewhat epidemic form, and necessitated the employment of an itinerating medical practitioner in one district.

The most prevalent diseases were malarial fever, dysentery, and parangi. The other diseases chiefly treated at the outdoor dispensaries were worms, rheumatic affections, respiratory disorders, and disorders of the digestive system, skin diseases, ulcers, injuries, malarial cachexia, and syphilis.

The chief stations where the greatest number of cases of malarial fever were treated were Tissamaharama (2,087 out of a total of 3,508 treated at the dispensary), Hambantota (1,455 out of 3,616 treated), Udugama (1,209 civil and 673 estate, out of 3,872 civil and 1,710 estate), Tangalla (1,158 out of 4,804), Ambalantota (1,111 out of 2,238), Balapitiya (993 out of 9,088), Nagoda (862 out of 3,699).

Cases of malarial cachexia were treated chiefly at Weligama (354), Bentota (259), Balapitiya (234), Udugama (217 civil and 149 estate), Hakmana (203), Nagoda (198), Outdoor Dispensary, Galle (145). Malarial fever was the chief disease treated throughout the year at Tissamaharama, but, on the whole, of a milder type than in the previous year.

Dysentery.—The largest number of cases of this disease treated at outdoor dispensaries were Udugama (civil 134, estate 114), Akuressa (77), Nagoda (63), Balapitiya (57), Hambantota (33), Batapola (32), Outdoor Dispensary, Galle (32).

But the disease appeared from time to time in villages in the different districts, sometimes attaining an almost epidemic form and a severe type. Cases reported by the headmen were nearly in all cases visited by the medical officers of the respective districts, who enforced sanitary measures, but in only a few was the treatment of the medical officer availed of, the patients preferring the treatment of their vedaralas. In a good many cases the disease seemed to have been existing in the villages before the medical officers were informed by the headmen, and the patients were already recovered or some of them dead.

Parangi.—The number of cases of this disease treated during the year at the outdoor dispensaries were Matara (1,321), Hakmana (665), Deliatta (430), Akuressa (389), Kamburupitiya (343), Wallasmulla (281), Tangalla (277), Kottegoda (276), Weraketiya (213), Weligama (202), Outdoor Dispensary, Galle (194), Batapola (183), Imaduwa (172), Elpitiya (166), Balapitiya (151), Katuwana (135), Talawa (132), Ranna (113), Kirama (110), Nagoda (81), Katukurunda (75).

Conjunctivitis.—This disease was prevalent at Hambantota, but it was only during the dry weather, and not to a great extent. It also prevailed at Kottegoda from May to September.

Anchylostomiasis existed amongst the immigrant population in the districts of Deniyaya, Udugama, and Balapitiya, and Elpitiya.

Measles.—There was an outbreak of this disease in some villages in the Udugama district, which lasted from early in January to the middle of March. There were 248 cases reported, of whom 2 died of capillary bronchitis. Five cases were reported from the Galle District and one from the Weligama district.

Leprosy.—The number of lepers in the Province was 26. Of these, 20 were males and 6 females. The oldest was 80, the youngest 20. They were in the following districts :—Galle (15), Balapitiya (3), Akuressa (2), Matara (2), Nagoda (1), Batapola (1), Beliatta (1), Hambantota (1).

Chickenpox.—This disease appeared in six localities, and 99 cases were reported from time to time : 36 from the Galle District, 30 from the Baddegama district, 13 from the Weligama district, 12 from the Akuressa district, 5 from the Kirama district, and 3 from the Katukurunda district.

Smallpox.—This disease appeared in only two localities, and was soon stamped out. The first case was that of a Sinhalese man who had come to Kalahe, a village 3½ miles from Galle, on 22nd February from Gampola, where he had a boutique. On the 26th February he was found to be suffering from smallpox. Prompt measures were taken, and there was no spread of the disease. On the 9th May four cases of smallpox were reported from Divituraí estate in the Elpitiya district. These were at once segregated, and all measures taken to prevent the spread of the disease. It was found that a lad who had come from Tataparai to Colombo had introduced the disease. He travelled to Colombo with his father and kangani, and in due course was taken to Ragama, where he was vaccinated. He had arrived at Colombo on 5th April, and three days after his reaching Ragama he came by train to Ambalangoda and walked to the estate. Three days after his arrival on the estate he had an eruption over his body, and the superintendent thinking it was due to vaccination took no steps about the matter, nor did he see the patient. He was in his lines for fifteen days, after which his father removed him to another set of lines. On 11th May I found that the infected rooms (two) were in the middle of the set of lines. One of the cases died just before my arrival and was at once buried. The remaining cases were thoroughly segregated and the lines disinfected, and those exposed to contagion kept under observation. Nine more cases occurred in the same set of lines, and by the beginning of July the disease was stamped out.

On 12th June a case of modified smallpox occurred on Manangoda estate in the same district, but the disease did not spread.

Cholera.—There was no case of this disease in the Province during the year, though the disease existed at Kataragama.

The general mortality during the year seemed to be greater in the third and especially the fourth quarter of the year than in the early part of the year. This bears, no doubt, some relation to the weather, which was very wet from June to December, and also accounts for the greater mortality in the hospitals during that period.

The general health of the Province during the year was on the whole satisfactory, although malarial fever and dysentery prevailed in some districts, and the latter became almost epidemic owing to the continuous bad weather ; and although there was a slight outbreak of smallpox, the majority of the districts was free from any unusual prevalence of disease.

The general sanitary condition of most of the stations is far from satisfactory. The medical officers have frequently brought this to the notice of the headmen, but it is only when an outbreak of any disease takes place that the headmen attend to the sanitary wants of the villages. The great wants everywhere are a good water supply, latrines, burial places, and the proper scavenging of the villages and surroundings. The general complaint of the medical officers is that the food of the inhabitants in a good many villages is innutritious and unwholesome; water from streams and wells foul owing to contamination with fæcal matter ; the soil of the villages waterlogged ; the grounds contaminated on the surface by their being used as open latrines ; the dead being buried indiscriminately in gardens and on the roadside; gardens full of low brushwood and accumulations of filth, with densely growing trees, preventing air and light ; pools and puddles of stagnant water everywhere choked with rubbish and the drainage very defective, or often absent.

The town of Galle was free from any epidemics during the year, and the general health of the inhabitants was satisfactory. A good many improvements have been effected by the Municipality as regards the drainage and conservancy, but much yet remains to be done. The water supply is still derived from the Bikke reservoir, a system of filtration not having yet been arranged for owing to the great cost of it.

The Sanitary Officer reports that the health of the Fort residents has shown a marked improvement since the dry-earth system was adopted, and he very properly urges that the sooner this is extended to all the houses the better.

Vaccination.—The staff during the year consisted of the Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination and thirteen vaccinators, one of these being a female, who, with three other vaccinators, works in the Galle District. The remaining nine vaccinators are at outstations. The medical officers of eighteen stations carried on vaccination at their chief stations weekly.

The number vaccinated by the native vaccinators was males 7,961, females 7,441, total 15,402. By the medical officers males 1,865, females 1,472, total 3,337. The grand total of vaccinations in the year was males 9,826, females 8,913, total 18,739. There were 341 re-vaccinations, 214 being successful, 118 unsuccessful, and 9 in whom the results were unknown. The percentage of successful re-vaccinations was 63·5 by the vaccinators. The total number of infants vaccinated was 43, of children 17,328, and of adults 1,368.

The percentage of successful cases was 73·74. By vaccinators 75·37 and by medical officers 66·07.

The vaccine establishment at Galle has, during the year, been worked in a very satisfactory manner. Constant supplies of lymph have been sent to the various medical officers and vaccinators, but increased demands have frequently been with difficulty supplied owing to the great difficulty in procuring calves and the want of a regular contractor, though efforts have been made to secure one.

There are a good many parts of the Province which have not been visited by a vaccinator for a long time. This is unavoidable, owing to the staff not being large enough. They are, however, not so populous, but they are being gradually attended to as the vaccinators are being spared from thickly populated places. On the whole, the population of this Province is well protected from smallpox. Though the disease appeared in one district in a village (having been introduced there from Gampola) and in another district on an estate (having been introduced there by a cooly from Southern India), I am glad to state that it did not spread amongst the native population, but was confined, in the first instance, to that one patient, and in the other to the set of lines in which the case appeared.

Hospitals.—The Galle Civil Hospital has accommodation for 73 male and 28 female patients, but these numbers were frequently exceeded. Additional accommodation is much needed for patients, and increased accommodation also for nurses. It was proposed to build a new kitchen and have a ward on the site of the present kitchen. Covered ways from the wards are also much needed. Cases of malarial fever and malarial cachexia and dysentery were admitted throughout the year, but in larger numbers and of a more severe type during the second half of the year, when the weather was so continuously wet. In the Jail Hospital, Galle, the chief diseases treated were influenza, ague, dysentery, diarrhœa, and conjunctivitis. The health of the prisoners in the jail throughout the year was very satisfactory.

In the house of observation 39 persons were treated, the chief disease being mania. Twenty-two persons were committed to the Lunatic Asylum by the District Judge. This institution was in a very satisfactory state during the year.

In the hospital for women at Kaluwella, Galle, 131 were treated, the chief diseases being secondary syphilis, gonorrhœa, primary syphilis, and ulceration of vulva.

In the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Dadalla 7 cases were treated: measles 3, chickenpox 2, mumps 2.

The plague hospital and house of observation at Bathfield were kept ready for use in the event of plague being introduced into the Island, but I am thankful to say that only two persons were kept under observation there, both seamen from vessels in the harbour in quarantine, as the proper period had not elapsed from the time of their leaving Calcutta, which was plague-infected. One was a severe case of erysepelas and the other of compound comminuted fracture.

In the Government Civil Hospital of Matara the total number treated was 1,055, with a daily average of 44·39. No estate labourers from the Morawak korale are now treated there, after the opening of the hospital at Deniyaya, so that the accommodation is ample.

Hambantota Civil Hospital.—The accommodation at this hospital is sufficient, but some improvements to the apothecary's quarters are needed.

Tangalla Civil Hospital.—The accommodation here is very limited. A new surgical ward is much needed, and also dispensary and apothecary's quarters.

Balapitiya Civil Hospital.—Here, too, increased accommodation is much needed in the shape of an extra ward, and also a dispensary and apothecary's quarters.

Deniyaya Hospital, for civil and estate labourers, is the most complete and satisfactory hospital in the Province, but here, too, the accommodation is now limited, though the hospital was opened only two years ago.

In the Jail Hospital at Tangalla 19 prisoners were treated during the year. There were no deaths.

In the Hambantota Jail Hospital 74 were treated, with one death during the year. Convalescents from other jails are sent to this jail. The chief diseases treated were conjunctivitis, dysentery, diarrhœa, and asthma.

In the Jail Hospital, Matara, 32 were treated, and there were no deaths. The chief diseases were dysentery, diarrhœa, and mumps.

The various dispensaries in the Province are now more satisfactorily supervised by the medical officers and apothecaries since the redistribution that has been carried out, which enables only two dispensaries being placed in charge of officers, instead of as formerly groups of three dispensaries.

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(5) EASTERN PROVINCE.

Hospitals, Civil	3
Hospital, Leper...	1
Dispensaries, Civil	17
Jails	2
Estimated population	169,065
Birth-rate per 1,000	41·62
Death-rate per 1,000	33·09
Number of successful vaccinations	6,228
Number of cases of smallpox	1
Number of cases of cholera	33

This Province was under the supervision of Colonial Surgeon F. Oorloff, M.B., C.M., whose report is subjoined :—

I assumed duties as Colonial Surgeon of this Province on the 10th June, 1900.

Population, Birth- and Death-rates.

The estimated population of the Eastern Province on the 31st December, 1900, was 169,065, showing an increase of 1,960 over the population at the end of the previous year. In the Batticaloa District the increase was 1,853, and in the Trincomalee District it was 107. During the year under review there were 7,278 births and 5,318 deaths, with a birth-rate of 41·62 and a death-rate of 33·09 per 1,000, as against 7,093 births and 6,000 deaths, with birth- and death-rates of 42·58 and 36·02 respectively in the previous year.

Prevalence of Sickness.

The general health of the Province, notwithstanding a smart though short outbreak of cholera was, on the whole, pretty good. Malarial fevers, which prevailed extensively during the first and second quarters of 1899, existed in a mild and less diffuse form for the same period during the year under review. During the third quarter of the year, especially in the Batticaloa District, when the south-west monsoon was in full force, conjunctivitis, rheumatic affections, diarrhœa, and dysentery prevailed to some extent.

Parangi.—This disease is widely diffused throughout the greater part of this Province. It prevails with equal severity all throughout the year, and is not affected in the least by the meteorological conditions of the seasons. Its prevalence is no doubt due to the want of wholesome food and water and segregation.

Leprosy.—This is another disease which prevails in this Province. It is pretty generally diffused in Kalmunai, and there are several cases in Batticaloa also. Very probably bad food and bad hygienic circumstances have in this, as in most germ diseases, a predisposing influence; but if it be conceded that leprosy is caused by a germ, then the leper must be regarded as a source of danger, and the most effectual way of suppressing the disease is the thorough isolation of existing lepers.

Relative Mortality in the different Seasons.

The seasons, strictly speaking, are only two in number in this Province, viz., the hot and dry, beginning in April and ending in September, and corresponding with the second and third quarters of the year; and the wet and dewy, extending from October to February or March, and corresponding with the first and last quarters of the year. The mortality was highest during the first and last quarters of the year, which was due to the prevalence of malarial fever during the former, and to malarial fever and cholera during the latter period. During the second and third quarters of the year, although pneumonia, diarrhœa, and dysentery prevailed more than any other disease, the mortality was not high.

The Meteorological Conditions and other Causes affecting the Public Health.

The rainfall was heaviest during the months of November, December, and January. There were 58 inches of rain in Batticaloa, 59·08 inches in Trincomalee, 58·23 inches in Kalmunai, and 52·22 inches in Maha-oya. From April to September there was hardly any rain, and the weather was in consequence dry and hot in the extreme. In August, owing to the prolonged and severe drought, most of the wells in Batticaloa (Puliyantivu) and Kalmunai, including those in the hospital premises, ran dry. During the wet and dewy season malarial fevers are most prevalent, and during the hot and dry season sore-eyes, pneumonia, diarrhœa, and dysentery are the prevailing diseases.

Particular Diseases that have recurred during the Year.

In October last cholera was introduced into Batticaloa. From the data available it was very evident that the original source of infection for the district was Vakaneri, where a large number of coolies were employed in tank work. The infection to Vakaneri was in all probability brought from the North-Central Province, where cholera was prevailing at the time. The first cases occurred among two coolies of Eravur, who were working at Vakaneri, and who took ill and died after their return to Eravur. The next victim was a butcher of Batticaloa, who visited Eravur when the two coolies above referred to were ill. He took ill, and died soon after his return to town. Then the disease prevailed to a certain extent in the town and five adjoining villages. Altogether there were thirty-three cases, with twenty-one deaths. Rigorous measures were adopted to check the spread of the disease, and in less than a month of its appearance it was effectually stamped out.

Smallpox.

There was only one case of modified smallpox in Kattankudi.

Other Infectious Diseases.

Chickenpox.—Thirty cases of this disease were reported from Batticaloa, Toppur, Muttur, and Kalmunai respectively.

General Sanitary Condition of the Province.

There is much still to be done to improve the general sanitary condition of this Province. In the villages there are no public latrines, no drainage whatever, and the water supply is bad. Boards of Health have, however, been established in some of the villages, and during the year some, though minor, improvements have been effected in their sanitary condition by the apothecaries in charge, headmen, and sanitary inspectors.

Condition of the Principal Towns.

The chief towns are Batticaloa, Trincomalee, and Kalmunai.

Batticaloa.—The drainage is very bad, the water supply is equally bad, and the small supply of good water we have is considerably curtailed by the wells running dry during the third quarter of the year. Public latrine accommodation is also very deficient, and in consequence both the soil and the atmosphere are polluted in several parts of the town. On my recommendation the Local Board intend affording more public latrine accommodation and covering up the private cesspits and introducing dry-earth closets. At the request of the Board an inspection of those parts of the town occupied by the Moors and fishermen was made about the end of the year by myself and two of the Unofficial Members of the Board. We found the dwellings and their surroundings highly insanitary. On our recommendation the Board have decided to open three roads and erect a public latrine in the Moorish quarter, and to acquire the fishers' quarter with the object of razing the houses to the ground and building healthy dwellings and re-selling them to those who would care to buy them. Some of the houses in these quarters of the town were overcrowded.

Trincomalee.—The water supply is sufficient, but there is much danger in its being polluted from the want of latrine accommodation in the premises of the inhabitants of the town. The drainage is defective, and the town is densely populated.

Kalmunai.—The drainage is defective. The observations made with regard to the water supply of Batticaloa are applicable to the water supply of this place. There is no public latrine accommodation whatever, and in consequence pollution of the soil and atmosphere is the general rule. There is no overcrowding, but the houses in the Moorish quarter are built very close to one another, and admit of very little light and air, owing to their being surrounded by high cadjan fences.

Vaccination.

Nine vaccinators, including the female vaccinator and the calf vaccinator, were employed during the year. In addition to this, the medical officers and apothecaries carried on vaccination at the outdoor dispensaries once a week. The work of the vaccinators was regularly inspected by the Inspector of Vaccination, and also periodically by the Colonial Surgeon, the medical officers, and apothecaries.

The number of persons vaccinated and re-vaccinated and the results during 1899 and 1900 were as follows :—

Primary Vaccination.

	1899.	1900.
Number vaccinated	6,944	6,228
Number successful	5,361	5,270
Number unsuccessful	798	739
Number unknown	195	219
Percentage of successful	76·34	84·62
Re-vaccination.		
Number re-vaccinated	10	110
Number successful	10	87
Number unsuccessful	—	23
Number unknown	—	—
Percentage of successful	100·00	79·09

Calf vaccination was successfully carried on during the year. Forty-four calves supplied by the Vanniahs were inoculated, and 1,000 tubes of paste were collected and distributed among the vaccinators, medical officers, and apothecaries in the Province.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Under this heading I would wish to make the following remarks. An administration block, quarters for the dispenser, and a ward for paying-patients are urgently needed for the Batticaloa hospital. Full particulars of what is wanted have already been submitted. The dispensary at Padirippu should be visited twice a week by the medical officer of Kalmunai. A permanent dispensary should be established at Nadukadu. At present the apothecary at Karunkoditivu visits the place once a week, and even this he is unable to do in wet weather.

A permanent dispensary should be established at Kadiraveli. At present the apothecary at Valaichenai visits it once a week, and the journey to and fro occupies three days. Further, during the north-east monsoon the apothecary is, on several occasions, unable to visit the place. Accommodation for a dispensary is required at Padiyatalawa, and a visiting dispensary should be established at Pillumalai. The medical officer of Trincomalee says that a dispensary is wanted at Madawachchi, which is about 28 miles to the north of Trincomalee and 20 miles from the nearest dispensary. He also mentions the necessity for quarters for the medical officer in close proximity to the hospital and for the dispenser, a diarrhœa ward each for males and females, and a wire fence at the back of the hospital. These wants were referred to by me in my half-yearly inspection report.

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(6) NORTH-WESTERN AND SABARAGAMUWA PROVINCES.

These Provinces were under the supervision of Colonial Surgeon E. de Livera, M.B., C.M., whose report is subjoined :—

I assumed duties as Colonial Surgeon of the North-Western and the Sabaragamuwa Provinces on 24th June, 1900.

Population, Birth- and Death-rate.

The population of the North-Western Province is 354,414 and of the Province of Sabaragamuwa 351,255.

I regret I am not able to give the birth-rate and the death-rate of the two Provinces, as I have not been furnished with statistics, but I am able to give this information with respect to the District of Kurunegala only.

In the Kurunegala District of the North-Western Province the birth- and death-rates were respectively 44·5 and 39·15 per 1,000, as against 40·3 and 51·8 in the preceding year, showing a great improvement in the death-rate.

Prevalence of Sickness.

The most prevalent disease in both the Provinces was malarial fever. As a rule, in former years malarial fever was more prevalent in the North-Western Province during the north-east monsoon; but during 1900 outbreaks of fever, more or less severe in character, occurred in May and lasted till August, while the other months of the year were comparatively healthy. There was, however, no difference in the period of the year in which fever was prevalent in the Province of Sabaragamuwa.

The outbreaks of fever in the North-Western Province referred to above occurred principally in Kurunegala, Dandugamuwa, Chilaw, Puttalam, Marawila, Dankotuwa, Mundel, Nikaweratiya, Narammulla, and Giriulla, and were probably due to the unprecedentedly heavy rainfall which occurred in April. In that month itself there was not much fever prevalent, but in May and June there was a very large increase in the number of cases treated in all the hospitals and dispensaries.

In the Province of Sabaragamuwa malarial fever was more prevalent in May, June, July, and August, which were the wettest months of the year, and in some portions, as in the Kegalla District, it assumed an epidemic form of a severe character and prevailed to such an extent as to necessitate the employment of itinerating medical officers. Two medical officers and four vaccinators were employed in itinerating work, the latter to distribute fever powders among the residents in the affected villages.

The rainfall in the Province of Sabaragamuwa was highest in the second quarter. The total rainfall in 1900 appears to have been higher than in the previous year.

The total number of cases treated for malarial diseases in the hospital and dispensaries of the Province of Sabaragamuwa was 47,155, and the number of fever cases treated by the itinerating officers was 5,801.

Altogether in the two Provinces 125,392 cases were treated for malarial diseases in the hospitals and dispensaries and 17,498 cases by the itinerating medical officers.

The disease next in importance to malarial fever as regards prevalence is parangi. There were 14,450 cases treated in the hospitals and dispensaries of the North-Western Province, and 2,691 cases treated in the institutions of the Province of Sabaragamuwa. In the North-Western Province the disease is most prevalent in Nikaweratiya and Dandugamuwa, where there are special field hospitals provided for its treatment, and Anamaduwa, Balalla, Galgomuwa, and Narammulla, and large numbers

of parangi cases have been treated in the hospitals at Kurunegala and Puttalam also. In the Province of Sabaragamuwa the disease is chiefly prevalent in Kolonna and Godakawela, where also there are special field hospitals for the treatment of parangi cases, and in Embilipitiya, Mahawalatenna, and Rambukkana, and in the villages round Ratnapura, Kegalla, and Rakwana.

The largest numbers were treated at Nikaweratiya, Balalla, Galgomuwa, Dandugamuwa, and Narammulla, where the numbers treated were respectively 2,566, 2,097, 2,052, 1,130, and 1,004.

Anchylostomiasis.—There seems to be an increased prevalence of this disease. It is not confined to estate labourers, by whom it was probably introduced to Ceylon, and among whom it is chiefly prevalent, but a fairly large number of persons other than Malabar coolies have been treated for it in the hospitals.

Diarrhœa and Dysentery.—These diseases were as widely distributed as malarial fever, and they and malarial cachexia are the diseases which chiefly contributed to the mortality in the hospitals. There were 2,711 cases treated in the hospitals and dispensaries of the North-Western Province, and 3,238 cases treated in those of the Province of Sabaragamuwa.

Phthisis and Pneumonia.—Pulmonary phthisis is responsible for 67 deaths and pneumonia for 107 deaths of the cases treated in the hospitals of the two Provinces. There were 238 cases treated of the former and 280 of the latter. The deaths from these two diseases form 14·27 per cent. of the total mortality in the hospitals. By far the largest number of cases of both these diseases were treated in the Kurunegala hospital, where there were treated 120 cases of pneumonia and 80 cases of phthisis.

Leprosy.—This disease is not very prevalent in either of the Provinces. The patients that came under treatment were generally visitors from other parts of the Island. There were 7 cases reported from the North-Western Province (6 from Kurunegala and 1 from Puttalam), and 20 cases from the Province of Sabaragamuwa (9 from Ratnapura, 7 from Karawanella, 1 from Rakwana, 2 from Godakawela—7 shown in returns, but one patient's name appears 6 times—and 1 from Kitulgala).

Chickenpox and Measles occurred in different parts of the Provinces, especially in Kegalla and Ratnapura and Chilaw and Marawila, but only 14 cases of the former and 67 of the latter have been reported. The epidemics were mild and were easily suppressed.

Smallpox.—An outbreak of smallpox occurred in the town of Kurunegala in May and lasted till the end of June. The disease is said to have been introduced by a Malay tailor, who brought the disease from Colombo. Fourteen cases occurred, with one death. The cases were promptly removed to the infectious diseases hospital, and vaccination was vigorously carried on in Kurunegala and the neighbouring villages, and the spread of the disease was soon checked.

Cholera. — Three deaths were reported from cholera on Galatura estate in the Ratnapura District in August. The deaths occurred among coolies just arrived from India. The estate was at once visited by the district medical officer, followed by the Colonial Surgeon, and necessary precautions were taken to prevent the spread of the disease, and no further cases occurred. An outbreak was also reported from Battulu-oya a village 12 miles north of Chilaw, in October last. A Moorman, who had just arrived from Negombo, having travelled about in Colombo and other places hawking fruits, &c., for sale, was the first to be taken ill with the disease, but it could not be ascertained whether he had visited any infected place. He died, and immediately afterwards other cases occurred among his neighbours, chiefly among Moormen, 13 in all, of which 9 proved fatal. The outbreak lasted only a week, from 21st to 28th October.

There were 5,952 patients treated in the hospitals of the North-Western Province during 1900, as against 5,440 in the preceding year; and 8,229 patients treated in the hospitals of the Province of Sabaragamuwa in 1900, as against 6,925 treated in 1899.

The following tables show the numbers treated, the numbers of deaths, the daily average sick, and the percentage of deaths to totals treated in the hospitals of the two Provinces during 1899 and 1900:—

North-Western Province.

Name of Hospital.	Number treated.		Average Daily Sick.		Number of Deaths.		Percentage of Deaths to Total treated.	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
Kurunegala	3,010	3,240	132·14	115·39	337	282	12·18	8·70
Puttalam	557	630	23·32	22·34	68	35	12·21	5·55
Chilaw	237	242	8·92	9·52	22	29	9·66	11·57
Marawila	718	764	36·08	34·83	41	55	5·69	7·19
Nikaweratiya	560	640	27·35	31·95	32	29	4·69	4·53
Dandugamuwa	358	436	101·74	10·49	32	30	8·93	6·88
Total ...	5,440	5,952	269·55	232·52	532	460	9·76	7·72

Province of Sabaragamuwa.

Name of Hospital.	Number treated.		Average Daily Sick.		Numer of Deaths.		Percentage of Deaths to Total treated.	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
Ratnapura	1,169	1,174	59·19	50·50	149	107	12·74	9·11
Karawanella	1,785	1,996	157·75	167·80	380	315	21·28	15·78
Balangoda	1,083	1,590	68·62	80·47	84	111	7·75	6·98
Rakwana	618	824	28·09	35·96	62	82	10·03	9·35
Kegalla	955	954	49·25	47·81	95	111	9·94	11·63
Kolonna	745	1,070	30·12	36·99	15	13	2·06	1·21
Godakawela	570	621	19·28	24·65	22	20	3·85	3·38
Total ...	6,925	8,229	412·90	444·18	807	759	11·50	9·10

There were 248,479 cases treated in the outdoor dispensaries of the North-Western Province, and 137,581 cases treated in the dispensaries of the Province of Sabaragamuwa.

Meteorological Conditions.

Observations that could be made on the meteorological conditions and their effects on the public health have already been embodied in the remarks made under prevalence of disease.

General Sanitary Condition of the Provinces.

The general sanitary condition of the Provinces may be said to be fairly satisfactory, but the drainage generally is defective and the want of pure water is felt in many villages, the people being obliged to resort to tanks and muddy pools for their water supply. If wells be supplied in the villages where at present there are none, or, if any, they are few and far between, and villagers encouraged to use well water always for drinking, and steps be taken to drain the localities inhabited by people, and fill up the swamps and puddles which are in close proximity to habitations, a great stride will have been made in the efforts to eradicate malarial fever and parangi from the districts in which they are so much prevalent.

Sanitary Condition of the Chief Towns.

Kurunegala.—The town is badly drained, and good and abundant water supply is much wanted. Well water is at present mostly used, but it is generally brackish. The Local Board has, I understand, begun to take levels of the town with the view of improving the drainage and providing a better water supply.

Puttalam.—The drainage is defective, but there is no means of improving it as the town stands on low-level land. The water supply is also said to be unsatisfactory.

Chilaw.—Improvements are said to have been lately made in the sanitary condition, but much has yet to be done with reference to drainage. Steps are being taken to improve it, but nothing has yet been done to provide a better water supply.

Madampe.—This is a crowded little town, and the sanitary condition of it is reported by the medical officer at Marawila to be not very satisfactory.

Kalpitiya.—The medical officer states that the sanitary condition of this township, inhabited chiefly by Moors, is far from satisfactory.

Ratnapura.—The sanitary condition is said to be fairly satisfactory, drainage being sufficient and the water supply good.

Rakwana.—The town is reported by the medical officer to be in a very insanitary condition. The houses, he says, are too closely built and too small, and the drains unsatisfactory.

Karawanella.—The medical officer writes: "The sanitary condition of the bazaars of Ruwanwella, Karawanella, Yatiyantota, and Dehiowita is not quite satisfactory. As regards drainage, there is no means provided to carry away the rain water and dirty water of the houses, and consequently they accumulate on the grounds adjacent and soak into the soil or stagnate in pools."

Kegalla.—The sanitary condition is said to be fairly satisfactory. The medical officer states he has prevailed on the Local Board to sink several wells in town and that sites have already been selected.

Vaccination.

There were eight vaccinators employed in the North-Western Province, including the female vaccinator and one estate vaccinator, who also worked for some months in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, and there were eight civil and four estate vaccinators employed in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, besides the female vaccinator, who worked in both the Provinces. Vaccination was also performed in many of the outdoor dispensaries.

There were 9,416 subjects vaccinated and 1,352 re-vaccinated, with 7,394 successful vaccinations, in the North-Western Province; and there were 9,732 subjects vaccinated, with 8,090 successful vaccinations, in the Province of Sabaragamuwa. The percentage of successful vaccination, was 69·87 in the North-Western Province and 83·12 in the Province of Sabaragamuwa. The number of successful estate vaccinations was 44 in the North-Western Province and 2,288 in the Province of Sabaragamuwa.

The number of successful vaccinations in both the Provinces compares favourably with that of the previous year, as will be seen below:—

Successful Vaccination.

Province.	1899.	1900.
North-Western	5,059	7,394
Sabaragamuwa	5,437	8,090
Total ...	10,496	15,484

The work of the vaccinators was frequently inspected by the two Inspectors of Vaccination, and occasionally by the Colonial Surgeon. Calf lymph has invariably been used in vaccinating, as the use of human lymph is not safe when parangi prevails in many of the districts.

Jails.

There are three jails in the North-Western Province at Kurunegala, Puttalam, and Chilaw, and two in the Province of Sabaragamuwa at Ratnapura and Kegalla. Only short-sentenced prisoners and those on remand, with road defaulters, were confined in these jails. Very few prisoners were treated in the jail hospitals, and there were no deaths except at Ratnapura, where, out of 34 patients treated, 1 died of dysentery. This death occurred at the Civil Hospital, to which the patient had been removed.

Other Observations.

There is only one port in the Provinces under my charge, the one at Kalpitiya. It has been closed against the arrival of vessels from India since the outbreak of plague there, and the sea coast has been regularly guarded by coast patrols. 222 native vessels, mostly from Jaffna and Negombo, were inspected by the medical officer.

The following improvements were effected during the year in the hospitals. At Balangoda the medical assistant's quarters were completed, and the building of nurses' quarters has begun, and a new room was added to the dispensary. At Marawila a covering was put to the well, and its walls were cemented and a house for the dead cart was built. At Dandugamuwa a site has been acquired for a cemetery. At Rakwana also a site has been chosen for a new cemetery. A vote has been sanctioned for the addition of a new block of wards to the Kegalla hospital, and for converting the temporary wards at Karawanella into permanent ones.

The Government Agent of the North-Western Province has made proposals for the establishment of permanent central and branch dispensaries in the Kurunegala District, the cost to be covered by contributions recovered from the villagers, and if these are carried out, the medical requirements of the district will be fully met with. A beginning has already been made in carrying out the scheme.

I have inspected all the hospitals and dispensaries of the two Provinces, with the exception of one dispensary at Mahawelatenna and two branch dispensaries at Ma Eliya and Nikawewa.

The dispensary at Wariyapola, in the Kurunegala District, was closed in May last, and branch dispensaries were opened during the year in the Ratnapura District, at Timbiliyana and Kandangamuwa to be visited by the apothecary stationed at Parakaduwa, and at Kiri-ella to be visited by the apothecary at Ellagowa. No separate registers of the patients treated have been kept at these places.

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(7) PROVINCE OF UVA.

Hospitals	Civil	1
	District	2
	Field or Parangi	3
Dispensaries	Civil	12
	District	9
	Estate	11
Jails		1
Estimated population		188,964
Birth-rate per 1,000		38·7
Death-rate per 1,000		35·5
Number of successful vaccinations		6,927
Number of cases of smallpox		7
Number of cases of cholera		442
Number of estates scheduled to hospitals and dispensaries		219

This Province is under the supervision of Colonial Surgeon F. Oorloff, M.B., C.M., whose report is subjoined :—

I assumed duties as Colonial Surgeon only on the 1st March, 1901, and therefore this report is only an epitome of the reports furnished by the several medical officers and apothecaries of the Province.

Population, Birth- and Death-rates.

The estimated population of the Province of Uva on the 31st December, 1900, was 188,964, showing an increase of 22,393 over the population at the end of the previous year. During the year under review there were 7,322 births and 6,718 deaths, with a birth-rate of 38·07 and a death-rate of 35·5 per 1,000, as against 6,968 births and 6,450 deaths, with birth- and death-rates of 41·08 and 38·07, respectively, in the previous year.

Prevalence of Sickness.

The general health of the Province was not satisfactory, cholera, acute diarrhœa, smallpox, chickenpox, influenza, malarial fevers, diarrhœa, and dysentery having prevailed to a greater or less extent. During the third quarter of the year in Lunugala and Alutnuwara conjunctivitis is reported to have prevailed to some extent.

Parangi.—This disease is reported to have prevailed extensively in Medagama and Tanamalwila. The apothecary of the latter place reports that it did not prevail with equal severity all throughout the year, and that it was most severe during the months of May, June, July, August, and September.

Relative Mortality in the different Seasons.

The seasons, strictly speaking, are only two in number, viz., the wet and dry, and these correspond with the two monsoons. The mortality was highest during the last quarter of the year, except in the following places,—Madulsima, Taldena, and Maspana.

Madulsima.—The apothecary here reports as follows :—"The mortality was highest during the first and second quarters, although sickness was most prevalent in the last quarter."

Taldena.—The apothecary here says that the mortality was highest during the second and third quarters, when there was an epidemic of malarial fever.

Maspana.—The apothecary here says that the mortality was not high, and that it was about the same all throughout the year.

The diseases, excepting cholera, which chiefly contributed to the high mortality in the last quarter, were respiratory diseases, malarial fevers, dysentery, and diarrhœa.

In Madulsima the same diseases caused a high mortality during the first and second quarters. In Taldena an epidemic of malarial fever during the second and third quarters, when the weather was very hot, gave rise to a high mortality.

In the dry season the death-rate, as a rule, is not high.

Meteorological Conditions and other Causes affecting the Public Health.

The rainfall was heaviest during the prevalence of the north-east monsoon, viz., from October to March. There were 64·88 inches of rain in Badulla, 79·02 inches in Lunugala, 75·10 inches in Bibile, 75 inches in Medagama, 114·56 inches in Madulsima, and 71·92 inches in Buttala. The dry season corresponds with the south-west monsoon, which lasts from April to September.

During the wet season the diseases which chiefly prevail are malarial fevers and respiratory affections, and during the dry season parangi, diarrhœa, dysentery, and sore-eyes.

Particular Diseases that have recurred during the Year.

Badulla.—Towards the latter end of September cholera was introduced into Kumbalwela, a village 11 miles from Badulla on the Badulla-Bandarawela road. It was introduced by a cart contractor who had visited Kandy, where cholera was prevailing at the time. He died, and the disease thence spread to two adjoining villages and the Wewelhena group of estates. A medical officer from Colombo was stationed at Naulla (7 miles from Badulla on the same road) to deal with the outbreak. The disease was stamped out in two months, and there were 98 cases, with 39 deaths. There was no smallpox, and only 15 cases of chickenpox.

Haputale.—Nine cases of chickenpox occurred on two estates, and there were also 5 cases of acute diarrhœa.

Lunugala.—Chickenpox prevailed on and off during the year.

Bibile.—Fourteen cases of acute diarrhœa occurred about the middle of the year, when the weather was very hot.

Medagama.—Cholera appeared in the early part of October. The source of infection was from a tavalam party from Buttala, where it was raging at the time. There were 10 cases, with 6 deaths.

Mupane.—Five cases of sporadic cholera were reported from this place, with 1 death. The source of infection was not ascertained.

Alutnuwara.—Cholera appeared in the early part of September, and was introduced from Kandy where it was prevailing at the time. There were 27 cases, with 11 deaths. There were also 7 cases of acute diarrhœa, with 6 deaths.

Bandarawela.—There were 24 cases of acute diarrhœa, with 15 deaths in three of the adjoining villages. There were also 38 cases of chickenpox.

Koslanda.—Influenza prevailed from February to April, but there were no deaths from it. There were also 9 cases of acute diarrhœa, with 3 deaths, among the road and estate coolies.

Taldena.—Here there was a smart outbreak of cholera with 86 cases and 47 deaths. The apothecary attributed it to polluted water.

Buttala.—Cholera prevailed here to a great extent. It appeared on the 3rd October, and was introduced from Naulla and Kumbalwela. The medical officer reports that it spreads extensively in consequence of the pollution of a stream of water. There were 216 cases, with 99 deaths. It was stamped out towards the end of the year, *i.e.*, about three months after its appearance.

Pingarawa.—Six cases of smallpox occurred on an estate, with 2 deaths. There were also a few cases of chickenpox and measles.

General Sanitary Condition of the Province.

There is much room still for improvement in the general sanitary condition of this Province. The chief towns are Badulla, Bandarawela, Haputale, Haldummulla, Koslanda, Passara, Lunugala, and Welimada.

Badulla.—The water supply is good and ample, the drainage is very bad, and the public latrine accommodation is also deficient.

Bandarawela.—A scheme for improving the water supply is under the consideration of Government. There is no overcrowding of the bazaars.

Haputale.—The water supply is good and ample. The drainage is very unsatisfactory. There is no overcrowding in the town.

Haldummulla.—The water supply is good. The drainage is bad. There is no overcrowding in the town. Public latrine accommodation is wanting.

Koslanda.—The general sanitary condition is very unsatisfactory. The water supply is fairly good. The drainage is bad. There is no overcrowding in the town.

Passara.—The water supply is pretty good. The drainage is bad. There is no overcrowding in the town.

Lunugala.—Regarding the water supply, the medical officer says that the stream which supplies the town is liable to get polluted during the dry season. The drainage is very unsatisfactory. There is no overcrowding.

Welimada.—The water supply is pretty good. The drainage is unsatisfactory. The apothecary reports that some of the dwellings are overcrowded.

Vaccination.

Six vaccinators (four district and two estate) were employed during the year. In addition to this, the medical officers and apothecaries carried on vaccination at the outdoor dispensaries once a week. The work of the vaccinators was regularly inspected by the Inspector of Vaccination, and the vaccination at the outdoor dispensary at Badulla was regularly inspected by the Colonial Surgeon.

The number of persons vaccinated and re-vaccinated and the results during 1899 and 1900 were as follows :—

Primary Vaccination :—	1899.	1900.
Number vaccinated	7,607	6,835
Number successful	6,777	6,036
Number unsuccessful	432	414
Number unknown	398	385
Percentage of successful to total inspected	4·00	93·68

Re-vaccination :—	1899.	1900.
Number revaccinated	3,781	1,400
Number successful	2,399	891
Number unsuccessful	792	266
Number unknown	590	243
Percentage of successful to total inspected	75·18	77·00

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(8) REPORT of the Acting Surgeon in charge of the General Hospital, Colombo, Dr. H. M. Fernando, M.D., B.Sc. Lond., Fellow of University College London.

(A) GENERAL HOSPITAL.

(1) *Administration.*

I ASSUMED duties as Acting Surgeon in Charge, General Hospital, on the 2nd November, 1900.

During the year 1900 there has been a sudden and unprecedented increase in the number of patients treated in the General Hospital. For purposes of comparison I append the following table :—

	Number admitted during the Year.	Total treated.
1895	7,504	7,806
1896	7,640	7,876
1897	8,773	9,063
1898	8,802	9,102
1899	9,053	9,399
1900	13,843	14,221

It will be seen that, although the numbers since 1895 have been steadily increasing, the rate of increase has not been very striking until last year, when the hospital had to face an increase of 52 per cent. on the previous year's figures. The daily average, which amounted to 386·04 in 1899, went up to 495·01 in 1900, or in other words, 109 more patients daily had to find accommodation and treatment. Year after year it has been pointed out that the hospital accommodation was insufficient, that its equipment was meagre, and that its vote for Diets, Wages, &c., insufficient, so that last year, when the sudden and unexpected demands on its resources increased by 52 per cent., I regret to state that the administration of the hospital became very difficult, and the lack of accommodation and equipment was acutely felt.

During the latter part of the year over 120 patients daily had to be accommodated on the floor of the wards owing to want of space, although several were sent away from time to time to the Urugodawatta hospital.

This serious overcrowding in the wards was brought to the notice of Government with a request that provision be made elsewhere for the large class of chronic cases and incurables that fill some of our lower wards, but as it was found impossible to find accommodation elsewhere, it has been decided to build temporary wards within the General Hospital premises to accommodate 100 patients. This work, I regret to state, has not yet been taken in hand, and unless this accommodation is ready by July next, a great deal of hardship and inconvenience will be felt this year also in dealing with the demands likely to be made at that time of the year.

The increase of patients so suddenly and unexpectedly require some explanation. I find that the death-rate of last year in Colombo had increased very much. It amounted to 36·2 per 1,000, as against 31·4 per 1,000 in 1899. This great increase is no doubt an index of the still greater increase of the sick rate of the year under discussion. No special epidemic of a far-reaching character was prevalent, but I find that under the heads Phthisis, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Pneumonia, and Enteric Fever there has been a considerable increase in the number of patients who received treatment. Since November last, when I assumed duties as Acting Surgeon in charge, I have been preparing a weekly list of the enteric cases admitted into the hospital from within Municipal limits. These lists indicate that enteric fever is widespread throughout the town of Colombo, but not in a markedly epidemic form. A few cases crop up from time to time in the overcrowded and insanitary areas, and are probably communicated through contaminated food, flies, and perhaps through the polluted surface wells, whose waters are used for bathing purposes.

From the list of diseases which I have already mentioned as especially on the increase, it is clear that the public health of Colombo is far from satisfactory. I have no hesitation in stating that the chief sanitary drawbacks of the city are the want of proper drainage and conservancy. The surface drains of the congested areas are not built on scientific principles; they are almost always in bad repair, and are often used as common sewers. The present system of conservancy is totally inadequate, inelegant, and expensive. The continual procession of malodourous carts through the town night after night, not only pollutes the atmosphere, but is likely to disseminate disease germs and scatter them broadcast throughout the town and its vicinity.

The excellent scheme suggested by Mr. Mansergh for the efficient drainage and sewerage of the crowded districts of Colombo at a small cost is, I understand, still under consideration. The early adoption of this scheme is highly desirable, and, in my opinion, is the only remedy for the sanitary defects, which are urgently calling for correction. With a death-rate of 36·2 per 1,000 (more than double the death-rate of London), Colombo can no longer claim to be the healthiest city of the East.

The Professional Staff.—Several changes occurred in the staff of the hospital. In November last Dr. T. F. Garvin, the Surgeon in charge, was sent as Chief Medical Officer, Boer Camp, Diyatalawa, with the result that the administration of the hospital devolved upon me, and the surgical work was undertaken by Dr. H. G. Thomasz. Consequent on Dr. Johnson proceeding to England on long leave, the Third Physician of the hospital was called upon to discharge the duties of the Judicial Medical Officer, in addition to his hospital work.

Nursing.—I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the devotion and self-sacrifice displayed by the Rev. Mother Superior and her staff. Their work was considerably increased owing to the increase of patients, without compensatory increase of nursing sisters. Three new additional sisters, a long-felt want, were sanctioned by Government last year as an addition to the nursing staff. They have already arrived from Europe and have begun their work, but even before their arrival, with the sudden growth in the number of patients, a further increase of nursing sisters has become imperatively necessary. At present there are eleven sisters for day duty and four sisters for night work. This staff requires strengthening by the addition of four new sisters, two for day work and two more for night work.

Disinfection.—I am glad to state that a Thresh's disinfector was brought into working order in the beginning of last year. Since then it has worked efficiently, and proper disinfection of clothing has been systematically effected for the first time in the General Hospital.

Expenditure.—The vote for diets for the year was Rs. 38,500, but under this head the expenditure amounted to Rs. 52,338·31, exceeding the vote by Rs. 13,838·31. This was due to the large increase in the number of patients treated. Our daily average increased from 386·04 in 1899 to 495·01 in 1900. The total cost per head per day for food and stimulants was 30·63 cents, as compared with 32·57 in 1899. The total cost per head per day in the General Hospital, Colombo, inclusive of nursing and medical staff and cost of drugs, I estimate at about 60 cents, or 10*d.* In this connection I may state that the expenditure in London hospitals varies from 3*s.* per day at Guy's to 6*s.* per day at St. George's for each inpatient received for treatment.

Improvements effected and required.—The only addition made during last year consisted of an extension of the female surgical ward by which sixteen beds were added to this ward. A further effort was made to obtain the new administration block for this year. After the plans had been submitted and estimated, it was found impossible to obtain sanction for undertaking the building this year. As the demands for accommodation in the hospital keep steadily increasing, I think that the time has arrived for undertaking a wholesale rebuilding of the General Hospital on a two-storeyed basis. The land is now completely occupied, and the only way of providing further accommodation is by putting up two-storeyed pavilions. The temporary sheds, plans for which have already been approved, are urgently required to prevent overcrowding.

(2) *Professional.*

The total number of cases treated during the year reached the enormous total of 14,231 for the 370 beds available in the whole hospital. For purposes of comparison, I may state that this number exceeded by 3,000 the number of inpatients treated in the London hospital (the largest of London hospitals) with 800 available beds during the year 1899.

Of the cases treated, 1,111 died, making a mortality of 7·80, as against a death-rate of 8·35 per cent. in 1899. Amongst Malabars the death-rate was 8·69, a great reduction from the previous year's mortality in this class of patients, and amongst those cases sent in by the police, the death-rate reached 32·69 per cent.; these are cases picked up on the roadside and carted to the hospital often in a moribund condition.

The cases treated during the year were distributed as follows, viz.:—

Under First Physician's care ...	3,114
Under Second Physician's care	3,086
Under Third Physician's care...	2,290
Surgical cases ...	5,125
Paying ward patients ...	616
Total ...	14,231

The Paying Wards.—The work of these wards was considerably increased during the year under review. This was due to the fact that large numbers of troopships passed through the port conveying troops to the China stations, which landed their sick soldiers and officers for treatment in the Seamen's and Passengers' Wards. The number treated reached the large total of 616, as against 412 in 1899, being an increase of nearly 50 per cent. for the year. These cases were distributed as follows:—

	Medical.	Surgical.
Seamen's Ward ...	237	159
Planters' and Anthonisz	103	93
Passengers' Ward ...	19	3
Cargill's Wards ...	2	—
Total ...	361	255
	616	

The deaths numbered 54, *i.e.*, about 8·7 per cent., as against a mortality of 10 per cent. in 1899. Of the cases treated, nearly 70 suffered from enteric fever, mostly due to infection contracted in the China and South African campaigns. Of these, 18 died, a high mortality, due to the privations and enfeeblement of the general system in the patients, consequent on the hardships incidental to military operations.

Of the Boer prisoners sent to this Colony as prisoners of war, 35 received treatment, 32 being medical cases, chiefly enteric, and 3 were surgical. Of these, 4 died.

The Staff.—The professional staff consisted of myself as Physician and Dr. T. F. Garvin and later on Dr. H. G. Thomasz as Surgeon. The medical cases amounted to 60 per cent. of the total cases treated in the paying wards.

Accommodation.—The accommodation of the Seamen's Ward was for months found to be insufficient, due chiefly to the large number of French, German, and Russian soldiers received for treatment.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The total revenue amounted to Rs. 33,061·25, against an expenditure of Rs. 27,785·51, leaving a balance of profit of Rs. 5,275·67.

Report of Mr. H. G. Thomasz, F.R.C.S.E., Surgeon, Civil Hospital, Colombo.

DURING 1900 I continued to be Second Surgeon of the Civil Hospital, Colombo, till October; from the 1st November I was in sole charge of the surgical work.

Medicines, Materials, and Surgical Dressings.—These have been supplied in sufficient quantities for the wards this year, the apothecary having formed a very good estimate of what is required for constant use.

The Operating Room has been well looked after by competent nurses, who used their best endeavours to keep the instruments and room perfectly clean. It is necessary that a few of the instruments with wooden handles, &c., should be replaced by aseptic ones.

Nursing.—There has been an improvement in this Department. A few nursing sisters have come out to strengthen the staff. I have every reason to believe that the Principal Civil Medical Officer and the Government are fully alive to the importance of good nursing in such a large establishment, and satisfactory endeavours have been made to supplement the staff by appointing pupil nurses to help in this noble work.

The Dressers have done better work this year. Their attendance has been more regular, owing to the active measures taken. They are still of but little use after 9 A.M. to the house officers, who, it is well known, are seriously over-burdened with work.

Accommodation.—The wards have been often overcrowded. The female surgical ward No. 2 has been enlarged to accommodate sixteen beds. Even with the extra accommodation there has been overcrowding, and I have been forced, with the advice of the Superintendent, to utilize the dispenser's quarters close by the female surgical ward for a certain class of cases. The ulcer and syphilis wards have had double the number of patients than they are certified to hold. The congestion in the ulcer wards is relieved by transferring periodically patients to the hospital at Urugodawatta. Steps are being taken by the Principal Civil Medical Officer to secure two large temporary wards for relieving overcrowding in the hospital. With the erection of these wards there will be no cause for complaint for some time.

Remarks on Professional Work.—I find that a large number of operations have been performed by the surgical staff, viz. :—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Mr. Allan Perry, Principal Civil Medical Officer ...	8	—
Mr. Harvey Hilliard, Assistant to Principal Civil Medical Officer	10	—
Mr. T. F. Garvin, First Surgeon	399	16
Mr. H. G. Thomasz, Second Surgeon	416	14
	833	30

List of operations performed at the General Hospital, Colombo, during the Year 1900.

Dr. Garvin.

	Cases.	Deaths.
Radical cure for hydrocele (extroversion and excision of sac)	40	—
Excision of knee joint	1	—
Enucleation of eyeball	4	—
Removal of glands	50	—
Circumcision	46	—
Appendicitis	1	—
Hepatic abscess	10	4
Gastrotomy	1	—
Thoracotomy	4	1
Trephining for mastoid abscess	1	—
Scraping sinus	6	—
Laparotomy (exploratory)	2	—
Abscess	27	—
Amputation of fingers and toes	12	—
Amputation of leg	4	—
Amputation of forearm	2	—
Amputation at hip	1	1
Hernia radical cure	19	1
Hernia strangulated	16	—
Fistula in ano...	14	1
Hæmmorrhoids	12	—
Castration	6	—
Excision of papilloma	2	—
Ligature of brachial (for wound)	1	—
Sequestrotomy	14	—
Ovariotomy	3	1
Suture of penetrating wound of abdomen with protrusion of intestines	2	—
Trephining for cerebral abscess	1	—
Trephining for depressed fracture	15	5
Curetting	8	—
Amputation of penis	3	—
Osteotomy for genu valgum	2	—
Evulsion of nail	3	—
Removal of foreign body (gunshot)	2	—
Fisture of anus	4	—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Iliac abscess ...	1	—
Removal of tonsils	4	—
Operation for ganglion	1	—
Epithelioma ...	9	—
Pyocele ...	6	—
Paracentesis thoracis	2	—
Removal of sebaceous cyst	4	—
Aspiration of knee	2	—
Oophorectomy	2	—
Salpingo oophorectomy	1	1
Carbuncle ...	4	—
Removal of nasal polypus	3	—
Hydronephrosis	1	
Perineorrhaphy	2	—
Removal of breast	2	—
Operation for elephantiasis scrot	2	—
Resection of upper maxilla ...	2	—
Repair of harelip	2	—
Operation for abscess of antrum	1	—
Removal of fibrous tumour from neck	1	—
Whitehead's operation (excision of rectum)	1	—
Operation for varicocele	1	—
Vasico-vaginal fistula	4	—
Recto-vaginal fistula	1	—
Elephantiasis of labia	1	—
	399	16

Dr. Perry.

Iridectomy for glaucoma	1	—
Cataract ...	5	—
Mule's operation	1	—
Iridectomy ...	1	—
	8	—

Dr. Hilliard.

Abscess ...	1	—
Pharyngeal adenoids	1	—
Radical cure for hernia	1	—
Hæmmorrhoids	1	—
Vaginal lithotomy	1	—
Castration ...	1	—
Removal of glands	1	—
Elephantiasis penis	1	—
Radical cure of hydrocele	1	—
Ventral hernia	1	—
	10	—

Dr. Thomasz.

Amputation of toes and fingers	6	—
Amputation of forearm	6	—
Amputation of leg	6	—
Amputation at shoulder	2	—
Amputation of foot	1	—
Amputation of thigh	2	1
Radical cure for inguinal hernia	16	—
Strangulated hernia	6	3
Cholecystotomy	1	—
Hepatic abscess	7	2
Abscess, large	32	—
Sequestrotomy	11	—
Hydrocele ...	28	1
Lymph scrotum	2	—
Curetting ...	4	—
Removal of glands	59	—
Cataract ...	1	—
Aspiration of knee	1	—
Suture of penetrating wound of abdomen	1	—
External urethrotomy (Koch's)	7	—
Amputation of penis	5	—
Litholapaxy....	1	—
Removal of sebaceous cyst	8	—
Removal of post pharyngeal adenoids	2	—
Piles ...	10	—
Castration ...	14	—
Amputation of cervix	1	—
Excision of epithelioma	6	—
Excision of lower jaw	1	—
Catheterization	6	—
Evulsion of nail	5	—
Scraping of ulcer	9	—
Extraction of tooth	3	1
Foreign body in urethra	2	—
Reduction of paraphimosis	6	—
Fibrous polypus from pharynx	1	—
Carbuncle ...	4	—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Internal urethrotomy	2	—
Fistula in ano	14	—
Suture of extensive wound with wound of muscles ...	6	—
Harelip	2	—
Pyocele	3	—
Scraping of sinus	6	—
Nasal polypus	2	—
Excision of breast	4	1
Trephining	8	3
Circumcision	56	—
Removal of foreign body	2	—
Trephining for Potts' puffy tumour	1	—
Vesico-vaginal fistula	3	—
Naevus	1	—
Scraping and cauterization	1	1
Enucleation of eye	2	—
Large cyst from lower jaw	1	1
Recto-vaginal fistula	1	—
Perineorrhaphy	2	—
Removal of uterine polypus	1	—
Sarcomatous tumour in axilla and ligature of axillary artery ...	1	—
Hydrocele of cord	1	—
Antral abscess	1	—
Suture of fractured patella	1	—
Enchondroma	2	—
Ovariotomy	1	—
Fibroid tumour in foot	1	—
Papilloma	4	—
Appendicitis	2	—
Paracentesis abdominalis	1	—
	416	14

Report of Dr. M. Sinnatamby, M.D. Brux., F.R.C.S., Second Physician.

I HAD during the year four wards under my charge as in the previous year, viz., the Male Medical No. I., Upper First and Second Male Diarrhœa Wards, and the Female Medical Ward, all giving an accommodation for 74 patients. The two diarrhœa wards nearly always and the other two wards occasionally were found overcrowded. The number of patients therefore under my treatment far exceeded the number of beds allotted to me. The number and distribution of the patients admitted into my wards during the year were as follows. Out of a total number of 13,242 cases admitted into the hospital, both medical and surgical, no less than 3,185 patients were treated in my wards. The distribution of this number into wards was as follows :—

The Male Medical No. 1	654
The two Upper Male Diarrhœa Wards	1,503
Female Medical Ward	1,028
Total ...	3,185

The clothing supplied to patients is inadequate, and the washing is done on lines which leave much to be desired.

The material for clinical teaching is varied and interesting. The students are in possession of a living Pathological Museum, whose resources are inexhaustible.

Before concluding, I must again appeal for a qualified House Physician.

Report of Mr. Allan de Saram M.B. Aber., Third Physician.

During the year I had the medical charge of three male wards in the lower block with 32 beds and one female ward with 24 beds, making a total of 56 beds. 2,290 cases were treated in these wards, 1,561 males and 729 females. There was considerable overcrowding all throughout the year, and the large number in excess were accommodated in the verandahs and passages.

The two "sisters" were very hard worked, owing to the overcrowding, but they performed their duties very satisfactorily. As for the attendants, I regret to have to complain of their inefficiency.

A Junior House Physician to assist me in my work has not been appointed yet. It is very essential that a third house officer should be appointed at once, as the cases admitted in the lower wards require more constant attention than in the other wards.

Report of Mr. J. W. Attygalla, Pathologist to the General Hospital, Colombo.

1. One hundred and twenty post-mortem examinations were performed by me during the past year. The prevailing cases were principally pulmonary and cardiac diseases. There were also several cases of abscess of the liver and acute serious diarrhœa.

2. Nearly 150 pathological specimens were prepared in the laboratory for the College Museum, besides hardened specimens for microscopic work.

3. A number of specimens were examined after preparation and reported on for medical officers in various outstations, and also a large number of specimens were examined for members of the profession in Colombo.

4. *X Ray Work.*—A few cases were skiagraphed, but the work as a whole is unsatisfactory.

5. A number of important clinical cases were photographed before and after operation.

Report of Mr. W. H. de Silva, M.B., C.M., Ophthalmic Surgeon.

Staff.—Dr. M. Sinnetamby, F.R.C.S.E., has been in charge of the Ear Department of the infirmary since the resignation of Dr. Hilliard in November last. The throat cases have been attended to by Dr. H. G. Thomasz, F.R.C.S.E. The Senior House Surgeon of the General Hospital has been of great service in assisting the Ophthalmic Surgeon in attending to the eye cases, both at the infirmary and hospital. Miss M. Moreira, who succeeded Mr. Arthur de Silva as dispenser on September, 1900, has given entire satisfaction in the discharge of her duties.

Number of Outdoor Patients, Grenier Memorial Infirmary: Eye Cases.—3,233 eye cases have been treated during the year, as against 3,165 cases during 1899. The figures for the last five years are as follows:—

1896	...	...	1,971	1899	...	...	3,165
1897	...	...	2,684	1900	...	...	3,233
1898	...	...	3,348				

Throat Cases.

1899	...	...	18	1900	...	...	83

Ear Cases.

1899	...	...	84	1900	...	...	360

Collections for the year amounted to Rs. 98·43. These were of a purely voluntary nature.

Indoor Patients.—204 cases have been treated in the Eye Ward, as against 74 last year. The accommodation is insufficient, the wards being frequently overcrowded. A special female attendant should be provided to attend on the female patients. Several operations were performed, the majority being for cataract. A list of operations is annexed:—

Cataract	...	...	35	Operation for dislocation of lens ...	1
Iridectomy	...	...	15	Removal of foreign body imbedded in ciliary region	1
Enucleation	...	...	3	Operation for onyx... ...	2
Iridectomy for glaucoma		...	3	Removal of cyst	3
Scraping of trachoma		...	1		
Cauterization of ulcers		...	6	Total ...	76
Mules' operation...		...	2		
Needling	...	...	4		

REPORT of the Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Colombo, Mr. J. B. Spence, M.A., M.B.

I HAVE the honour to submit the annual report of this asylum for the year 1900.

At the beginning of the year there remained on the register of the asylum 289 males and 178 females, total 467. During 1900 89 males and 50 females, total 139, were admitted. The total number under treatment was therefore males 378, females 228, total 606.

During 1900 46 males and 28 females, total 74, were discharged, and 22 males and 16 females, total 38, died. The number remaining on the register at the end of the year was therefore males 310, females 184, total 494. There was thus an increase of 21 in the number of males and of 6 in the number of females, a total increase of 27.

The average daily number resident in 1900 was in the case of males 295, in that of females 186·03, in that of both together 481·03.

The largest number resident in the asylum on any one day during the year was in the case of males 310, in that of females 197, in that of both together 500. The maximum number of female patients and the total maximum exceed those of any previous year by 16 and 10 respectively. These figures refer to the asylum as distinct from the house of observation.

In the house of observation there remained one male on the 1st January, 1900.

During 1900 104 males and 53 females, total 157, were admitted. The total number under treatment was thus 158 (105 males, 53 females). Of these, 19 males and 14 females, total 33, were transferred to the asylum, and 81 males and 38 females, total 119, were discharged. Two males and 1 female, total 3, died. The number remaining in the house of observation at the end of the year was therefore 3, all males.

The daily average number of patients was in the case of males 3·03, in that of females 1·45, in that of both together 4·48. The largest number resident on any one day during the year was in the case of males 8, in that of females 6, and in that of both together 9.

The maximum number of patients for whom accommodation has had to be provided at one time in the institution was males 313, females 197, total 504. This total is 9 in excess of that of any previous year.

The average daily number of patients in the whole institution was 485·51 (males 298·03, females 187·48). This also exceeds that of any previous year, but the increase has been confined to the female division, the average for males being slightly lower than was the case in 1895 and 1896.

Admissions (Asylum).—The total number of admissions is the second highest in the history of the asylum (139, as compared with 147 in 1895), and the number of female patients admitted

exceeds by 8 the number in any previous year. The general character of the cases admitted was of the usual type, and the ratio of the different forms of mental disorder was also very much as usual. 72 cases (36 males and 36 females) were classed under Mania, and 41 (30 males and 11 females) under Melancholia, while in 19 cases (17 males and 2 females) no sign of insanity was detected on admission, and 9 of them were discharged without having developed signs of mental alienation, while others had been recommended for discharge, though that had not actually taken place before the end of the year. Two out of the 19 were prisoners who had been serving terms of imprisonment in jail, one of these had previously been sent here (in 1899), but after a long period of observation had been returned to Welikada as "not insane." The case was that of a woman, who traded, I think, on the fact that the kinds of discipline which might have been adopted in the case of a man could not be applied to her. I have on several occasions had to differ from the prison medical officers regarding the insanity of prisoners, and though I am ready to admit that in some of the cases at any rate I may have been mistaken, I cannot help thinking that in other instances they were somewhat too early convinced.

Two cases with symptoms of general paralysis of the insane were admitted. One was an Englishman who had been an officer on a steamer calling here: after a brief period of residence he was despatched to England by another vessel of the line. The other was a Malay who arrived almost at the end of the year, and whose symptoms, though strongly suggesting general paralysis, were hardly diagnostic at first, and he was therefore classed provisionally under Mania. I fear there is now no room for doubt as to the real nature of the case.

The proportion of very acute, dangerous, or suicidal cases among those admitted continues to be small, but as usual there have been many sub-acute cases, in whom the excitement present has occasioned considerable difficulty in management. The small amount of space available within the asylum wall increases the difficulty experienced in the management of such cases, and the overcrowded state of the building adds to it still further.

Discharges (Asylum).—Of the 74 cases (46 males and 28 females) discharged, 55 (30 males and 25 females) had recovered, 8 (6 males and 2 females) were relieved, and 11 (10 males and 1 female), were not improved, 9 of these (8 males and 1 female) having been found not to be insane.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions and on the daily average number of residents was among males 33·70 and 10·16, among females 50 and 13·43, and in both 39·56 and 11·43. The ratio to admissions is lower than the average of the previous twelve years, but the percentage is slightly higher in the female cases than during those years.

The period of residence in one of the cases discharged recovered was over ten years, and in another over nine years, in both improvement had been very gradual, and in both the decision to discharge the patient was come to after the very prolonged period of absence of abnormal mental manifestations. I am sorry to say the former of the two was re-admitted after only a short absence, his symptoms having recurred; the other, though apparently less hopeful, has not returned. She has been away about a year.

Deaths (Asylum).—The death-rate was slightly under the average of the previous twelve years The ratio per cent. of deaths to the total number treated was 6·27 (5·82 in males and 7·01 in females); the ratio per cent. to the average daily number resident was 7·89 (7·45 in males and 8·60 in females). The cases in which organic brain disease was the sole or chief cause of death were unusually numerous, and in several cases in which death was mainly due to some other cause, cerebral degeneration had contributed to the result. Of the former there were 17 cases (including 1 of general paralysis of the insane), and of the latter 8 cases. In 5 cases phthisis pulmonalis was the main cause of death, and in 4 more a contributory cause. Dysentery, acute or chronic, was the chief cause in 8 cases. In my report last year I commented upon what appeared to be the undue prevalence of phthisis in this asylum; this year there has been some diminution in the mortality, attributable directly to that cause, but the number of cases is still greater than might be expected were more sleeping space available.

I am glad again to be able to report that no case of suicide or fatal accident occurred during the year under review.

Tabular Statements.—I append tabular statements showing the forms of mental disease in those who were admitted or discharged, and in those who died during the year, and also in those who remained at its beginning and close; and further, tables showing the numbers admitted, discharged, died, and remaining each year since 1888, together with the average daily number of patients and the percentage of recoveries and deaths for the same period, &c. These figures refer to the asylum alone, not to the house of observation.

House of Observation.—I have already referred to the number of discharges, admissions, &c., in the house of observation. It may be well to explain that these numbers convey a somewhat misleading idea of the number of persons concerned, since many patients have to be admitted and discharged more than once. Reckoning persons, not cases, the number of admissions to the house of observation in 1900 was males 64, females 28, total 92. The burden of the court work entailed by these cases does not tend to diminish, on the contrary in some courts there appears to be an increasing tendency to subject persons to observation here, though the evidence of mental observation may be of the slenderest kind. It is a significant fact that out of the 92 persons sent for observation here, 56 were found not to be so insane as to require more prolonged detention. In a considerable number of these I venture to think that the labour imposed on the asylum staff was unnecessary. However that may be, the residuum of necessary cases is large enough to occupy much of the time of an assistant medical officer, too large to allow of his doing justice to the steadily increasing number of patients already in the asylum. If the work of observing and reporting on cases of suspected lunacy is to continue to be done by a medical officer of the asylum (and for many reasons it would seem desirable that this should be the case), a second assistant medical officer is required. Indeed, apart from such work, there is quite enough for him to do; the mere recording of important facts in connection with a daily average of 500 patients, with an admission rate of about 140 (apart from the house of observation), is no small task; under present circumstances it is almost impossible for it to be adequately performed.

Deaths (House of Observation).—Of the three deaths that occurred, two were due to organic disease, far advanced when the patients were admitted, the third was the result of concussion of the brain, sustained before the patient's admission. The case was chiefly remarkable in respect of the

facts that a case of excitement arising from concussion caused by a severe blow on the head was mistaken for one of ordinary insanity, and that, though the blow had caused a large scalp wound which bled freely, none of the police officials who had had charge of the man seemed to have observed the wound.

The need of a separate house of observation for cases in which there is room for doubt as to the insanity of the individual continues to be felt. A considerable proportion of the cases nominally in the house of observation have already been decided to be insane, and are merely waiting for the necessary authority for their transfer to the asylum. In these cases no injustice is done by their detention in the asylum. Similarly, I think, no hardship is involved when a person sent for observation is obviously insane; but in other instances it would seem desirable that, till a decision as to sanity is arrived at, cases of the kind should be kept quite apart from those recognized as insane. The accomplishment of this involves the provision of a separate building, or rather buildings. However, I hope it may be found possible to provide them at no very distant date.

General Remarks.—I have in a previous report dwelt on the necessity for some provision for patients who can afford to pay for the accommodation, and who are in a mental condition that is likely to suffer from the noise and general surroundings unavoidable in the present building. I need not reiterate what I have already said, but I desire again to call attention to this need, which is a somewhat pressing one, and which is likely to become more and more pressing as the number of persons for whom the accommodation would be appropriate continues to increase. The needs of patients of this class have recently been recognized in the Civil Hospital. I trust they will also receive recognition here. Unfortunately, adequate provision of the kind must be costly, both to begin with and afterwards. A certain number of trained officers would be needed to make it successful, and the demands on them would probably be irregular. The location of the building, if it were undertaken, might be a matter for discussion, but it would obviously be premature to say more on that point at present.

The necessity for additional accommodation for native male patients becomes greater and greater with steadily increasing numbers. It is unnecessary to discuss here the various ways in which relief may be provided, but I wish once more to emphasize the existence of the need. The additional single rooms built recently have relieved the pressure in a certain direction temporarily, but that relief will soon cease to be felt. In the female division similar accommodation has been in process of provision for a long time, so long that I regard its completion with feelings akin to despair. At present the urgency of the demand for these new rooms is so great that it is impossible to do justice to the requirements of a considerable number of the female inmates.

The difficulty in obtaining good attendants and other servants becomes greater and greater with successive years, and as this is the only asylum in the Island, it is impossible to get attendants with any experience in place of those who leave. In the female division especially the difficulty is serious already, and is almost certain to be aggravated in future.

Expenditure.—This has been kept within the amounts originally voted, except in the case of diets (including extras), for which an additional vote had to be obtained in consequence of the increased number of patients and the high price of certain staple articles. Part of the excess has been repaid by paying patients however, and the real deficit on the original vote under this head is comparatively small. The supplementary vote proved sufficient, a small balance—about Rs. 500—remaining at the end of the year. I regret to say that the contract prices of the chief articles of diet in use here are still rising: for rice alone the increase in cost under the contract for 1901 is about Rs. 4 per day, and though the rise in the price of other staple articles is not so great, it is considerable.

I am sorry to have to report that changes in the staff have been rather numerous during the year. The services of the clerk and steward ceased to be available after the middle of the year, and for some time before that had been only partially available. The office work has consequently been performed under great disadvantages, and it has entailed unusual effort on the part of the officer who previously acted as assistant to the steward (whose services in this respect I desire specially to bring to your notice), and to a less extent upon many other officers. I have to record my sense of obligation to them for the help given during a trying time.

In August Dr. Prins, who had been assistant medical officer for about two years, and had become conversant with the work of the institution, was removed for duty elsewhere. He had performed his duties here very carefully and satisfactorily, and I viewed his removal with regret. It is unfortunate that the conditions of the appointment of assistant medical officer here are such as to offer little inducement to a good officer to remain. Some of the disadvantages are unavoidable, but some might be diminished, *e.g.*, the rate of pay might be raised, and, as I have already said, I think the work entailed by the house of observation necessitates the appointment of a second assistant, who would thus, as junior, have an opportunity of learning something of the work of the institution before having to undertake the full duties of assistant medical officer. Besides, constant work among the insane induces a condition of mental weariness that it is difficult for any one not engaged in it to realize, and in the present conditions it is almost impossible for either the Superintendent or the assistant medical officer to go on short leave. I trust it will be found possible to make these conditions less strenuous in future.

Nurse F. H. Smith, one of the nursing staff, left in November, and her place has not yet been filled.

What I have said may indicate, though it does not by any means fully reveal, the trying nature of the year under consideration. It has been one of constant harassing work (I myself have not been off duty for a single day, Sunday or other, during its course), of worry and weariness, of difficulty and discouragement. I should have found it much harder still to bear but for your kindness and support, for which I desire to express my gratitude and appreciation.

Industrial Department.—The transactions for the year show a profit of Rs. 612·60, wholly derived from interest on investments. The receipts from other sources fell short of the expenditure by Rs. 3·97. Owing to the pressure of work in other directions it has been found impossible to do more than continue the routine already established. I annex a balance sheet showing the financial condition of the Department.

Additional Tables.—I also append, as desired, a tabular statement of the intercurrent physical ailments of patients treated during 1900, and I have added one showing the duration of residence of those who were discharged recovered and of those who died during the year.

I.—Table showing the Forms of Mental Disorder in those admitted, discharged, and died in the Asylum in 1900.

	Remained.			Admitted.			Discharged. Recovered.			Discharged. Relieved.			Discharged. Not improved.			Died.			Remaining.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Mania ...	116	64	180	36	36	72	23	20	43	4	—	4	—	—	—	8	5	13	117	75	192
Melancholia ...	84	43	127	30	11	41	7	5	12	1	1	2	1	—	1	9	5	14	96	43	139
Dementia ...	68	59	127	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	3	5	8	66	53	119
Idiocy and imbecility...	1	5	6	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	7
General paralysis ...	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Epileptic insanity ...	17	7	24	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	18	7	25
Alternating insanity ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Not insane ...	1	—	1	17	2	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	9	—	—	—	10	1	11
Total ...	289	178	467	89	50	139	30	25	55	6	2	8	10	1	11	22	16	38	310	184	494

II.—Table Showing the Numbers remaining, admitted, discharged, and died in the Asylum (not including the House of Observation) each Year from 1888.

Year.		1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Remained 1st January ...	Males ...	237	220	242	248	251	251	246	269	315	271	268	276	289
	Females ...	119	123	123	131	147	148	136	149	158	160	160	172	178
	Total ...	356	343	365	379	398	394	382	418	473	431	428	448	467
Admitted ...	Males ...	44	65	59	56	65	73	83	105	78	57	65	88	89
	Females ...	25	21	32	41	28	28	31	42	35	29	39	42	50
	Total ...	69	86	91	97	93	101	114	147	113	86	104	130	139
Total treated ...	Males ...	281	285	301	304	316	324	329	374	393	328	333	364	378
	Females ...	144	144	155	172	175	171	167	191	193	189	199	214	228
	Total ...	425	429	456	476	491	495	496	565	586	517	532	578	606
Discharged: Recovered ...	Males ...	37	33	34	30	24	30	31	25	68	28	23	34	30
	Females ...	11	11	16	14	17	18	10	13	24	16	13	17	25
	Total ...	48	44	50	44	41	48	41	38	92	44	36	51	55
Relieved ...	Males ...	5	1	3	2	7	3	3	13	7	8	3	4	6
	Females ...	1	2	1	1	1	2	—	2	3	2	2	3	2
	Total ...	6	3	4	3	8	5	3	15	10	10	5	7	8
Not improved	Males ...	1	—	1	—	—	1	3	1	1	3	6	10	10
	Females ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1
	Total ...	1	—	2	—	—	1	3	1	1	3	9	12	11
Total discharged ...	Males ...	43	34	38	32	31	34	37	39	76	39	32	48	46
	Females ...	12	13	18	15	18	20	10	15	27	18	18	22	28
	Total ...	55	47	56	47	49	54	47	54	103	57	50	70	74
Died ...	Males ...	18	9	15	21	34	44	23	20	46	21	25	27	22
	Females ...	9	8	6	10	14	15	8	18	6	11	9	14	16
	Total ...	27	17	21	31	48	59	31	38	52	32	34	41	38
Remaining 31st December ...	Males ...	220	242	248	251	251	246	269	315	271	268	276	289	310
	Females ...	123	123	131	147	143	136	149	158	160	160	172	178	184
	Total ...	343	365	379	398	394	382	418	473	431	428	448	467	494

III.—Table showing the Average Daily Number Resident and the Ratio per Cent. of Recoveries to Admissions of Deaths to Total Number treated, and of Deaths to Average Daily Number of Residents in the Asylum, for the Period 1888–1900.

Year.		1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	Average for the Thirteen Years, 1888-00
Average daily number resident ...	Males ...	231·24	232·84	242·09	253·21	256·49	247·61	256·17	296·77	298·47	272·28	276·44	291·98	295·00	265·40
	Females	119·71	122·32	129·45	140·68	145·11	139·16	142·36	156·31	158·25	159·17	168·43	175·36	186·03	119·41
	Total ...	350·95	355·16	371·54	393·89	401·60	386·77	398·53	453·08	456·42	431·46	444·89	467·33	481·03	414·81
Ratio per cent. of recoveries to admissions	Males ...	84·09	50·76	57·62	53·57	36·92	41·09	37·34	23·80	87·17	49·12	35·38	38·63	33·70	48·39
	Females	44·00	52·38	50·00	34·14	60·71	64·28	32·25	30·95	68·57	55·17	33·33	40·47	50·00	47 40
	Total ...	69·56	51·16	54·94	45·36	44·08	47·52	35·96	25·17	81·41	51·16	34 61	39·23	39·56	47·67
Ratio per cent. of deaths to total treated	Males ...	6·40	3·15	4·98	6·90	10·75	13·58	6·99	5·34	11·70	6·40	7·50	7·41	5·82	7·45
	Females	6·25	5·55	3·87	5·81	8·00	8·77	4·79	9·42	3·10	5·82	4·52	6·54	7·01	6·11
	Total ...	6·35	3·96	4·60	6·54	9·77	11·91	6·25	6·72	8·87	6·18	6·39	7·09	6·27	6·99
Ratio per cent. of deaths to average daily number ...	Males ...	7·78	3·86	6·19	8·29	13·25	17·76	8·97	6·73	15·42	7·71	9·04	9·24	7·45	9·36
	Females	7·51	6·54	4·63	7·10	9·64	10·77	5·61	11·51	3·79	6·91	5·33	7·98	8·60	7·37
	Total ...	7·69	4·78	5·65	7·87	11·95	15·25	7·77	8·38	11·39	7·41	7·64	8·77	7·89	8·64

IV.—Table showing the Intercurrent Physical Ailments of Patients treated in 1900.

Disease.	Remained on January 1, 1900.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining on December 31, 1900.
A.—General :—					
Chickenpox	—	12	12	—	—
Febricula	1	10	9	—	2
Dysentary	—	35	23	9	3
Malarial Fever	—	8	8	—	—
Tubercle, Phthisis pulmonalis... ...	1	11	4	6	2
Debility	1	5	6	—	—
Old age	1	1	—	2	—
B.—Local :—					
(a) Nervous system—					
Softening of brain	—	10	—	10	—
Apoplexy	—	2	—	2	—
Paralysis	—	1	—	—	1
Paralysis, general, of insane ...	1	—	—	1	—
Epilepsy	—	1	1	—	—
Brain disease (other forms) ...	—	5	—	5	—
(b) Eye diseases					
Conjunctivitis, simple	1	7	8	—	—
Ulcer of cornea	1	1	2	—	—
(c) Circulatory system—					
Valvular disease of heart ...	—	3	1	2	—
(d) Respiratory system—					
Bronchitis	—	1	1	—	—
Asthma	—	3	3	—	—
Pneumonia lobar	—	1	1	—	—
Lobular	—	2	2	—	—
(e) Digestive system—					
Dyspepsia	—	2	2	—	—
Diarrhœa	1	46	42	1	4
Abscess of liver	—	1		1	—
Jaundice	—	1	1	—	—
Cirrhosis of liver	—	1	—	1	—
Hœmorrhoids	—	1	1	—	—
Fistula in ano	1	—	1	—	—
(f) Urinary system—					
Retention of urine	—	1	1	—	—
(g) Generative system—					
Leucorrhœa	—	1	1	—	—
Partus		1	1	—	—
Disease of cellular tissue—					
Cellulitis	1	1	1	—	1
Abscess	—	5	5	—	—
Skin disease—					
Eczema	—	1	—	—	1
Ulcer	—	5	5	—	—
Scabies	—	1	1	—	—
Injuries—					
Local :					
Contusion	—	3	3	—	—
Wound	—	5	5	—	—
Fracture	—	4	4	—	—
Dislocation	—	1	1	—	—
Concussion of brain	—	1	—	1	—
Parasites—					
Ascaris	—	2	2	—	—
	10	203	158	41	14

V.—Table showing Length of Residence of those discharged recovered and of those who died during 1900.

Length of Residence.	Discharged recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month ...	—	—	—	2	1	3
From 1 to 3 „ ...	7	2	9	3	4	7
From 3 to 6 „ ...	12	11	23	1	1	2
From 6 to 9 „ ...	7	4	11	1	1	2
From 9 to 12 „ ...	1	3	4	1	—	1
From 1 to 2 years ...	2	2	4	5	2	7
From 2 to 3 „ ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
From 3 to 4 „ ...	—	—	—	2	—	2
From 4 to 5 „ ...	—	—	—	1	—	1
From 5 to 10 „ ...	—	2	2	4	2	6
From 10 to 15 „ ...	1	—	1	—	3	3
From 15 to 20 „ ...	—	—	—	1	1	2
From 20 to 25 „ ...	—	—	—	1	1	2
From 25 to 30 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
From 30 to 35 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	30	25	55	22	16	38

Industrial Department, Lunatic Asylum.

Statement of Account, 1900.

		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1899 :—			
Cost of 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock (Rs. 8,400)		8,629 85	
Do. do. (Rs. 4,000)		4,400 0	
			13,020 89
Fixed Deposit, National Bank of India ...		—	1,706 5
Current Account, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank		—	1,523 92
Cash in hand		—	113 64
			16,373 46
Receipts in 1900 :—	Rs. c.		
Interest on current account ...	32 7		
Interest on fixed deposit	85 30		
Dividends on Government Stock ...	499 20		
Sales of produce, &c.	1,349 54		
		1,966 11	
Expenditure in 1900 :—			
General current expenditure ...		1,353 51	
Balance Profit ...		—	612 60
		Total ...	16,986 6
Invested, &c., as follows :—			
In 4 per cent. Ceylon Government Stock...		8,629 85	
Do. do. ...		4,400 0	
			13,029 85
Fixed Deposit, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank		—	1,800 0
Current Account, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank		—	2,075 76
Cash in hand		—	80 45
		Total ...	16,986 6

(10) REPORT of the Medical Superintendent, Leper Asylum, Hendala, Mr. W. H. Meier.

I HAVE the honour to submit the annual report of the Leper Asylum, Hendala, for the year 1900.

(1) *Statistics.*

The general statistics for the year are as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remained on 1st January, 1900	215	47	262
Admitted during the year	117	20	137
Total treated ...	332	67	399
Discharged	72	10	82
Died	38	1	39
Remained on December, 1900 ...	222	56	278

The number under treatment was eight less than in the previous year. The highest number resident was 281, the lowest 254, and the daily average 267·18. The average amount of cubic space was 986·11 cubic feet, the superficial area 66·09 square feet. The number of available beds was 282. There was no appreciable overcrowding during the year. In the male wards there always were some vacant beds, but in the female section the beds (54) were fully occupied, and on some occasions a few more patients than the assigned number were accommodated on the floor.

Admissions.—The number admitted was 137, 4 less than in the previous year : 78 were new cases and 59 re-admissions. Of the new cases, 20 were of the tubercular, 23 of the anæsthetic, and 35 of the mixed form of leprosy.

The new cases are distributed as follows according to residence previous to admission into the asylum :—

Western Province.

Residence.	No.
Colombo	27
Hewagam Korale	2
Alutkuru Korale North	3
Alutkuru Korale South	4
Rayigam Korale	6
Siyane Korale	5
Salpiti Korale	4
Kalutara	2
Pasdun Korale	1
	54

North-Western Province.

Residence.	No.
Kurunegala	2
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	1
Southern Province.	
Galle	3
Galle District	6
	9
Central Province.	
Kandy District	2
Southern India ...	10

The Western Province, as usual, shows a preponderance of lepers, and the town of Colombo, where intercommunication is more frequent, as many as 27 new cases. Ten leper immigrants from Southern India, chiefly estate labourers, were admitted during the year. The total number of leper Indian immigrants in the asylum was twenty-one. The regular influx of these lepers from the neighbouring continent and their subsequent distribution as estate labourers and road coolies is a

further means of extension of the disease and its progressive increase in the Colony. As their compulsory detention in the asylum would be an additional cost to Government and the overcrowding of the institution, it would be necessary to return them to their homes in India, or prohibit their landing and following occupations in the Island. Any precise statistical return of lepers in the Colony is rendered difficult, apart from the consideration of native prejudices, by the admitted difficulty of recognizing or differentiating the disease in its earliest stages from other skin diseases, from lencoderma and pigmentary changes observed in the skin of dark races, and in the later stages from secondary syphilis and parangi which are not infrequently mistaken for true leprosy.

Discharges.—Eighty-two patients were discharged at their own request, of whom 72 were relieved and 10 showed no signs of improvement. These invariably return to the asylum having their disease considerably aggravated and their general health and condition deteriorated from neglect, bad food, and insanitary surroundings. The enforced detention of destitute lepers in the asylum would be as beneficial to them as it would be of advantage to the general community and to public health.

Deaths.—There were 39 deaths during the year, 6 less than in 1899, the percentage to the total treated being 9·77, as against 11·05 in the previous year. The deaths were chiefly due to leprosy and exhaustion, ulceration and gangrene of extremities, and to intercurrent affections as phthisis, dysentery, and diarrhœa; the duration of leprosy in these cases varying from two to twenty-six years.

(2) *Administration.*

There have been no changes in the asylum staff, who continued to perform their respective duties satisfactorily during the year. The nursing of the sick inmates is still done by the ward attendants, who have also to perform, when necessary, both day and night duties, in consequence of which the work is imperfectly done. The nursing staff is represented by Matron Schokman, who has the supervision of the female wards, her attention being strictly confined to the sick female inmates. It would be to the advantage of the asylum if another trained nurse be appointed to attend to the sick male inmates, who will in future be treated in the new infirmary ward reserved for the treatment of sick lepers. I would also suggest, in view of the extension of the asylum, the necessity of appointing a gate porter, who could also act as a watcher to prevent intercourse between the inmates and the villagers, who loiter about the gate and outside the walls of the institution.

The addition of a kitchen assistant requires attention, as the work in the kitchen is greatly augmented in consequence of the increased number of inmates.

The administrative and medical work has hitherto been performed by the Superintendent, who has also the charge of the outdoor dispensary, which has been of much service to the district, as the increasing number of sick who seek relief show.

The asylum has gradually been extended since 1879, when I assumed duties, when there were only seven wards. Five have since been added, and one is in course of construction, the leper population having increased in proportion from 115 to 339, the number treated during the year. In view of the further extension of the institution and of the compulsory segregation of lepers being enforced, it would be much to the advantage of the asylum if the present staff be augmented by the appointment of a qualified assistant to assist the Superintendent in his administrative and medical duties.

(3) *Structural Additions and Improvements.*

The new infirmary for fourteen beds has been completed, and will be occupied as soon as the necessary equipment is obtained. The new ward for thirty-six beds is very near completion; the additional accommodation provided will increase the total number of beds to 300.

The covered main drains have been converted into open cemented drains, with outfall into the river, adding to the general sanitary condition of the asylum.

As regards further additions and improvements, I may here mention the urgent necessity of extending the asylum cemetery, which is now overcrowded by acquiring the adjacent lands, and enclosing it with a wall or barbed wire fence, the grounds at present being overrun by stray cattle and trespassing villagers.

(4) *Water Supply and Dietary.*

The water supply is plentiful and good, the potable water being obtained from pipes laid in the bed of the river in connection with the town supply from Labugama. The dietary has been varied and good throughout the year, and there have been few, if any, complaints of their food by the patients, an unusual circumstance in the asylum!

(5) *Outdoor Dispensary.*

This dispensary is worked in connection with the asylum, and is the means of relief to the sick of Hendala and the adjoining villages. 2,037 patients were treated, an increase due chiefly to the prevalence of fever of 694 to the number treated during the previous year; the collections, amounting to Rs. 589·34, were deposited in the Colombo Kachcheri. 903 old cases of leprosy previously returned received outdoor treatment at the dispensary. The principal diseases treated were, as usual, malarial fever, anæmia, worms, rheumatic affections, respiratory diseases, diseases of the digestive system, dysentery, and skin affections.

Malarial Fever.—Remittent and intermittent malarial fever was more especially prevalent during June in the village of Palliawatta, bordering on the sea in the neighbourhood of the asylum. A report on the outbreak of fever in this village was forwarded to the Colonial Surgeon, Western Province, 175 cases of which received relief from the outdoor dispensary, and quinine and fever powders were freely distributed to the villagers.

Respiratory Diseases and Rheumatic Affections were observed chiefly during the monsoon rains, and affected the low-lying villages in the immediate vicinity of the Kelani river and the Dutch and Hamilton Canal.

Diseases of the Digestive System and Dysentery appeared sporadically during the year, being chiefly due to errors of diet and exposure to extreme variations of temperature.

There was general immunity from epidemic diseases, no cases of cholera, smallpox, chickenpox, and measles having been observed or reported in the district, or in the localities in the vicinity of the asylum.

(6) *Garden Fund.*

The receipts from garden produce, Government allowance, and expenditure on betel, &c., during the year was as follows :—

					Rs. c.
Receipts from garden	...	...		...	912 56
Government allowance	...	...		...	731 37
			Total	...	1,643 93
Expenditure on betel, &c.	...	...			1,486 91
		...	Balance	...	157 2

The inmates also received the usual Christmas gratuity and a handkerchief each from Government.

(11) REPORT of the Port Surgeon, Colombo, Mr. H. A. Keegel, L.F.P. and S. Glas., L.R.C.P. Edin.

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report for 1900.

The year has been another one of unceasing activity and vigilance against the plague. The ports of Bombay, Calcutta, and Mauritius remained foul throughout the year. Restrictions were also enforced as against arrivals from Sydney, Singapore, and Aden, where the disease appeared for a time. Special attention was directed to Indian passengers coming across by way of Tuticorin, disinfection of soiled linen being carried out in every case where the medical officer designated the holder of his certificate as coming from an infected area. Disinfection of soiled linen was carried out in every instance where a vessel from infected ports received pratique here. Several persons were during the year kept under observation as suspects on board, the vessels themselves being worked strictly in quarantine until declared "healthy," but no case developed specific symptoms of plague.

Disinfection.—The hospital ship was fitted with two Thresh's patent steam disinfectors, but only one machine was worked during the year. It proved sufficient for our purposes. The sum realized was Rs. 2,177, which was duly credited to revenue, monthly returns of the recoveries being forwarded to the Principal Civil Medical Officer.

Bills of Health.—The sum realized by the sale of bills of health was Rs. 14,364, which was duly credited to revenue. Monthly returns of the recoveries were forwarded to the Principal Civil Medical Officer.

The staff employed remained the same as during the previous year, and proved efficient.

Immigration.—The arrangements at the depôt continued as before. Vaccination of coolies for Colombo or the depôt commenced in March and was carried on regularly, the total number vaccinated being 3,324.

The total number of native passengers arriving in Colombo was as follows :—

Traders	47,853
Coolies	160,865

2,815 steamships, 1 sailing ship, and 500 native craft arrived during the year, 451 of which were placed in quarantine for various reasons.

Nine cases of cholera or choleraic diarrhœa were sent to hospital and 10 died on board in harbour or while entering and were buried at sea. Eight cases of smallpox were landed and sent to hospital.

(12) REPORT of the Registrar, Ceylon Medical College, Mr. H. G. Thomasz, F.R.C.S., Edin.

THE Ceylon Medical College entered on its thirtieth year on 1st May, 1900.

Twelve new male students joined the Senior Division, making up a total of 64 students taking the course for the license, of whom two are female students.

In the Junior Division 19 new students were admitted, making a total of 99 in this class, and a grand total for the College of 163.

The Matriculation Examination of the Ceylon Medical College was held for the second time on 2nd, 3rd, and 4th April, 1900. Twenty-nine candidates presented themselves, 15 of whom selected French as an optional subject, 1 Greek, and the remainder taking Tamil and Sinhalese. Of these, nine successfully passed the examination, and after having joined the College in May, 1900, were duly entered on the Register of the General Medical Council as medical students.

The Winter Session commenced on 1st October, 1900, when four new male students joined the College in the Senior Division, bringing up the total in this class to 67.

Of the female students, two hold the Scholarships open for competition among them ; three male students also hold Government Scholarships.

The strength of the Junior Department in October, 1900, was 82, of whom one was a female student. The grand total for the College is therefore at present 149.

The fees credited to revenue were :—

				Rs. c.
Half-yearly fees, May, 1900 ...	...	...	...	5,346 0
Do. October, 1900	...	...	...	5,532 0
Re-admission fees to professional examinations, April, 1900			...	160 0
Do. do. August, 1900			...	170 0
		Total	...	11,208 0

Half-yearly Professional Examinations.—The Winter Examinations commenced on the 19th April, 1900, and ended on the 5th May, 1900.

First Professional Examination : 5 passed in biology, 10 in chemistry and physics, and 4 in osteology.

Second Professional Examination : 4 passed in anatomy, 6 in physiology, and 3 in materia medica.

Final Examination: 4 passed in hygiene, 5 in medical jurisprudence, 4 in medicine, 4 in surgery, and 3 in midwifery. Four completed the Final Examination for the license.

The Summer Examinations commenced on the 15th August, 1900, and ended on the 29th August, 1900.

First Professional Examination: 8 passed in biology, 5 in chemistry and physics, and 12 in osteology.

Second Professional Examination: 2 passed in physiology and 4 in materia medica.

Final Examination: 4 passed in medical jurisprudence, 1 in medicine, 1 in surgery, and 3 in midwifery. Three passed out finally as licentiates.

Junior Department: 20 passed as apothecaries during the year under review.

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(13) REPORT of the Medical Officer in charge of the Lady Havelock Hospital, Miss M. N. Sharman, M.B., London.

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report for 1900.

The work of the Lady Havelock Hospital has increased very considerably during the year, the number of patients admitted exceeding that of the previous year by about one-third, the figures being 934, as against 656 in 1899. This is a greater increase than there has been in any previous year, and it has led to considerable overcrowding.

As the General Hospital is itself so constantly overcrowded, and to a much more serious extent than is the case in this hospital, there is no place to send those patients who need admission when the hospital is full, so that they must either be sent away or admitted into already overflowing wards. Although this does not lead to such disastrous results as it would in an English hospital owing to the great openness of the wards, the warm climate, and the consequent abundance of fresh air, yet there are serious objections to the system. I have therefore to suggest that the trouble may be checked before it becomes more serious by building another ward of eight beds and increasing our staff of pupil nurses by two. This, when our staff is complete, would enable the new ward to be effectively nursed.

During the year there were 45 deaths, the rate being 4·7 per cent., as compared with 4·4 per cent. last year. The death-rate varied in the different months, the highest rates (about 5 per cent.) occurring in March, November, and December, and the lowest ·78 per cent. in October, while June and September had a rate of 1·9 and 2·1 per cent. respectively.

Of the 934 patients admitted, 228 were children under ten, 121 girls and 107 boys.

There were eleven cases of enteric fever admitted, two of which died, and one of the eleven has died since in 1901, making a death-rate of 27·3 per cent., a much higher rate than in London hospitals, where it is about 16 per cent.

There were twenty cases of dysentery, with three deaths, giving a rate of 15 per cent.

There were 80 cases of diseases peculiar to women. There were 68 surgical operations, with 7 deaths. Of these, 4 were cases of puerperal septicæmia, in which the uterus was curetted to remove retained secundines, and all were admitted in a precarious condition.

One death occurred after laparotomy for intestinal obstruction, of which the patient had every symptom, including abundant fæcal vomiting. I saw her in consultation with Dr. H. G. Thomasz, who assisted me in the operation. We could not find the obstruction, and none was found post-mortem. The case occurred in a neglected emaciated Tamil cooly woman, and was apparently one of obstruction simply from accumulation of fæces. Death occurred within an hour of the operation, and was due to collapse. The operation had only lasted about twenty minutes altogether.

One death occurred after tracheotomy in a child of eleven months. The operation was performed for urgent laryngeal obstruction for a foreign body, the mother stating that the child had got a fish bone in its throat. No foreign body was found either before or after death, but there was some slight post-mortem evidence of inflammation of the larynx, on which a small piece of membrane was to be seen.

The remaining death after operation occurred after opening large abscesses and removing sequestra on both sides in a case of double morbus coxæ, the patient being a woman of 47. Death took place within an hour of operation, and was due to collapse.

Paying Patients.—There were 21 paying patients, as against 14 in 1899, showing an increase of one-half. Of these, 10 were Europeans, 6 Burghers, and 5 Sinhalese.

The Staff.—Miss Alice de Boer, L.R.C.P. & S. Ed., returned from England and resumed her appointment as House Surgeon on 1st January, 1900.

The Nursing Staff and Training School.—Miss Louisa Wollen was appointed matron of this hospital and took up duty on 15th June, 1900, replacing Miss Croft, who had held the appointment of acting matron since May, 1899.

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(14) REPORT of the Medical Superintendent of De Soysa Lying-in Home, Dr. M. Sinnatamby, M.D., Brux. F.R.C.S.

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report of the above institution for the year 1900.

The total number of patients treated during the year was 521, as against 441 in 1899 and 162 in 1890. Of these, 496 were discharged cured, 2 removed by relations relieved, 11 died, and 12 were remaining at the end of the year. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 2·11, as against 1·36 in 1899 and 3·08 in 1890. Of the 11 deaths recorded during the year, 1 was due to anchylostomiasis in its last stage, 1 to cerebral hœmorrhage, 3 were due to eclampsia, 2 to rupture of the uterus from obstructed labour (one a case of transverse presentation and the other a case of fœtal malformation, hydrocephalus), 1 to pulmonary embolism, 1 to placenta prævia, 2 to exhaustion from obstructed labour (one a case of transverse presentation and the other a case of impacted head, in both cases tonic contraction of the uterus). All these deaths were admitted several hours after commencement of labour in a state of exhaustion, amounting in some cases to a state of collapse. Excluding the case of anchylostomiasis and that of cerebral hœmorrhage, the death-rate for the year was 1·72.

Of the 512 admissions during the year, 484 were admitted before delivery and 28 after delivery. Of 484 admitted before delivery, 54 were admitted before commencement of labour and 30 after commencement of labour.

Subjoined I give in a tabular form the relative frequency of the different presentations, their positions, and the form of delivery :—

Presentation.	Position.	No.	Mode of Delivery.
Vertex	First ...	205 ...	Natural
		44 ...	Forceps
		1 ...	Craneotomy
		1 ...	Version
	Second ...	46 ...	Natural
		11 ...	Forceps
	Third ...	17 ...	Natural
		18 ...	Forceps
	Fourth ...	4 ...	Natural
		12 ...	Forceps
Breech	First ...	5 ...	Natural
	Second ...	6 ...	do.
	Third ...	2 ...	Forceps after coming head
Footling	First ...	5 ...	Natural
Knee	do. ...	1 ...	do.
Face	1st M. P. ...	1 ...	Craneotomy
	3rd M. A. ...	1 ...	Forceps
Brow	First ...	1 ...	Forceps, small head
Transverse	D. A. L. ...	6 ...	Version
	D. A. R. ...	2 ...	do.
	D. P. R. ...	5 ...	do.
	D. P. L. ...	1 ...	do.
Complex presentation :—			
Funis and footling ...	— ...	6 ...	Natural
Head and foot ...	— ...	1 ...	Version
Head and hand ...	— ...	1 ...	Forceps
Twins :—			
Both vertex ...	— ...	4 ...	Natural
Vertex and breech ...	— ...	2 ...	Forceps
Not known	— ...	28 ...	—
Placenta prævia :—			
Centrales	— ...	1 ...	Version
Laterales	— ...	1 ...	do.
Do.	— ...	1 ...	Forceps
Abortion	— ...	19 ...	Natural
Spurious	— ...	53 ...	—
		512	

No case of post-partum hemorrhage worthy of the name occurred during the year. Seven cases of ante-partum hœmorrhage were admitted during the year, of which 4 were due to accidental separation of the placenta and 3 to placenta prævia. Six cases of puerperal convulsions were also admitted during the year. Of the 512 admissions, labour was complicated in 17 cases with regidity of the cervix, in 13 with premature rupture of membranes, in 3 with pinhole os, and 1 with occluded os.

During the year the following operations were performed :—

	No.
Forceps extraction	93
Version { Internal podalic	12
Version { Bipolar podalic	6
Craneotomy	2
Perineorrhaphy	16

The percentage of forceps deliveries to total treated was 17·85. This exceptionally high percentage cannot be wondered at, considering the large number of cases that seek admission into this institution when delivery by natural means becomes impossible, and in many instances after unsuccessful attempts have been made by the village midwife to extract the child.

Of 18 cases of version performed, 14 were for transverse presentation, 2 for placenta prævia, 1 for accidental hœmorrhage, and 1 for complex presentation (head and foot of a dead fœtus six or seven months old). Of 2 cases of craneotomy, 1 was for hydrocephalus and the other for impacted face presentation (mento-posterior).

Of 457 births reported, 53 were stillbirths, giving a percentage of 12·12. This high percentage was due to the admission of a large number of cases of abortions, premature and obstructed labours. Of 404 children born alive, 17 died within forty-eight hours, of which 12 were due to premature births and 5 to convulsions.

The popularity of the institution is steadily increasing from year to year. Within the last ten years the admissions have more than trebled. One noteworthy feature of this increased popularity was the admission during the year of twelve women of the Mohammedan community.

This hospital as a training institution for midwives has been doing excellent work during the year under review. In previous years Europeans, Burghers, and natives were admitted on equal terms. The two former, who received certificates as ladies' monthly nurse, were inaccessible to the poorer classes owing to their prohibitive charges. As this in a way defeated the intentions of the founder of this institution, by restricting the number of admissions of the native midwives, who are only available for the poorer classes, it was thought advisable to reserve the stipend for the native nurses, and to enforce a small payment of Rs. 50 as entrance fee and Rs. 10 as fee for certificate on European and Burgher pupil midwives, at least tentatively. The experiment was justified by the result. This system came into force in March, and during these ten months six paying pupil midwives were admitted, of whom four received certificates after passing the required examination. Of the stipendiary midwives (Burghers and natives), 4 remained at the end of 1899, 9 were admitted, 2 resigned, 7 passed, and 4 were remaining at the end of 1900.

The staff of the institution consists of a Medical Superintendent and a matron. The dispensing and a portion of the clerical work are done by an officer of the Ceylon Medical College, who receives Rs. 10 a month charged under the head of Wages. An operating room and ward for septic cases are urgently required.

(15) REPORT of the Director of the De Soysa Bacteriological Institute, Dr. H. M. Fernando, M.D., B.Sc. London.

THIS institute, which is the outcome of the generous bequest that Mr. J. W. Chas. de Soysa, J.P., made to the Government of Ceylon in 1897, was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor on the 31st January. Since its opening it has undertaken work of a diverse character, chiefly for the purpose of diagnosis, and from the various letters I have received from medical practitioners and the Government medical institutions I feel convinced that it is supplying a long-felt want in the Colony by supplying bacteriological analysis of tissues, secretions, blood, &c., so indispensable to scientific diagnosis of disease.

Besides this part of the work, on two occasions this institute was appealed to to examine the brain and spinal marrow of dogs supposed to have suffered from hydrophobia. During the year a class was held for the first time in Ceylon for the Senior Students of the Ceylon Medical College, when a short course of lectures on bacteriology was delivered by me, illustrated by specimens and followed by practical demonstrations.

I append herewith a tabulated schedule of the analyses and reports furnished by me and my Assistant during the year :—

Examinations of blood for Widal typhoid reaction	Samples	155*
Examinations of sputum for terbercle bacilli	Samples	41
Bacteriological analysis of secretions for cholera, &c., undertaken during the year	Cases	21
Reports furnished on bacteriological and allied subjects	Cases	2

These works were undertaken for the following institutions :—

(1) General Hospital, Colombo.
(2) Lady Havelock Hospital, Colombo.
(3) Borella Convict Hospital, Colombo.
(4) Police Hospital, Colombo.
(5) Boer Camp Hospital, Diyatalawa.
(6) District Hospital, Rakwana.
(7) Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta.
(8) Cooly Camp, Ragama.

Nine private medical practitioners have applied during the year for reports on specimens submitted by them.

At the present time no charge is levied for the work done by this institution, not only from the Government institutions, but also from the private medical practitioners.

The staff of the institute at present consists of two officers :—Director, which is an honorary appointment ; Assistant to the Director, which appointment is at present held by a recent licentiate of the Ceylon Medical College.

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(16) REPORT of the Chief Medical Officer, Prisoners of War Camp, Diyatalawa, Mr. T. F. Garvin, M.B., C.M.

1.—GENERAL.

THE Boer Camp at Diyatalawa was opened on the 9th August, 1900, when the first batch of prisoners of war from South Africa arrived. The strength of the camp was added to by fresh arrivals from time to time as shown in the following tables :—

Batch No.	Date of Arrival in Camp.	No. of Prisoners of War in each Batch.				Name of Vessel by which each Batch arrived.	No. of Cases detained in Colombo Hospital.
		Free Staters.	Transvaalers.	Uitlanders.	Total.		
	1900.						
1	August 9 ...	—	113	129	242	Mohawk ...	Nil
2	Do. 11 ...	—	26	26	52	Orient ...	Nil
3	September 3 and 4 ...	525	46	27	598	Ranee ...	1
4	Do. 8, 9, and 10 ...	1,230	42	19	1,291	Bavarian ...	23
5	Do. 11 and 12 ...	800	146	42	988	Dilwara ..	2
6	Do. 13 and 15 ...	719	—	4	723	Mongolian ...	2
7	Do. 26 ...	57	184	20	261	City of Vienna ...	6
8	November 10 ...	128	96	17	241	Ranee ...	9

The strength of the camp on—

August 31 was	293
September 30	4,148
October 31	4,119
November 30	4,319
December 31	4,256

The number of deaths up to the end of the year was 73, out of a total population of 4,396, or 1·66 per cent. Of these, 69 deaths occurred in the hospitals and the remaining in the camp, 1 being the result of an assault, 1 from gunshot injury when attempting to escape, 1 from cerebral meningitis (verified by a post-mortem), and the last from heart disease.

* Thirty of which came from the Boer Camp, Diyatalawa.

2.—SANITARY.

(*a*) *Topography and Geology.*—The camp is located in the Divatalawa Valley in the Province of Uva at an approximate elevation of 4,140 ft. above mean sea level. It is 157 miles from Colombo, and reached by the line of railway terminating 4 miles further at Bandarawela. The station serving it, which is 227 ft. higher than the camp, is connected with it by a good roadway just being metalled, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long. The valley, which is of vast extent and surrounded by mountains of considerable altitude, consists of a series of sandhills, or hummocks, which give it an undulating appearance. On two of these sandhills, dominated by others in the immediate vicinity, occupied by the military guards, the camp is built. Each sandhill is formed of a basis of porous sandstone, crusted over with gravel and a thin layer of soil. The vegetation is sparse, consisting mostly of a rank and innutritious grass.

(*b*) *Drainage.*—The natural drainage of the camp is defective, and the soil is in consequence disposed to be damp, the geological formation of the hummocks also favouring the condition. But artificial drainage by numerous surface drains to carry away the slops and storm water, and a deep ditch traversing the gully, which drains the camp on one side, has reduced the level of the sub-soil water to a considerable extent. Further means of drainage are now in contemplation and in the process of execution, and they will on their accomplishment bring about a very appreciable decrease in the humidity of the soil.

(*c*) *Water Supply.*—The water supply of the camp, which is more than ample for all requirements, and of great purity, as testified by repeated chemical and microscopical examinations, is derived from two sources on the mountain range adjoining, viz., the springs at Roehampton and Kahagalla. Hitherto only the Roehampton supply has been utilized. The water flows down in iron pipes into two large reservoirs, carefully protected from contamination, and thence distributed throughout the camp, discharging by standpipes liberally disposed about the wash-houses, cook-houses, and residential huts.

(*d*) *Food.*—The food of the prisoners of war is both nutritious and wholesome. The daily ration consists of $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of beef, 1 lb. bread, 11 oz. potatoes, 3 oz. vegetables, about 4 oz. milk, $\frac{4}{7}$ oz. tea and $1\frac{3}{7}$ oz. coffee (on alternate days), 2 oz. rice, $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. sugar, and a sufficiency of salt and condiments. By way of change a ration of mutton instead of beef and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. jam per man have recently been issued once a week. The food is dressed and cooked by the prisoners of war themselves; 20 lb. fuel are allowed per man per week. The complaints regarding the bread and beef have been few and unimportant. Latterly these have practically ceased.

(*e*) *Removal of Excreta.*—The solid excreta are disposed of by burial in large pits well away from the camp, a line of light railway affording facilities for transport. The latrines are worked on the dry-earth system, each bucket being in addition charged with disinfectants, *e.g.*, Jeye's or McDougall's fluid. There are four sets of latrines located in the most convenient situations. Each latrine has six buckets for the reception of solid excreta and a galvanized iron trough for urine. The urine troughs empty into a pipe, which discharges into the soil down a slope about 100 yards away among broken stones and rubble liberally dressed with sulphate of iron. The excreta are removed twice daily by a corps of latrine coolies, by whom also the buckets are washed, disinfected, and returned. The scupper drains and floors of the latrines are well washed, flushed, and disinfected, and liberally dusted with lime. The refuse and garbage are systematically transported from the precincts of the camp and disposed of by fire or burial.

(*f*) *Wash-houses and Baths.*—Wash-houses are liberally scattered over the camp, and ample water furnished for bathing and washing. The wash-houses are walled to a height of about 4 ft. and roofed with thatch. The floors are concreted and impermeable to fluids and slope down to a central drain. Tubs and buckets are plentifully supplied. It is in contemplation to furnish the prisoners of war with more facilities for bathing.

(*g*) *Dwellings.*—The dwellings consist of huts with galvanized iron walls and roofs and boarded floors. The officers' huts are lined with ceiling boards. Each hut is 120 ft. long, 20 ft. wide, and 12 ft. high. The huts are 15 ft. apart from each other. Each hut originally accommodated 64 tenants, but this number is being reduced, as fast as exigencies of space will permit, to 56, so that each occupant will have a cubic space of 500 ft. available.

(*h*) *Ventilation.*—Each hut is provided, with a few exceptions, with large windows. But with a view to increase the efficiency of the ventilation large circular openings have been made at the gable ends and the banking of soil about the floor of the huts removed. The effect of this last measure has been to produce a marked degree of dryness of the soil under the huts in addition to producing a strong up-current of fresh air.

(*i*) *Exercise and Recreation.*—Exercise in the open by route marching twice a week has been indulged in freely. A certain number of prisoners of war were employed with distinct advantage to their health in the construction of a road to Bandarawela. Tennis, quoits, football, and cricket are among the most popular pastimes and means of physical exercise. In the recreation hall, a large thatched building, facilities for intellectual recreation, in the way of lectures, concerts, theatricals, &c., were available and freely indulged in.

(*j*) *Clothing.*—The clothes worn by the prisoners of war on arrival were very dirty and in a ragged condition. After months of campaigning, usually under adverse conditions, it is not surprising that the clothing should have been in the condition mentioned. Fresh clothing was liberally issued to such as needed them, and every means was adopted to bring about the desirable degree of improvement in the personal hygiene of the prisoners of war.

(*k*) *Disinfection.*—The huts occupied by the prisoners of war were, as a matter of routine, cleansed and disinfected once a week by the prisoners of war themselves and their belongings put out and aired. It was early deemed advisable to perform this duty daily, and in view of the increasing ill-health of the prisoners of war a system of a more perfect disinfection of the huts under the personal supervision of a medical officer was initiated and put into vigorous practice. The process consisted in the spraying of the walls and roofs of the huts with Jeye's solution and the dressing of the floors with a 1 in 500 acid solution of perchloride of mercury. Cotemporaneous with this the bedding and clothing of the prisoners of war were subjected to sterilization in a Thresh's disinfector.

(*l*) *Climate and Meteorology.*—The climate of Diyatalawa must be conceded to be one of the best in the Island. It has long enjoyed a reputation for its dryness and bracing character. Being situated at so great a height above the level of the sea and practically closed in by high mountains, the valley on which the camp is located is subject to temporary increases of humidity from mists collecting about it. No meteorological observations have been made. An observatory, fully equipped, will come into operation very shortly. The rainfall was as follows :—

	Inches.
June	1·13
July	4·22
August	1·34
September	2·57
October	10·88
November	16·49
December	7·56
Total for Seven Months ...	44·19

3.—MEDICAL.

1. *Staff:* (*a*) *Professional.*—I took over charge of the camp on the 5th November (Dr. Griffin, Colonial Surgeon, Uva, was in charge from August), and my staff consisted of Assistant Medical Officers Prins and De Saram. On the 15th November Dr. Van Langenberg, on the 27th November Mr. E. R. Loos, L.C.M.C., and on the 29th November Mr. Eapen, L.R.C.P. & S., were added to it. The professional staff on the 31st December therefore consisted of the following officers besides myself. Their charges and duties are noted opposite their names :—

V. van Langenberg, M.B., Visiting Officer, Boer Hospital.
L. A. Prins, L.C.M.C., in charge Isolation and Segregation Hospitals, and Visiting Medical Officer of the Camp.
H. de Saram, L.S.A., in charge Convalescent Hospital and Visiting Medical Officer of the Camp.
K. Eapen, L.R.C.P. & S., Assistant Medical Officer, Boer Hospital.
E. R. Loos, L.C.M.C., Assistant Medical Officer, Boer Hospital, and in charge Disinfection of Camp.

(*b*) *Nursing.*—The nursing arrangements were in the hands of Sister Lucy, who took up duties as Superintendent on 1st November. She had assistants Nurses Gregson, Von Dadelszen, and Grey. Nurse Gregson retired on account of ill-health on the 30th November and was succeeded by Nurse Baldwin. Besides the ladies above-mentioned, several prisoners of war were employed as hospital orderlies and quickly learnt their work, which they performed with great intelligence, tact, and patience.

(*c*) *Dispensing.*—Mr. Weerekoon took up duties as Apothecary on the 28th July, and the dispensing staff was increased by the appointment of Mr. Weerasinghe on the 18th October and Mr. B. G. Perera on the 30th November.

2. *Hospitals.*—At the opening of the camp the hospital accommodation consisted of only one ward of 25 beds. On the 11th September a special ward of eight beds was opened. This ward has since been utilized for cases of enteric requiring special attention and nursing. On the 20th October a second general ward of 25 beds and on the 22nd November a third also of 25 beds were added to the accommodation. Owing to the great number of cases admitted this accommodation was, however, found insufficient. Huts 37, 38, 39, and 40 adjoining the hospital were placed at my disposal by the Camp Commandant and utilized as hospital wards, each hut accommodating 50 patients. On the 19th November the Convalescent Hospital near the railway station was opened and 24 patients convalescing from enteric selected and sent there for a change. On the 2nd December the Isolation Hospital of 10 beds was opened in the South Camp Extension and 10 patients sent to it. On the 17th December a Segregation Hospital, consisting of cadjan sheds, found accommodation for convalescents from enteric.

In addition to the above, during the epidemic of measles several tents pitched within the Boer Hospital enclosure and subsequently two unused huts in the South Camp Extension were utilized as hospital wards for the reception and treatment of these cases.

On the 27th December the first batch of 25 convalescents was sent to Mount Lavinia, where accommodation for 50 such cases is in contemplation.

3. *General Health of the Camp.*—The general health of the camp was at first very unsatisfactory. An epidemic of measles had just subsided in the early days of November when a severe outbreak of enteric occurred. By the end of the year, however, a great improvement was noticed, and in every way the general health of the prisoners of war showed favourable indications. The number treated during this period at the Outdoor Dispensary was 8,229 and in the Hospital 1,048. In addition, on an average 150 cases were daily visited and treated in the huts.

The daily average of sick in the hospital was 134·98; the largest number in any one day was 314 on the 30th November, and the smallest 2 on the 10th, 11th, 29th, 30th, and 31st August. The mortality rate of those treated in hospital was 6·5 per cent.

4. *Outdoor Dispensary.*—The number of patients treated in the Outdoor Dispensary was 8,229, made up as follows :—

August	305
September	1,479
October	3,514
November	2,065
December	866

The great falling off of numbers in December is noteworthy, and must be conceded to be good evidence of the improvement in the general health of the prisoners of war. As regards the

character of the cases treated, I may state that they were of moderate severity, although they involved the performance of a considerable number of minor and dental operations.

The cases treated here were, I may also mention, independent of those that had received attention in the residential huts, which numbered on an average 1,000 a week from the middle of November, as shown in the weekly reports furnished by me.

5. *Diseases treated in the Hospital.*—In the annual return statistical information regarding these is furnished in detail. I now propose to make brief reference to those diseases of more than ordinary interest and importance.

(*a*) *Measles.*—An epidemic of measles began on the 6th September and ended on the 25th November. During this period no less than 251 cases occurred, 7 of whom died. The mortality rate was therefore 2·7 per cent. The disease was introduced into the camp by J. P. Coetzee, who arrived in the ss. Ranee at Colombo on the 3rd September and in the camp on 5th September, while sickening with measles.

(*b*) *Enteric.*—Enteric fever first began in the camp on the 24th September, when the first case was diagnosed as such. The total number of cases to the end of year was 601, and of these 50 died, *i.e.*, a mortality of 8·31 per cent.

As regards the origin of the epidemic, all evidence points to the introduction of the disease by the arrivals by the "Bavarian" in September. No less than 23 prisoners of war who arrived by this vessel were detained in the Colombo Hospital, some with enteric fever, which proved fatal. The disease having been introduced into the camp, the virus soon found in it conditions very favourable to its propagation, and in the majority of its inmates very receptive and susceptible hosts, and before long the epidemic assumed alarming proportions.

In September only 2 cases occurred, in October 33, in November 370, and in December 196. The epidemic was at its height in November, and commenced to decline in the early days of December. On the 30th November there were 278 cases of enteric out of a total hospital population of 314.

The various steps that had been from time to time taken to combat the epidemic are detailed in the weekly reports furnished by me. Shortly, these may be stated as follows:—

(1) Early removal to and segregation in the hospital.
(2) Disinfection of the huts and clothing.
(3) Increase in the ventilating areas of the huts.
(4) Reduction in the number of tenants of the huts and increase in consequence of the air space.
(5) Ventilation and aëration of the floors under the huts.
(6) Free drainage of the sub-soil.
(7) Free airing and sunning of the clothes, bedding, &c., of the prisoners of war.
(8) Discouraging the retention and dressing of food in the huts.
(9) Free exercise in the open.
(10) Restriction in the sale and usage of patent purgative drugs in the camp.
(11) Encouragement of personal cleanliness by greater facilities for washing and bathing.
(12) Removal of obnoxious latrines.
(13) The institution of a system of daily inspection of the huts and those reported sick.

As regards the character of the disease, I may state that the earlier cases were marked by the occurrence of severe cerebral symptoms.

The type gradually changed for the better, and the cases admitted towards the end of the year were milder and more amenable to treatment. Epistaxis occurred in a fair number of cases at the beginning of the illness, and hœmorrhage from the bowels occurred in about 1·5 per cent. of the cases. Parotid buboes occurred with more than the usual frequency, particularly in cases marked by a foul tongue. Epididymitis as a complication occurred in about ½ per cent. of the cases. Pyæmic abscesses were not uncommon in cases that dragged a long course and were marked by emaciation. Pneumonia complicated about 1 per cent. of the cases. Perforation occurred with relatively great frequency in the early days of the epidemic, and was responsible for a good many sudden and unexpected deaths.

(*c*) *Dysentery.*—Of this disease there were only 43 cases, of which 2 died, making a mortality of 4·6 per cent. The type of the disease was generally mild, the two cases that succumbed being, however, virulent and hœmorrhagic in character. The cases were distributed as follows:—

September	4
October	7
November	5
December	27

The increase in numbers in December was probably due to climatic causes.

(*d*) *Other Diseases.*—Of these, there were 153 cases, with 10 deaths. Malarial fevers of an irregular intermittent type contributed 10 cases, and they were mostly recrudescences of malaria contracted in South Africa. There were 58 cases of diarrhœa with 1 death, 7 cases of rheumatism with 1 death, 4 cases of pneumonia with 2 deaths, 1 case of apoplexy, and 2 cases of cerebral meningitis, which all died.

A marked feature in the medical history of the camp was the nearly total absence of syphilis in all its stages. Only one case of secondary syphilis came under notice.

Among the deaths are two cases of peritonitis and one appendicitis.

(*e*) *Surgical Operations.*—There were no operations of any gravity performed during the period under review. Numerous minor operations—the reduction of a shoulder dislocation, setting of a Pott's fracture, and the incision and drainage of post-enteric parotid buboes—constituted the surgical work of the camp. A rather large number of cases of inguinal hernia came under observation and were ordered trusses.

4.—ADMINISTRATIVE.

In the administration work I was assisted by the Assistant Medical Officers and by a clerk and a steward selected from among the prisoners of war. The following is a statement of the expenditure:—

Month.	Total Number of Cases treated.	No. of Days Patients stayed in Hospital.	Daily Average Sick.	Cost of Establishment.	Cost of Diets and Extras and Stimulants.	Cost of Contingencies.	Total Cost of Patients per Head per Diem.	Cost of Patients per Head per Day per Diets, Extras, and Stimulants.
				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
August	10	94	3·03	574 74	57 23	28 85	7 3	0 60
September	94	836	27·8	943 16	544 96	69 88	1 86	0 65
October	351	4,766	153·7	1,567 44	3,180 20	166 70	1 3	0 67
November	581	5,901	196·7	2,808 49	5,088 16	412 36	1 40	0 86
December	565	9,055	292·9	4,852 35	11,837 23	518 84	1 90	1 30

STATISTICS.

Table I.—Estates Medical Aid: Receipts and Expenditure in the District and Civil Hospitals in 1900.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
District Hospitals.		
1. Diets—Paid by estates at 30 cents a day ...	41,834 80	
2. Diets—Paid by Government for "others" at 50 cents a day ...	48,163 50	
3. Funeral expenses of "others"	619 79	
4. (a) Medicines sold and prescriptions compounded at Dispensaries ...	12,171 22	
(b) Collections at Dispensaries ...	1,600 33	
(c) Medicines used by "others" in Hospitals	14,412 6	
(d) Medicines used by "others" at Dispensaries ...	19,912 80	
5. Paid by estates for visits ...	20,763 0	
6. Sale of drugs, unserviceable articles, &c., from Civil Medical Stores ...	3,085 89	
7. Recoveries for Maintenance of "others" ...	1,870 22	
		164,433 61
Civil Hospitals.		
1. Paid by estates for labourers at 30 cents a day ...	20,471 60	
2. Paid by estates for visits ...	4,370 0	
		24,841 60
Grand Total ...	—	189,275 21
Export Duty ...	—	137,947 40
Deficit ...	—	264,543 35
Total ...	—	591,765 96

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
District Hospitals.		
1. Diets—For estate labourers and "others" ...	121,599 62	
2. Medicines supplied from Civil Medical Stores ...	35,670 96	
3. Funeral expenses of estate labourers and "others" ...	3,526 72	
4. Salaries of District Medical Officers, allowances, &c. ...	120,966 53	
5. Departmental expenditure ...	3,439 70	
6. Maintenance and repairs to buildings	139,618 4	
7. Rent of Outdoor Dispensaries	10,684 98	
8. Transport of medicines and other miscellaneous charges	1,688 61	
9. Equipment	14,353 98	
10. Wages of Dispensers, Attendants, &c.	43,235 96	
11. Contingencies ...	5,794 75	
12. Printing	2,553 14	
13. Nursing service ...	5,251 15	
14. Exchange compensation ...	2,218 4	
		510,602 18
Civil Hospitals.		
1. Diets—Estate labourers ...	15,076 88	
2 (a) Medicines used by above in Hospitals ...	1,580 0	
(b) Medicines used by estate labourers at Dispensaries	463 88	
3. Funeral expenses of estate labourers	260 95	
		17,381 71
1. Value of medicines supplied to District Dispensaries ...	31,523 47	
2. Value of medicines, &c., supplied to Estate Dispensaries ...	32,258 60	
		63,782 7
Total ...	—	591,765 96

Table II.—Statement of Expenditure under the Medical Aid Ordinance during 1900.

	Number of Patients.	Number of Days in Hospital.	Other than Estate Labourers.	Number of Days in Hospital.	Provisions and other Necessaries. Diets.	Extra Articles of Diet. Stimulants.	Other Extras.	Total Provisions.	Equipment.	Funeral Expenses.	Wages of Dispensers, Attendants.	Contingencies.	Medicines, supplied from the Civil Medical Stores.	Total Expenditure.	Grand Total.
District Hospitals.					Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Dikoya	628	14,550	270	4,098	7,247 56	50 2	509 76	7,807 34	1,122 17	486 0	1,894 0	261 10	2,355 29	13,925 90	
Lindula	931	17,102	234	3,254	7,901 11	216 7	1,000 84	9,117 99	1,754 79	214 18	2,521 80	572 68	2,815 77	16,997 21	
Kelebokka	341	6,982	216	2,640	4,085 47	32 45	54 13	3,172 5	277 42	120 0	1,425 50	313 0	1,490 94	6,799 91	
Uda Pussellawa ...	151	3,692	184	3,561	3,025 68	21 43	99 29	3,146 40	390 8	131 0	1,380 0	128 64	2,002 38	7,178 80	
Haputale	293	5,886	356	7,181	5,060 46	126 88	161 61	5,348 95	690 36	—	2,269 10	241 17	2,190 94	11,340 46	
Lunugala	251	6,200	163	1,953	2,761 48	80 12	218 2	3,059 62	527 94	120 0	1,605 50	154 59	1,844 0	7,311 65	
Karawanella	1,028	42,143	968	19,105	24,260 1	79 88	1,070 90	25,410 79	1,808 63	240 0	3,268 0	691 35	3,870 5	35,288 82	
Maskeliya	638	12,977	159	3,351	6,761 59	15 99	445 33	7,222 91	415 63	192 85	1,920 50	281 53	1,938 59	11,978 1	
Deltota	243	5,502	121	1,123	3,078 64	68 62	107 57	3,254 83	484 53	—	1,669 51	151 63	1,439 97	7,000 47	
Rakwana	410	6,856	414	6,270	5,618 69	166 54	242 1	5,967 24	644 13	194 2	1,320 0	201 73	2,252 58	10,580 70	
Balangoda	408	8,166	1,182	29,374	13,888 58	62 5	388 41	14,339 4	1,496 25	157 8	2,020 0	434 57	2,352 12	20,807 6	
Nawalapitiya	578	16,758	278	1,765	6,767 73	0 56	8 39	6,776 68	692 1	378 50	1,310 27	408 50	2,098 1	11,653 97	
Avisawella	853	18,398	275	2,626	7,297 11	22 0	1,030 13	8,296 24	1,148 81	326 0	1,800 0	713 17	2,829 34	15,083 56	
Neboda	746	13,399	41	454	5,036 26	38 12	221 99	5,296 37	673 39	262 50	1,826 83	211 38	1,892 50	10,074 97	
Teldeniya	180	3,678	273	3,602	2,265 87	6 75	230 35	3,202 97	169 56	123 75	1,804 56	169 41	1,932 58	7,402 83	
Ramboda	197	5,975	128	2,594	4,361 82	89 85	218 85	5,261 52	944 43	220 50	1,854 0	281 16	1,190 50	9,752 20	
Deniyaya	321	6,151	295	2,376	3,943 58	290 45	114 65	4,348 68	357 58	360 34	1,401 17	247 1	1,255 1	7,969 79	
Civil District Hospitals ...	3,192	74,159	15,601	169,373	—	—	—	15,076 88	—	260 95	—	—	1,580 0	16,917 83	
Total ...	11,389	268,574	21,158	261,700	114171 64	1,305 78	6,122 20	136,676 50	13,597 65	3,787 67	31,305 74	5,462 62	37,250 96	228,082 14	
District Dispensaries.															
Maturata	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55 92	—	150 0	11 45	1,044 62	1,261 99	
Dimbula	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45 83	—	576 0	31 26	1,571 14	2,224 23	
Pussellawa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 15	—	600 0	6 69	1,459 69	2,069 53	
Elkaduwa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 99	—	445 0	11 58	1,460 81	1,937 38	
Madulsima	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 97	—	120 0	7 81	614 29	755 7	
Muppane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 37	—	120 0	8 29	857 47	1,002 13	
Agrapatana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 95	—	648 0	9 0	899 30	1,565 25	
Watawala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 59	—	649 0	32 90	972 18	1,669 67	
Bogawantalawa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66 86	—	516 0	10 90	2,245 9	2,838 85	
Dolosbage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42 71	—	546 0	1 92	1,074 51	1,665 14	
Kotlanda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 56	—	120 0	10 99	848 61	982 16	
Haldummulla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120 0	2 44	651 11	773 55	
Rattota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22 71	—	513 0	18 1	2,044 16	2,597 88	
Kotmale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 86	—	648 0	6 0	639 28	1,296 14	
Galagedara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30 4	—	516 0	23 90	1,031 91	1,601 85	
Bandarawela	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 16	—	120 0	4 4	852 82	979 2	
Rangalla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 17	—	420 0	3 50	636 73	1,064 40	
Passara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 48	—	150 0	13 13	1,137 18	1,315 79	
Gammaduwa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57 59	—	413 22	25 49	1,154 92	1,651 22	
Watagoda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	144 0	—	548 39	692 39	
Aranayaka	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 86	—	1,380 0	0 50	839 34	2,241 70	
Udugama	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35 22	—	480 0	5 22	1,692 45	2,213 59	
Kadugannawa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41 21	—	120 0	0 85	1,240 46	1,402 52	
Elpitiya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 29	—	582 0	22 94	579 42	1,211 65	
Pandalu-oya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	122 35	—	120 0	3 96	672 71	919 2	
Kandy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	528 0	—	1,696 55	2,224 55	
Kitulgala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44 54	—	436 0	21 18	849 50	1,351 22	
Nanu-oya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31 7	—	150 0	11 24	630 74	823 5	
Tonacombe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 81	—	480 0	5 78	550 13	1,041 72	
Wattegama	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 7	—	120 0	13 46	1,007 96	1,152 49	
Estate Dispensaries ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32,258 60	32,258 60	
Civil Dispensaries ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	463 88	463 88	
Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	756 33	—	11,930 22	332 13	64,245 95	77,284 63	
Grand Total ...	11,389	268,574	21,158	261,700	114171 64	1,305 78	6,122 20	136,676 50	14,353 98	3,787 67	43,235 96	5,794 75	101496 91	305,345 77	305,345 77

General.—Salaries and Allowances of Government Medical Officers, &c. ...	120,966 53	
Exchange Compensation ...	2,218 4	
Nursing Service ...	5,251 15	
Salaries of Extra Clerks, &c. ...	3,439 70	
Maintenance and Repairs to Buildings ...	139,618 4	286,420 19
Transport of Medicines and other Miscellaneous Charges ...	1,686 91	
Rent of Outdoor Dispensaries ...	10,684 98	
Printing ...	2,553 14	
	Rs...	591,765 96

Table III.—Return showing Cost of Drugs supplied Free to Estate Dispensaries during 1900.

	Rs.	c.
Abbotsford, &c., Nanu-oya	276	71
Ambalawana, &c., Deltota	479	84
Agar's Land, Balangoda ...	459	15
Atabage, &c., Pussellawa	299	96
Annfield, Dikoya ...	189	26
Avington, Yatiyantota ...	80	0
Avisawella, Avisawella ...	272	6
Bambarabotuwa, &c., Ratnapura ...	223	69
Beverley, Morawak korale	480	23
Blackwater, Nawalapitiya	130	2
Cabragalla, Koslanda ...	335	0
Campion, Bogawantalawa	196	42
Clunes, Dehiowita ...	250	0
Clodagh, Matale ...	249	5
Cocogalla, Lunugala ...	207	64
Concordia, Nuwara Eliya	910	87
Condagalla, Ramboda ...	319	46
Debatgama, Aranayaka ...	195	64
Daisy Valley, Kurunegala	107	62
Degalessa, Karawanella ...	446	81
Delwita, Kurunegala ...	383	36
Devalakande, Karawanella	208	21
Digalla, Dehiowita ...	494	49
Diyagama, Agrapatana ...	204	90
Drayton, Dimbula ...	300	0
Duckwari, Rangalla ...	168	42
Dunedin, Karawanella ...	319	63
Dunsinane, Punduluoya ...	397	61
Eadella, Polgahawella ...	250	0
Ederapola, Kegalla ...	426	50
Eila, Karawanella ...	266	98
Elfindale, Watawala ...	239	59
El-Teb, Passara ...	150	0
East Holyrood, Dimbula...	299	90
Ganepella, Karawanella ...	259	20
Galatura, Ratnapura ...	149	12
Gikiyanakanda, Neboda ...	350	0
Glen Alpin, Badulla ...	278	95
Glasson, Dehiowita ...	318	0
Goorookele, Deltota ...	304	91
Hauteville, Agrapatana ...	446	52
Havilland, Dolosbage ...	260	67
Hemmingford, Avisawella	700	0
Halwatura, Panadure ...	400	0
Halgolla, Yatiyantota ...	271	78
Hayes, Morawaka ...	180	0
Hindugala, Nilambe ...	323	11
High Forest, Maturata ...	230	15
Katugastota, Katugastota	250	0
Katooloya, Madulkele ...	300	0
Lavant, Karawanella ...	368	85
Laxapana, Maskeliya ...	499	99
Lebanon, &c., Madulkele	390	76
Lynsted, Bogawantalawa	182	69
Mahadova, Lunugala ...	167	12
Mooloya, Kandy ...	497	96
Moray, Maskeliya ...	200	0
Morankanda, &c., Madawalatenna ...	389	73
Mipitikande, Karawanella	175	0
Mudamana, Kitulgala ...	429	88
Nahalma, Avisawella ...	266	97
Nilambe, Deltota ...	364	11
Norwood, Hatton ...	359	6
North Matale, Matale ...	663	86
Osborne, &c., Hatton ...	199	24
Pantiya, Neboda ...	350	0
Penrith, Avisawella ...	194	7
Pitakanda, Kurunegala ...	369	17
Panawatte, Yatiyantota ...	300	73
Polatagama, Karawanella	219	15
Queensberry, Kotmale ...	468	18
Ragalla, Uda Pussellawa...	314	89
Rassagala, Balangoda ...	521	73
Rayigama, Horana ...	250	0
Roeberry, Lunugala ...	126	2
Rondura, &c., Kitulgala ...	226	50
Rookwood, Hewaheta ...	138	75
Sapumalkande, Dehiowita	282	90
Spring Valley, Badullu ...	374	70
St. Leonards, Nuwara Eliya	255	54
Sarnia, Badulla ...	326	58
Sunnycroft, Veyangoda ...	565	50
Tangakelle, Lindula ...	338	74
Theresia, &c., Bogawantalawa	377	81
Troy, Karawanella ...	399	29
Udabage, Kitulgala ...	324	80
Ury, &c., Passara ...	518	32
Uva, Madulsima ...	98	41
Venture, Norwood ...	260	92
Vellai-oya, Watawala ...	497	80
Vogan, Neboda ...	196	18
Waharaka, Kegalla ...	157	35
Warwick, &c., Ambawela	521	6
We-oya, Karawanella ...	424	94
Westhall, Kotmale ...	133	10
Weywelhena, Badulla ...	543	16
Woodend, Dehiowita ...	98	36
Yatederia, Kegalla ...	501	0
Yattawatta, Matale ...	333	49
Yogama, Dehiowita ...	269	95
Yoxford, Watagoda ...	582	80
Total ...	32,258	60

Table IV.—Statement showing the different Towns where outbreaks of Cholera occurred during 1900, the Dates and Duration of each outbreak, and the Number of Cases attacked and died, classifying them into different Races.

	Number of Cases and Deaths.		Date of First Appearance.		Date of Last Case.		Of these													
							Sinhalese.		Moors.		Tamils.		Malays.		Immigrants.		Others.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.					Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
WESTERN PROVINCE.			1900.		1900.															
Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta ...	9	8	May	30	July	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	8	—	—	9	8
Beruwala ...	4	3	Oct.	23	Oct.	31	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3
Negombo ...	10	9	Dec.	24	Dec.	31	3	2	1	1	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	9
Total ...	23	20					3	2	5	4	6	6	—	—	9	8	—	—	23	20
CENTRAL PROVINCE.																				
Kandy.																				
Pallekelle estate ...	27	21	Sept.	1	Sept.	21	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	20	—	—	27	21
Kengalla ...	3	3	Sept.	18	Sept.	18	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	3
Kandy town ...	2	1	Sept.	26	Oct.	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1
Middlemarch estate ...	1	1	Sept.	30	Sept.	30	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Uduwela ...	2	1	Oct.	10	Oct.	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	1
Hanguranketa.																				
Idamalanda ...	40	33	Sept.	26	Oct.	6	40	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	33
Karalliadda ...	4	4	Sept.	28	Sept.	30	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Gonaganpitiya ...	1	1	Sept.	30	Sept.	30	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Udugama ...	1	—	Sept.	30	Sept.	30	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Matale.																				
Waradahuma ...	9	5	Aug.	1	Aug.	16	9	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	5
Alawatugoda ...	2	2	Sept.	6	Sept.	7	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Grove estate ...	9	8	Oct.	18	Oct.	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	8	—	—	9	8
Galoya village ...	1	1	Oct.	18	Oct.	18	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Warakotiya ...	1	1	Oct.	18	Oct.	18	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Ratwatta estate ...	1	1	Oct.	22	Oct.	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Wariyapola ..	11	8	Oct.	23	Nov.	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	8	—	—	11	8
Dehideniya village ...	1	1	Oct.	31	Oct.	31	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Puwakpitiya ...	3	2	Nov	23	Dec.	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
Katugastota ...	8	8	Sept.	3	Sept.	11	1	1	3	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	8	8
Dambulla ...	1	1	Dec.	2	Dec.	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Kongahawela.																				
Talagoda ...	9	5	Aug.	19	Aug.	24	9	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	5
Maturata.																				
Karandagolla ...	1	1	Oct.	1	Oct.	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pahawila ...	3	2	Oct.	2	Oct.	7	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
Pussellawa.																				
Karagastalawa estate...	13	7	July	8	July	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	7	—	—	13	7
Total ...	154	118					80	62	5	5	4	4	—	—	64	46	1	1	154	118
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.																				
Battuluoya village ...	12	8	Oct.	16	Oct.	25	3	1	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	12	8
Bogamuwa estate ...	1	1	Oct.	21	Oct.	21	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Puttalam town ...	1	—	Oct.	30	Oct.	30	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total ...	14	9					5	2	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	14	9
EASTERN PROVINCE.																				
Batticaloa District.																				
Puliyantivu ...	11	5	Oct.	4	Oct.	14	—	—	—	—	8	4	—	—	—	—	3	1	11	5
Amirtakali ...	2	2	Oct.	8	Oct.	10	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Settukkuda ...	1	1	Oct.	10	Oct.	10	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Satturukondan ...	4	3	Oct.	10	Oct.	14	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3
Tandavanvali ...	1	1	Oct.	10	Oct.	10	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Navalkuda ...	1	1	Oct.	10	Oct.	10	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Koddamunai ...	7	6	Oct.	11	Oct.	22	—	—	—	—	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6
Pioneer road ...	3	—	Oct.	10	Oct.	12	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Puliadikuda ...	1	1	Oct.	20	Oct.	20	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Kalmunai ...	1	—	Oct.	18	Oct.	18	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Nochimunai. ...	1	1	Oct.	12	Oct.	12	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total ...	33	21					—	—	1	—	29	20	—	—	—	—	3	1	33	21

Table IV.—*continued.*

	Number of Cases and Deaths.		Date of First Appearance.		Date of Last Case.		Of these													
							Sinhalese.		Moors.		Tamils.		Malays.		Immigrants.		Others.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.					Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.			1900.		1900.															
Tamankaduwa District.																				
Mananpitiya ...	25	14	Sept.	16	Sept.	26	—	—	—	—	25	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	14
Dastota ...	14	10	Sept.	18	Sept.	29	13	9	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	10
Palliagodella ...	20	12	Nov.	10	Nov.	25	—	—	20	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	12
Pangurana ...	25	10	Nov.	16	Nov.	27	—	—	25	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	10
Maradankadawela ...	16	7	Dec.	3	Dec.	18	5	3	2	—	3	2	6	2	—	—	—	—	16	7
Kekirawa Balaluwewa	3	1	Oct.	12	Oct.	15	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
Total ...	103	54					18	12	51	24	28	16	6	2	—	—	—	—	103	54
PROVINCE OF UVA.																				
Badulla District.																				
Kumbalwela ...	18	10	Sept	21	Nov.	8	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	6	—	—	18	10
Badulla Infectious Hospital ...	4	3	Sept.	26	Nov.	24	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3
Demodara ...	13	1	Sept.	29	Nov.	29	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	1
Naulla ...	1	1	Oct.	5	Oct.	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Gourawella ...	1	1	Oct.	5	Oct.	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Ooduwera ...	1	—	Oct.	5	Oct.	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Goluwelagama ...	9	—	Oct.	6	Oct.	10	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Weywelhena estate ...	17	8	Oct.	7	Oct.	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	8	—	—	17	8
Rookatenne estate ...	7	1	Oct.	12	Oct.	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	7	1
Oetumbe estate ...	1	—	Oct.	12	Oct.	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Munugolla estate ...	1	1	Oct.	27	Oct.	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Pepolgastenna ...	3	—	Nov.	2	Nov.	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
Badulla Town ...	3	3	Nov.	11	Nov.	22	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Rosel estate ...	2	—	Nov.	12	Nov.	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Mylagastenna ...	2	1	Nov.	11	Nov.	16	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Angoda ...	3	3	Nov.	11	Nov.	14	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Kirigoruwa ...	1	1	Nov.	8	Nov.	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Jail Hospital ...	6	3	Nov.	19	Nov.	21	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	3
Glen Alpine estate ...	1	1	Nov.	16	Nov.	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Kottagoda ...	3	1	Nov.	18	Nov.	19	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
Wellikamulla ...	1	—	Nov.	21	Nov.	21	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Buttala District.																				
Buttala ...	96	50	Oct.	3	Nov.	3	84	41	11	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	50
Occampitiya ...	50	19	Oct.	3	Nov.	17	43	16	6	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	19
Athala ...	18	10	Oct.	6	Nov.	4	18	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	10
Wellawaya ...	16	4	Oct.	15	Nov.	4	7	—	—	—	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	4
Alupota ...	6	4	Oct.	21	Oct.	23	—	—	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4
Tellula ...	6	1	Nov.	13	Nov.	16	2	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1
Kataragama ...	24	11	Nov.	25	Dec.	17	17	8	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	24	11
Medagama District.																				
Bakmigahawila ...	3	2	Oct.	6	Oct.	10	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
Karanda ...	7	4	Dec.	17	Dec.	28	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4
Moopana Nakkala ...	5	3	Sept.	17	Nov.	6	3	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3
Taldena District.																				
Watawala ...	11	8	Oct.	1	Oct.	16	11	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	8
Timbirigaspitiya ...	3	1	Oct.	16	Oct.	17	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
Boleyadda ...	3	2	Oct.	18	Oct.	20	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
Tennapanguwa ...	32	17	Oct.	15	Oct.	7	32	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	17
Tallewalapanguwa ...	18	10	Oct.	25	Oct.	24	18	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	10
Kumbukwalapanguwa	14	15	Oct.	7	Oct.	21	14	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	15
Giragama ...	1	1	Oct.	6	Oct.	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Paragaswatta ...	1	1	Oct.	14	Oct.	14	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Kumketepitiya ...	1	1	Oct.	12	Oct.	12	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Batalawatta ...	1	—	Oct.	21	Oct.	21	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Moragalla ...	1	1	Dec.	1	Dec.	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Alutnuwara District.																				
Pangaragama ...	8	2	Nov.	28	Dec.	5	—	—	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2
Mabagama ...	9	3	Dec.	29	Dec.	23	7	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	3
Arava ...	1	1	Dec.	28	Dec.	28	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Udagedarachahagama	1	—	Nov.	24	Dec.	24	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Alutnuwara ...	8	5	Sept.	2	Dec.	27	6	3	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	5
Total ...	442	215					337	168	37	18	22	12	—	—	43	17	3	—	442	215

Table IV.—*continued.*

	Number of Cases and Deaths.		Date of First Appearance.	Date of Last Case.	Of these													
					Sinhalese.		Moors.		Tamils.		Malays.		Immigrants.		Others.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCE.																		
Alutnuwara District.			1900.	1900.														
Uddathewa ...	19	8	Oct. 26	Nov. 1	19	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	8
Ulpotagama ...	10	2	Oct. 26	Nov. 2	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2
Muttettutenna ...	4	4	Nov. 17	Nov. 18	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Bampia ..	4	—	Nov. 19	Nov. 24	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Kandagedara ...	2	—	Nov. 20	Nov. 20	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Kahatagedara ...	1	1	Nov. 23	Nov. 23	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Mahawella ...	2	1	Nov. 25	Nov. 28	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Total ...	42	16			42	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	16
PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.																		
Ratnapura.																		
Hengalagoda estate ...	3	3	Aug. 6	Aug. 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	3	3
Grand Total ...	814	456			485	262	107	57	89	58	6	2	119	74	8	3	814	456

Table V.—Return of Cases of Smallpox, Modified Smallpox, and Chickenpox that occurred in Ceylon during 1900, and which were reported to the Civil Medical Department.

Station.	Total treated.				Total died.			
	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Total.	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Total.
Western Province.								
Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta ...	39	21	189	249	9	—	—	9
Kalutara	2	2	—	4	—	—	—	—
Avisawella	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Moratuwa	2	3	—	5	1	—	—	1
Horana : Perth estate	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
Kottawa	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	—
Negombo	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Total ...	45	29	192	266	11	—	—	11
Central Province.								
Dikoya	3	—	14	17	2	—	—	2
Lindula	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	—
Kelebokke	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Uda Pussellawa	6	—	53	59	1	—	—	1
Deltota	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Nawalapitiya	6	—	6	12	1	—	—	1
Teldeniya	—	—	56	56	—	—	—	—
Ramboda	8	10	—	18	4	—	—	4
Maturata	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—
Dimbula	4	—	12	16	1	—	—	1
Pussellawa	19	6	25	50	5	—	—	5
Watawala	—	—	15	15	—	—	—	—
Bogawantalawa	9	—	32	41	3	—	—	3
Dolosbage	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
Rattota	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Kotmale	14	—	6	20	—	—	—	—
Galagedara	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Gammaduwa	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Watagoda	1	2	2	5	—	—	—	—
Kadugannawa	—	28	—	28	—	3	—	3
Pundalu-oya	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Nuna-oya	4	1	3	8	1	—	—	1
Kandy	—	—	30	30	—	—	—	—
Matale	1	—	42	43	—	—	—	—
Kongahawela	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Mausakeriya	—	—	75	75	—	—	—	—
Gampola	11	—	20	31	2	—	—	2
Nuwara Eliya	6	1	70	77	3	—	—	3
Mulhalkele	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hanguranketa	—	—	11	11	—	—	—	—
Total ...	93	48	493	634	23	3	—	26
Northern Province.								
Mathagala	—	—	16	16	—	—	—	—
Kankesanturai	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	18	18	—	—	—	—
Southern Province.								
Batapola	7	7	—	14	1	—	—	1
Galle District	1	—	36	37	—	—	—	—
Baddegama	—	—	30	30	—	—	—	—
Weligama	—	—	13	13	—	—	—	—
Kirama	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
Akuressa	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	—
Katukurunda	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Total ...	8	7	99	114	1	—	—	1
North-Western Province.								
Kurunegala	6	4	—	10	1	—	—	1
Wariyapola	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Bogama	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Total ...	10	4	—	14	1	—	—	1
Eastern Province.								
Puliyantivu	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—
Kattankudi	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Toppur	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	—
Muttur	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Kalmunai	—	—	5	5	—	—		
Total ...	—	1	30	31	—	—	—	—

Table V.—*continued.*

Station.	Total treated.				Total died.			
	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Total.	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Total.
Province of Uva.								
Pengarawa	6	—	—	6	2	—	—	2
Madulsima	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Bandarawela	—	—	38	38	—	—	—	—
Maspane	—	—	21	21	—	—	—	—
Haputale	1	—	9	10	1	—	—	1
Haldummulla	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Badulla	—	—	15	15	—	—	—	—
Total ...	7	—	89	96	3	—	—	3
Province of Sabaragamuwa.								
Mahawalatenna	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—
Karawanella	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—
Grand Total ...	162	90	935	1,187	39	3	—	42

Table VI.—Statement showing Particulars of Vaccination in the Island during 1900.

Province.	Primary Vaccination.							Re-vaccination.				Percentage of Successful to Total Inspected.	
	Age.			Results.				Results.					
	Infants.	Children.	Adults.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total No. vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total No. vaccinated.	Primary Vaccination.	Re-vaccination.
Western	212	25,217	3,393	23,143	1,549	4,130	28,822	2,581	668	736	3,985	94·13	79·43
Central	31	9,115	1,056	8,476	685	1,041	10,202	578	343	235	1,156	92·52	62·75
Northern	—	9,292	870	8,385	1,206	571	10,162	—	—	—	—	87·42	—
Southern	42	10,093	1,267	11,618	2,129	1,655	15,402	214	114	9	337	84·60	65·24
Eastern	21	4,631	480	4,341	590	201	5,132	87	23	—	110	88·30	100
North-Western ...	216	8,065	505	6,147	723	1,916	8,786	496	116	344	956	89·47	81·04
North-Central ...	2	4,471	594	4,418	450	199	5,067	350	112	45	507	90·75	75·75
Uva	41	3,372	44	3,134	153	170	3,457	—	—	—	—	95·34	—
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	6,128	197	5,138	306	881	6,325	—	—	—	—	94·37	—
Total ...	565	84,384	8,406	74,800	7,791	10,764	93,355	4,306	1,376	1,369	7,051	90·56	75·78
Number vaccinated on Estates by Estate Vaccinators ...	133	10,405	5,870	14,062	1,073	1,273	16,408	1,716	574	306	2,596	92·84	74·93
Number vaccinated in the District Outdoor Dispensaries	30	778	24	724	77	31	832	1	5	—	6	90·38	100
Number vaccinated in the Civil Outdoor Dispensaries ...	172	10,882	869	9,285	1,886	752	11,923	336	46	49	431	83·11	78·96
Grand Total...	900	106449	15,169	98,871	10,827	12,820	122518	6,359	2,001	1,724	10,084	90·13	76·06
In 1899 ...	645	106955	15,874	100229	10,123	13,122	123474	9,619	2,595	2,538	14,752	90·82	78·75

Table VII.—Arrivals of Steamers, Sailing Ships, and Native Craft, with Native Traders and Immigrant Coolies, in the Port of Colombo, from January 1 to December 31, 1900.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Steamers	198	196	247	252	253	228	279	251	245	230	219	217	2,815
Sailing Ships ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Native Craft ...	72	63	65	26	19	27	31	38	40	37	34	48	500
Traders.													
Men	2,800	3,188	3,275	3,433	4,131	3,117	3,898	3,184	4,141	3,904	3,457	2,750	41,278
Women	193	138	241	219	280	295	284	195	334	292	273	187	2,931
Children	152	271	231	251	310	232	253	210	336	317	247	159	2,969
Infants	36	25	33	46	61	76	57	53	90	85	71	42	675
Total ...	3,181	3,622	3,780	3,949	4,782	3,720	4,492	3,642	4,901	4,598	4,048	3,138	47,853
Coolies.													
Men	4,203	5,173	7,783	14,339	16,466	11,251	10,642	7,163	6,079	4,668	4,519	3,597	95,883
Women	1,016	1,610	2,441	5,266	6,114	4,045	3,692	2,336	1,679	1,044	951	919	31,113
Children	796	1,282	2,049	3,917	5,730	3,232	2,961	1,725	1,158	616	581	602	24,649
Infants	261	374	690	1,470	1,915	1,164	1,159	803	546	279	265	294	9,220
Total ...	6,276	8,439	12963	24,992	30,225	19,692	18,454	12,027	9,262	6,607	6,316	5,412	160,865
Vessels placed in quarantine	30	32	32	31	45	31	41	33	37	37	38	64	451
Cholera.													
Number sent to Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	9
Number died on Board ...	—	—	—	—	7	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	10
Number remaining on Board	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	—	—	8	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	19
Number of Cases of Smallpox sent to Hospital ...	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8
Number of Cases of Smallpox isolated on Board ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Cases of Chicken-pox sent to Hospital ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4
Number of Cases of Chicken-pox isolated on Board ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Cases of Measles sent to Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Number of Cases of Measles isolated on Board ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	2	—	—	—	11

For Tables VIII. and IX., see the Ceylon Blue Book, 1900, pages AA 34 and AA 43, Nosological Return and Return separating the Malabars into those sent in by the Police, &c.

Table X.—Return of Lepers treated in the Hospitals and Outdoor Dispensaries in the Island during 1900, excepting those treated in the Leper Asylum, Hendala, and Leper Hospital, Kalmunai.

Institution.	No. treated.			Nationality.							Age.								Birthplace.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Sinhalese.	Moors.	Malays.	Tamils.	Malabars.	Pattani.	Total.	1 to 10 years.	11 to 20 years.	21 to 30 years.	31 to 40 years.	41 to 50 years.	51 to 60 years.	61 to 70 years.	71 to 80 years.	Total.	Ceylon.	India.	Total.
Western Province.																						
Borella Convict Hospital ...	9	—	9	5	3	—	—	1	—	9	—	—	2	4	3	—	—	—	9	8	1	9
General Hospital, Colombo ...	6	2	8	5	—	—	1	1	1	8	—	2	3	2	1	—	—	—	8	5	3	8
Negombo	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Avisawella	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Neboda	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	2
Panadure	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Kaduwella Dispensary ...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Maradana Dispensary ...	11	—	11	9	—	—	1	1	—	11	—	1	6	1	1	2	—	—	11	9	2	11
Henaratgoda	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Matugama	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Horawella	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Maradana Female ...	—	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	4
Hendala Dispensary ...	6	6	12	11	—	—	—	1	—	12	2	2	4	1	—	1	2	—	12	11	1	12
Total ...	39	14	53	40	3	—	2	7	1	53	4	6	19	12	6	4	2	—	53	43	10	53
Central Province.																						
Kandy Hospital	4	—	4	2	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	4	2	2	4
Gampola	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	2
Pussellawa	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2
Nawalapitiya	5	1	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	—	6	—	6	6
Maskeliya	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	3	3
Kotmale Dispensary ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Dimbula	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	4	—	4	4
Rangalla	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Bogawantalawa	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	3
Maturata	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Total ...	23	4	27	3	—	—	—	24	—	27	1	1	7	9	6	3	—	—	27	3	24	27
Northern Province.																						
Vadamarachchi West ...	8	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	1	4	2	1	—	—	8	8	—	8
Kankesanturai	1	2	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	3
Total ...	9	2	11	—	—	—	11	—	—	11	1	1	1	5	2	1	—	—	11	11	—	11
Southern Province.																						
Galle Hospital	4	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	4	4	—	4
Galle Dispensary ...	5	6	11	7	3	—	1	—	—	11	—	2	5	3	1	—	—	—	11	10	1	11
Hambantota Hospital ...	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Nagoda Dispensary ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Akuressa	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2
Batapola	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Matara	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	2	—	2
Beliatta	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Balapitiya	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	3	3	—	3
Total ...	20	6	26	21	3	1	1	—	—	26	—	2	9	6	4	2	2	1	26	25	1	26
North-Western Province.																						
Kurunegala	5	1	6	2	2	—	—	2	—	6	—	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	6	4	2	6
Puttalam	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Total ...	6	1	7	3	2	—	—	2	—	7	—	1	2	2	2	—	—	—	7	5	2	7
Eastern Province.																						
Kalmunai	16	6	22	—	9	—	13	—	—	22	—	2	8	7	3	2	—	—	22	22	—	22
Paddiyirruppu	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	4
Batticaloa	3	2	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	5	5	—	5
Kattankudi	5	3	8	—	5	—	3	—	—	8	—	—	1	6	1	—	—	—	8	8	—	8
Karrankoditivu	4	—	4	1	1	—	2	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	4	4	—	4
Total ...	32	11	43	1	15	—	27	—	—	43	1	5	13	14	7	2	—	1	43	43	—	43

Table X.—*continued.*

Institution.	No. treated.			Nationality.							Age.									Birthplace.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Sinhalese.	Moors.	Malays.	Tamils.	Malabars	Pattani.	Total.	1 to 10 years.	11 to 20 years.	21 to 30 years.	31 to 40 years.	41 to 50 years.	51 to 60 years.	61 to 70 years.	71 to 80 years.	Total.	Ceylon.	India.	Total.
North-Central Province.																						
Anuradhapura	2	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2
Province of Uva.																						
Alutnuwara Hospital ...	5	2	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	1	1	—	4	1	—	—	7	7	—	7
Badulla	5	1	6	4	—	—	—	2	—	6	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	6	4	2	6
Total ...	10	3	13	11	—	—	—	2	—	13	—	1	1	4	6	1	—	—	13	11	2	13
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																						
Balangoda	6	2	8	5	—	—	—	3	—	8	—	—	1	2	4	1	—	—	8	6	2	8
Godakawela	2	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	3
Karawanella	4	2	6	3	—	—	—	3	—	6	—	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	6	3	3	6
Kegalla	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	2
Kitulgala	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Rakwana	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Ratnapura	5	2	7	3	—	—	—	3	—	7	—	—	—	4	2	1	—	—	7	4	3	7
Total ...	19	9	28	14	—	—	—	12	1	28	—	2	5	9	10	2	—	—	28	17	11	28
Grand Total ...	160	50	210	94	24	1	42	47	2	210	7	19	57	63	43	15	4	2	210	160	50	210

Table XI.—Cost of Establishment, 1900.

	Amount. Rs. c.	Total Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	275,592 68	
Exchange Compensation	11,392 77	
Allowances.		
House allowance to the Office Assistant to Principal Civil Medical Officer	840 0	
House allowance to the Surgeon in charge, General Hospital	840 0	
Do. Chief Medical Storekeeper	320 0	
Do. First Assistant Medical Storekeeper ...	150 0	
Medical College.		
Allowance to Lecturers	12,000 0	
Salary of Lady Doctor	4,200 0	
House allowance to Lady Doctor ...	600 0	
Scholarship Female Students	1,000 0	
Pay of head servant	240 0	
Pay of carpenter and cooly	330 0	
Laboratory Assistant	360 0	
Servant, Medical Museum	150 0	
Female attendant, dissecting room ...	180 0	
		308,195 45
Other Charges.		
Remuneration to private medical practitioners ...	6,293 95	
Bookbinding, office furniture, and petty expenses ...	1,332 65	
Boatmen for Health Officer, Colombo ...	1,387 44	
Animal Vaccination, Western Province ...	3,993 40	
Do. Central Province ...	1,617 28	
Do. Southern Province ...	1,409 57	
Do. Northern Province ...	808 23	
Do. Eastern Province ...	824 4	
Subscription to Colonial Medical Library ...	500 0	
Appliances to illustrate lectures	433 30	
Purchase of glass almirahs, &c., for the Medical College	231 17	
Stationery	3,995 1	
Rent of Colonial Surgeon's Office, Jaffna ...	150 0	
Do. Kandy ...	660 0	
Do. Kurunegala ...	75 0	
Rent of Temple House	1,190 75	
Rent of Medical Officer's quarters, Chilaw ...	240 0	
Rent of Vaccine Stations, Colombo ...	2,160 0	
Horse allowance to the Principal Civil Medical Officer	420 0	
Horse allowance to the Colonial Surgeon, Western Province	420 0	
Carriage allowance to Inspector of Vaccination, Western Province	420 0	
Horse allowance to Medical Officer (Police) ...	420 0	
Relief to Medical Officers in solitary stations, travelling expenses of Medical Officers, &c. ...	484 11	
General	24,632 56	
Travelling expenses of Medical Officers, &c., in the Provinces	16,442 55	
		70,541 1
Hospitals and Dispensaries	—	664,796 36
General.		
Purchase of medicines and instruments ...	213,120 26	
Purchase of medicines in India	527 60	
Do. Ceylon	8,432 41	
Transport of medicines	10,832 16	
Articles for Civil Medical Stores	4,810 7	
Repairing instruments	88 50	
Contingencies	114 92	
Petty expenses	97 0	
		238,022 92
Harbour Service.		
Harbour service	—	4,063 13
Plague precautions	—	16,247 4
Grand Total ...	—	1,301,865 91

Table XII.—Statement of Expenditure of the several Government Hospitals, Asylums, &c., for 1900.

Hospitals, &c.	Total Number of Patients treated.	Average daily Sick.	Diets.	Extra Articles of Diet. Stimulants.	Extra Articles of Diet. Other Articles.	Total.	Equipment.	Funeral Expenses.	Wages and Allowances of Nurses.	Wages of Dispensers, Attendants, &c.	Contingencies.	Total.
			Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
I.—ASYLUMS.												
Lunatic Asylum, Jawatta	—	—	45,435 28	176 50	2,855 93	48,467 71	4,571 90	51 35	—	11,923 55	3,784 80	68,799 31
Leper Asylum, Hendala	—	—	27,269 18	136 22	3,104 39	30,509 79	4,702 27	66 97	—	4,026 1	3,133 81	42,438 85
Total ...	—	—	72,704 46	312 72	5,960 32	78,977 50	9,274 17	118 32	—	15,949 56	6,918 61	111,238 16
II.—De Soysa Lying-in Home	—	—	1,825 52	36 87	63 26	1,925 65	344 42	—	—	953 50	938 64	4,162 21
III.—CIVIL HOSPITALS.												
Colombo	—	—	47,697 5	2,121 52	5,120 20	54,938 77	6,988 68	444 60	—	10,274 85	6,139 26	78,786 16
Seamen's, Planter's, Anthonisz, Passengers', and Cargill's Wards	—	—	9,434 39	2,095 6	4,364 91	15,894 36	588 83	—	—	4,039 50	3,877 87	24,395 56
Lady Havelock Hospital	—	—	4,233 10	71 23	1,500 98	5,805 31	530 40	122 43	—	3,525 57	1,294 67	11,278 38
Negombo	—	—	4,248 55	68 3	124 86	4,441 44	705 86	184 50	—	1,504 0	396 6	7,231 86
Kalutara	—	—	3,801 70	20 75	188 57	4,011 2	763 51	154 50	—	1,440 0	281 36	6,650 39
Panadure	—	—	2,602 9	28 82	121 75	2,752 66	350 96	227 0	—	917 88	145 24	4,393 74
Kandy	—	—	13,015 24	512 11	1,282 10	14,809 45	2,025 94	877 34	—	5,257 10	1,400 51	24,370 34
Katugastota	—	—	1,032 91	—	—	1,032 91	63 65	—	—	610 72	55 39	1,762 67
Gampola	—	—	4,912 30	66 12	286 76	5,265 18	332 94	155 79	—	1,486 75	429 77	7,670 43
Nuwara Eliya...	—	—	7,559 34	203 25	466 96	8,229 55	1,087 90	263 75	—	1,832 50	407 43	11,821 13
Matale	—	—	5,134 68	0 26	296 52	5,431 46	931 29	248 94	—	1,547 45	558 7	8,717 21
Mulhalkele	—	—	3,538 46	40 51	118 3	3,697 0	248 33	52 18	—	2,392 68	210 70	6,600 89
Mullaittivu	—	—	2,147 5	1 12	38 77	2,186 94	150 71	22 36	—	936 0	186 19	3,482 20
Vavuniya	—	—	3,294 66	2 33	153 80	3,450 79	194 84	30 0	—	713 63	268 88	4,658 14
Point Pedro	—	—	2,026 75	12 10	35 14	2,073 99	149 32	13 75	—	766 99	114 29	3,118 34
Mantota	—	—	1,201 38	—	68 81	1,270 19	185 9	29 50	—	789 3	291 94	2,565 75
Galle	—	—	12,645 84	79 47	981 64	13,706 95	2,234 65	143 0	—	2,881 42	1,081 97	20,047 99
Balapitiya	—	—	2,465 95	71 85	83 36	2,621 16	257 64	146 25	—	723 96	71 12	3,820 13
Matara	—	—	5,094 48	11 65	104 84	5,210 97	746 22	84 0	—	1,200 0	724 51	7,965 70
Tangalla	—	—	924 64	5 80	6 84	937 28	87 93	44 0	—	732 0	138 50	1,939 71
Hambantota	—	—	988 45	2 83	60 8	1,051 36	79 16	48 0	—	750 0	282 67	2,211 19
Batticaloa	—	—	1,947 87	21 65	126 49	2,096 1	390 12	58 50	—	1,138 48	336 87	4,019 98
Trincomalee	—	—	1,805 71	13 20	32 35	1,851 26	320 47	55 10	—	785 55	139 20	3,151 58
Kalmunai	—	—	2,431 54	0 29	33 80	2,465 60	1,448 60	29 75	—	847 50	259 56	5,051 1
Kurunegala	—	—	8,751 68	149 58	321 96	9,223 22	1,757 47	356 50	—	2,488 0	703 42	14,528 61
Puttalam	—	—	2,723 28	8 0	48 63	2,779 91	212 20	153 18	—	1,086 50	148 50	4,380 29
Marawila	—	—	4,584 94	10 46	151 41	4,746 81	340 34	185 25	—	1,030 0	245 84	6,548 24
Chilaw	—	—	1,397 8	5 63	32 27	1,434 98	95 0	33 0	—	763 50	70 19	2,396 67
Anuradhapura	—	—	3,089 74	18 8	78 73	3,186 55	1,200 83	186 0	—	1,232 78	223 70	6,029 86
Badulla	—	—	7,917 83	209 85	880 6	9,007 74	2,005 1	298 50	—	3,130 58	859 47	15,301 30
Ratnapura	—	—	5,325 23	91 18	428 89	5,845 30	745 22	167 0	—	1,296 0	448 5	8,501 57
Kegalla	—	—	5,186 72	—	280 33	5,467 5	1,074 13	388 50	—	1,186 48	302 65	8,418 81
Total ...	—	—	183,160 60	5,942 73	17,819 84	206,923 17	28,288 24	5,203 17	—	59,307 40	22,093 85	321,815 83

IV.—Field or Parangi Hospitals.												
Dandugama	—	—	2,825 45	75 31	130 40	3,031 16	133 88	80 0	—	996 0	158 59	4,399 63
Nikaweratiya...	—	—	3,389 18	19 7	62 55	3,470 80	283 3	78 50	—	1,824 0	119 97	5,776 30
Alutnuwara	—	—	2,468 4	95 76	95 76	2,563 80	197 55	120 0	—	2,095 0	208 56	5,184 91
Medagama	—	—	2,969 46	14 32	51 0	3,034 78	382 12	120 0	—	1,314 87	236 58	5,088 35
Buttala	—	—	2,554 27	13 18	154 68	2,722 13	167 37	118 98	—	1,546 36	112 91	4,667 75
Kolonna	—	—	4,750 94	7 68	209 17	4,967 79	293 57	89 66	—	1,518 26	164 51	7,033 79
Godakawela	—	—	3,348 18	138 54	170 79	3,657 51	245 91	12 14	—	1,019 99	177 63	5,113 18
Total ...	—	—	22,305 52	268 10	874 35	23,447 97	1,703 43	619 28	—	10,314 48	1,178 75	37,263 91
V.—Immigrant Hospitals.												
Dambulla	—	—	4,129 31	73 34	291 2	4,493 67	472 31	—	—	825 0	234 66	6,025 64
Mannar	—	—	1,730 51	7 77	17 77	1,756 5	176 79	30 0	—	696 50	216 99	2,876 33
Puliyady-irrakkam	—	—	1,315 78	—	24 85	1,340 63	235 4	18 0	—	534 0	117 1	2,244 68
Vankalai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pesalai	—	—	212 10	5 4	3 82	220 96	112 96	—	—	362 91	106 29	803 12
Mihintale	—	—	1,826 44	5 13	13 39	1,844 96	311 47	36 0	—	946 0	558 6	3,696 49
Total ...	—	—	9,214 14	91 28	350 85	9,656 27	1,308 57	84 0	—	3,364 41	1,233 1	15,646 26
VI.—Nursing Service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34,428 65	—	—	34,428 65
VII.—Branch Hospital, Borella	—	—	1,512 99	—	143 94	1,656 93	83 17	—	—	499 63	88 92	2,328 65
VIII.—House of Observation, Galle	—	—	169 78	—	7 72	177 50	26 70	—	—	540 0	205 89	950 9
IX.—Infectious Diseases Hospital, Colombo	—	—	2,787 93	13 64	410 22	3,211 79	187 9	317 7	—	2,222 19	570 25	6,508 39
X.—Leper Hospital, Kalmunai	—	—	1,315 63	—	425 6	1,740 69	162 97	—	—	362 50	156 98	2,423 14
Total ...	—	—	5,786 33	13 64	986 94	6,786 91	459 93	317 7	34,428 65	3,624 32	1,022 4	46,638 92
Grand Total ...	—	—	294,996 57	6,665 34	26,055 56	327,717 47	41,378 76	6,341 84	34,428 65	93,513 67	33,384 90	536,765 29

POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL AND DIRECTOR OF TELEGRAPHS FOR 1900.

I.—STATISTICAL.

THE statistical tables appended to this report have been prepared in a different manner from those of previous years, but it is hoped that they present an intelligible view of the financial position of the Department. They show an increase in every branch, the normal rate of increase being exceeded in the Money Order and Parcels Branches.

Revenue.—The actual receipts during the year 1900 amounted to Rs. 1,005,005, being Rs. 81,474 in advance of the revenue of 1899. The principal items of increase are Postage Stamps Rs. 48,886, Telegraph Receipts Rs. 14,904, Money Order Commission Rs. 15,666, and Box Rent Account Rs. 13,284. There was a decrease of Rs. 15,844 under Sea Conveyance of Mails, which is due to the fact that the figures for 1899 include a considerable recovery of arrears. On the other hand the items on Box Rent Account is a special credit, which will not occur again.

Expenditure.—The expenditure in 1900 amounted to Rs. 1,091,424, as against Rs. 964,414 in 1899. Eliminating special expenditure on telegraph and telephone construction in these years, we have as ordinary expenditure—

	Rs.
1900	974,392
1899	909,095
Increase ...	65,297

The increase under Personal Emoluments was caused (1) by the re-organization of salaries which came into operation on the 1st January, 1900, including the substitution of clerks on the establishment for extra hands paid from box rents; and (2) by an increase of the staff. The increase under Other Charges was due to the payment to foreign countries of arrears due to them for sea conveyance of mails.

Comparison.—The actual revenue and expenditure of 1899 and 1900 may therefore be compared as follows:—

	1899. Rs.	1900. Rs.
Revenue	923,531	1,005,005
Expenditure	909,095	974,392
Excess Revenue ...	14,436	30,613

If the face value of service stamps were added, the excess of revenue in 1900 would be Rs. 59,049, and there was a large quantity of unstamped official correspondence, which cannot at present be estimated. It has also to be remembered that the Post Office supplies and maintains telephones for other departments of Government free of charge; that the number of officials entitled to the free use of the telegraph is annually increasing; that the privilege of sending service money orders is being similarly extended; and that, on the other hand, the Post Office pays the Railway for the conveyance of the inland mails.

Money Orders.—Among the appendices will be found a statement of the money order business for ten years. The total number of orders dealt with in 1900 was 356,218 of the value of Rs. 9,454,707, an increase over the previous year of 22 per cent. in number and 21 per cent. in amount. The extraordinary increase in the number of orders drawn on India appears in the following table:—

	1898. Rs.	1899. Rs.	1900. Rs.
Ordinary	36,653	38,508	49,227
Value-payable Parcels	21,107	27,435	32,140
Telegraphic	15,873	14,331	22,277
Total ...	73,633	80,274	103,644

The increase over 1899 in telegraphic orders was 55 per cent. in number and 51 per cent. in value.

The number of service money orders issued free of commission to public officers was 12,187, and their value was Rs. 648,140. The commission on these orders, earned but not paid, amounted to Rs. 7,179.

Postal Orders.—The sale of Postal Orders shows a steady increase, but they are not as popular as might be expected.

Savings Bank.—In the Post Office Savings Bank the year's transactions show a satisfactory increase. The number of depositors at the end of 1900 was 51,887, and the amount to their credit was Rs 1,257,293.

37,370 deposits of the value of Rs. 772,324 and 14,534 withdrawals of the value of Rs. 712,558 were made in the year. An abstract of the business for ten years will be found in an appendix, but the number of accounts open at the end of each year may be convenient in this place:—

	Number of Offices.	Number of Accounts.
1891	98	17,387
1892	127	20,782
1893	132	23,871
1894	134	27,970
1895	138	31,352
1896	139	36,659
1897	140	42,620
1898	143	46,133
1899	146	48,816
1900	147	51,887

In 1891 the average number of accounts per office was 177 and in 1900 353.

Parcels.—The number of parcels dealt with in 1900 in Colombo was 231,311, being 32,155 more than in 1899. Local parcels increased by 21,654 and numbered 149,165. Indian parcels increased by 11,410 and numbered 58,252. 22,862 parcels passed through the United Kingdom exchange, being 2,342 more than in the previous year. 3,364 value-payable and 233 ordinary parcels were returned to India unclaimed or refused. The Customs duty collected amounted to Rs. 65,494.

Weight of Mails.—The weight of the mails despatched to the United Kingdom steadily increases. In nine years it has more than doubled. The feature of the year was the extended use made of the French and German mail steamers, resulting in a slight decrease in the weight of matter sent by the Peninsular and Oriental and the Orient Lines.

Returned Letter Office.—The increase of work marked in the other branches is also, unfortunately, observable in the number of returned letters dealt with, which exceed that of any previous year. The proportion of letters ultimately destroyed was, however, lower than in the previous year, which may perhaps indicate improvement in the efficiency of the Department and in the style of the correspondence. The valuables found in unregistered letters in the Returned Letter Office were—

	Rs. c.
Money Orders	2,427 59
Postal Orders	126 0
Cash	12 50
Cheques	8,544 76
Promissory Notes	1,520 0
Stamps	24 34
Total	12,655 19

with the exception of Rs. 5 in cash and Rs. 2·63 in stamps the Department was able to return all these valuables to the senders.

Telegraphs.—A statement of the revenue of the Telegraph Branch for 1900 will be found among the appendices. I am unable to compare the figures with those of previous years, because the Indian system of accounting from July to June has hitherto been adhered to. Among the appendices will, however, be found comparative statements of traffic between the years 1888–1889 and 1889–1900 and a return of telegraph lines as on the 31st December, 1900.

II.—ADMINISTRATIVE.

Changes in Staff.—On the 20th January, Mr. F. W. Vane, who had so ably performed the duties of First Assistant Postmaster-General, and had served in the Post Office for twenty-eight years, was appointed Controller of the Government Stores, and he was succeeded by Mr. W. C. Macready, Mr. A. R. Slater, C.C.S., taking the place of Mr. Macready as Second Assistant. On the 17th May Mr. D. Montagu, Superintendent of Telegraphs, went to England on leave, and for the remainder of the year Mr. P. T. Macnamara, Assistant Superintendent, did double duty. Mr. F. J. Tothill, Junior Inspector of Post Offices, was in January transferred to the Irrigation Department, and was succeeded by Mr. E. E. Davidson. The administrative staff was strengthened by the arrival of Mr. John Fox to fill the new post of Accountant.

Mr. Mellersh and reform.—Mr. J. G. Mellersh, who arrived in the Colony on the 9th January, 1899, having been selected from the staff of the Imperial Post Office to examine and report on the working of the Post Office in Ceylon with a view to necessary improvement and reform, had completed the term for which his services were allowed at the end of that year, but was induced with the permission of the Postmaster-General to remain for another five months, and left the Island on the 8th June, 1900. Shortly after his arrival Mr. Mellersh was added to the Committee on the re-organization of the Post and Telegraph Department. The report of the Committee was presented in September, 1899, and the recommendations made in it were adopted and came into effect on the 1st January, 1900. The chief features of the scheme were the introduction of the incremental system of salaries, the abolition of extra clerks paid by the day, the institution of an entrance examination, and the provision that successful candidates should not be confirmed in their appointments until they have passed two years' probation. Mr. Mellersh examined very thoroughly the practical working of the whole Postal Department, and, based upon his recommendations, many valuable reforms have been effected, the most important of which is undoubtedly the strengthening of the European staff by the addition of the Accountant and his Assistant. To Mr. Mellersh's recommendation are also due the introduction of more comprehensive and yet simpler forms of accounts and a better distribution of the work in the several branches. Mr. Mellersh was not able to remain long enough to see all his recommendations carried out in detail, and I am fortunate in having the permanent advice of Mr. Fox to assist me in carrying through, with the modifications suggested by circumstances as they occur, the many valuable improvements initiated by Mr. Mellersh.

Improvements.—The most marked improvement in 1900 was effected in the branches—Parcels, Money Order, and Savings Bank—specially in charge of the Second Assistant. Mr. Slater, in a memorandum on the subject, characterizes the improvements as small, but I think he undervalues the changes made for the greater security and convenience of the public.

Parcels Branch.—In March a serious defalcation was discovered in the Parcels Office, which necessitated the suspension of the Chief Clerk and one of his assistants. It became necessary therefore to appoint an officer to act as chief clerk capable of carrying on the heavy current business and at the same time of putting into shape the faulty records left by his predecessor so as to close the arrears. I selected Mr. A. G. J. Tillekeratna, and my selection has been justified. He set to work energetically and intelligently under Mr. Slater's direction, and in spite of cramped quarters—an evil which will I hope soon be removed—the parcels work is now efficiently done.

Improved printed forms for use in the case of missing parcels has done much to accelerate inquiry and spare the patience of the public.

No new parcels services were established during 1900, but steps were taken towards an overland service with England, which has since been established, and similar improvements were commenced and some of them have been carried through in respect of the Continent of Europe, Australasia, and the Far East, many parcels which used to go *viâ* London now going direct.

Money Order Branch.—In the Money Order Branch the method of collecting the second commission on duplicate local money orders was simplified. The amount used to be sent in cash to the Colombo Office, and delay and irritation resulted. The duplicate commission is now paid by stamps affixed to the duplicate order on presentation.

As shown elsewhere, the money order business, especially telegraphic, increased largely, and complaints by Indian immigrants, whose payeés could not be found owing to imperfect address or because they had returned to Ceylon, increased in proportion. Printed forms of inquiry were therefore introduced to enable the postmasters to send immediately to the Colombo Office all the details necessary. This has proved of substantial benefit to the sender as well as to the clerks.

To meet the increased demand for telegraphic remittances to India, it was decided in July to issue them every day, except Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day, instead of closing against such business on holidays.

On the 1st October the acknowledgment system was extended to telegraphic money orders on India, much to the satisfaction of the remitter and the saving of correspondence.

The transmission of money orders to Europe was accelerated by sending supplementary advice lists to London by the French and German steamers. The public persist in applying for money orders on the day on which the P. & O. or Orient mail closes, and such orders are now advised by the next intermediate mail.

Correspondence was opened with Natal and Cape Colony with a view to the establishment of a money order service with the African Colonies direct, instead of through London, an improvement which has since been effected.

Savings Bank Branch.—The increasing popularity of the Post Office Savings Bank is shown by the figures already quoted. In this Branch also routine correspondence has been simplified by the introduction of printed forms, among which may be specially noticed a form of affidavit and application to withdraw the amount in deposit to the credit of a deceased depositor. The form is based on that used in England.

With the object of making natives more familiar with the rules of the bank, a trilingual deposit book was prepared, the translations into Sinhalese and Tamil being revised by the Secretariat translators, to whom I am much indebted not on that account alone. The new books, in linen covers, were ready early this year.

Telegraph Branch.—The telegraph extensions in 1900 were important :—

Jaffna to Anuradhapura	120 miles
Vavuniya to Mullaittivu	59 ,,
Wattegama to Madulkele	10 ,,
Haldummulla to Balangoda	22 ,,
Colombo to Polgahawela	40 ,,

The line between Anuradhapura and Jaffna was necessary to relieve the west coast line.

The line to Mullaittivu connects the last isolated Assistant Government Agency to the rest of the Island.

The line to Madulkele serves an important planting district, and has since been supplemented by a wire to Kandy, so that Madulkele is worked direct from Kandy and the added traffic does not impede the northern lines.

The line between Haldummulla and Balangoda completes the connection between Colombo and Haputale, and gives an alternative route to Nuwara Eliya, Badulla, and Batticaloa.

The additional line from Colombo to Polgahawela is to take the traffic for Veyangoda, Kurunegala, and Kegalla, relieving the lines to Kandy and beyond.

The new offices opened were Ramboda, Madulkele, and Diyatalawa Camp. Temporary telegraph offices were opened for the convenience of His Excellency the Governor when travelling at Hanwella, Maradankadawala, and Nalanda. As usual, temporary offices were opened at the Havelock Racecourse in August and at Urugasmanhandiya and Kosgoda for the Camp of Exercise in September. Similar facilities were provided at Madu and Talawila during the Roman Catholic pilgrimages.

One serious accident occurred during the year. A lineman removing a fault omitted to secure properly a wire which he had slacked off a post near the Ambepussa tunnel on the railway. The wire slipped in the night and the funnel of the 5 A.M., down train from Kandy caught it. Three-quarters of a mile of posts with seven wires on them were dragged down and cut up by the train. It was providential that the train did not leave the rails. The Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs went up at once, and by working all night restored communication in thirty-six hours.

The maintenance of the lines was efficient. The Ceylon Telegraph System is not perfect, but it compares favourably with other telegraph systems in the East. The measures taken for its improvement have not been commensurate with the increase of traffic caused by the introduction of the 25-cent message.

The carrying capacity of the lines is overstrained, and roundabout means of transmission have frequently to be resorted to, the necessity for which it is difficult to explain to the public. For instance, a message from Demodara to Watawala would most naturally go to Nuwara Eliya and thence be transmitted to Hatton to be signalled to its destination, but if Hatton is engaged it may be advisable to send it direct to Colombo from Nuwara Eliya for transmission to Hatton. It is not, I

think, sufficiently understood that the existence of a telegraph line between two points does not make it always possible to send a message direct from the one to the other, and that even urgent telegrams must of necessity be subject to the exigencies of the service. This inconvenience may, and I hope will, be mitigated this year by the introduction of improved instruments and by the re-arrangement of certain lines, but an approximation to perfection can only be attained gradually by expenditure within the resources of the Colonial revenue.

The increase of message traffic between 1899 and 1900 was about 11 per cent., exclusive of telegraphic remittances between India and Ceylon.

Telephone Branch.—The very costly but necessary reformation of the whole of the Colombo Telephone System advanced more slowly than was anticipated. Much of the unforseen delay was due to the impossibility or rather inadvisability of working in the vicinity of the electric tram feeders until the current was shut off for the night. At the end of the year 8 miles of posts had been placed and 140 miles of wire stretched, leaving 4½ miles of posts and 148 miles of wire yet to be constructed. I hoped that the work would be completed in this month (June, 1901), but I fear it will not be so much before the end of the present year.

The exchange cannot be said to have worked satisfactorily, but its imperfections were largely due to the cause which was referred to last year, namely, induction from the electric tram wires. The number of subscribers rose by one, the number of telephones in use in Colombo by nine. Four miles of posts and 13 miles of wire were added. The number of complaints received in 1900 was 426, as against 373 in 1899; and the inspectors' visits increased from 4,086 to 6,868.

The number of calls on the Exchange for five years is stated to have been as follows :—

1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
31,069	55,219	76,069	96,764	70,987

The amount collected from subscribers in 1900 was Rs. 16,387, and the ordinary expenditure amounted to Rs. 13,573. The maintenance of lines and instruments cost the abnormally large amount of Rs. 8,130, which is accounted for by the purchase of improved apparatus. The expenditure on the metallic return circuits was Rs. 57,308.

There was one accident during the year, the result, as usual, of carelessness. Some linemen who were altering the wires to the Police Exchange neglected to use the proper means to keep a wire which they were shifting sufficiently tight, so that it dropped on to a bare electric tram feeder. Two men passing happened to touch the wire and were slightly burnt.

Postal.—No post offices were added to the list in 1900. Receiving offices were opened at Kawndupelella and Puwakpitiya (Laggala, Udasiyapattuwa) and Pattipola in the Central Province and at Murungan in the Northern Province.

A wire rope was stretched across the Kumbukkan-oya, between Muppane and Nakkala, to enable mail bags to be exchanged by the runners when the river is in flood.

An envelope bearing a 6-cent stamp was introduced and appears to be popular.

Library.—The Post and Telegraph Library and Recreation Club continues to be well supported, and is of great benefit to the officers of the Department. Two valuable additions were made to the library by the purchase of the Times Encyclopœdia Britannica and the Standard Library of Famous Literature. The report of the Committee for 1900 is given in an Appendix to this report.

III.—GENERAL.

The following incidents are of more or less interest :—

The sender of a letter posted at Kandy bearing a previously used stamp was fined five rupees by the Police Magistrate.

A cooly employed in the office of the agents of a large steamer line obtained, by means of a false receipt, a parcel belonging to an officer of a ship, and was tried and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months.

A native at Kandy insured a parcel on a declaration that it contained Rs. 250. The postmaster made him open the packet in his presence and found Rs. 505. The sender elected to pay a fine of Rs. 50 rather than be prosecuted.

At Ambalangoda a son forged his father's signature on a postal order. He was tried and the father gave evidence against him, but in the Supreme Court he was acquitted.

Complaint was made that a letter posted in the garrison box at Trincomalee to the address of an officer's wife in Kandy had been opened. On inquiry I decided that the letter had not been tampered with in the post. Shortly afterwards another Military Officer at Trincomalee posted a letter in the garrison box containing four cheques and addressed to a Colombo bank. The postmaster at Trincomalee noted on the cover that it appeared to have been meddled with, and when it was opened one cheque was missing. The cheque was subsequently presented for payment by a Tamil artillery man and a Tamil garrison peon. The men were arrested. The artillery man was acquitted, but the peon was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year and a fine of one hundred rupees.

Four money orders aggregating Rs. 360 were presented for payment at the General Post Office by the servant of a Colombo resident. The servant counted the money wrong and said he had fifty rupees too much, but the cashier showed him that it was right. A post office peon overheard the conversation, followed the servant to his master's house, and there attempted to obtain fifty rupees saying that he had been sent by the cashier to recover the money overpaid. The peon was dismissed.

A postman was dismissed for drinking with friends when on delivery duty and dropping on the road a bundle of letters, which was picked up in the early morning by a police constable.

Ten counterfeit currency notes were tendered at post offices, but for want of evidence of guilty knowledge convictions could not be obtained.

The contents of the safe at the Minuwangoda Post Office had a remarkable escape. The house was entered at night, and, while one man terrorized the postmaster, others carried away the safe and the keys from the postmaster's coat. The safe was found next morning intact with the keys under a culvert about a quarter of a mile from the office. The postmaster had been begging for a new safe because something had gone wrong with the lock of the old one and he could open it only by a peculiar turn of the key. The storekeeper, however, had no safe available, and this saved the revenue. Two of the burglars were arrested by the police and sent to prison for seven years.

Two men were convicted of forging the payeés name on a money order for twenty rupees at Panadure and were sentenced by the Supreme Court to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen and twelve months respectively.

Accommodation.—The statistics show how fast the business of the Ceylon Post Office is increasing, and the necessity for more accommodation, to which I referred in my last report, becomes more and more apparent. How this accommodation is to be provided is still under the consideration of the Government, and the possibility of a fall in the Colonial revenue renders the question difficult to answer. A temporary decline in tea would not very materially affect the amount of work to be done, for, on account of its geographical position, Ceylon must have large duties to perform for other countries, and the transit traffic would remain unaffected.

Present Work.—I may be allowed here briefly to refer to what is now being done in the way of improvement. As regards internal administration, reform is advancing steadily. On the completion of the European staff by the arrival of Mr. H. J. Lovett, Assistant Accountant, a complete re-distribution of the duties of supervision has been made, and the work of the several branches must be improved by the change.

Some new furniture has been made for the mail room, and more has been ordered and the work of sorting will shortly be done in an improved way, whereby greater speed and less uncertainty, I hope, will be attained. New counters are being made for the vestibule to give the public greater facility in the personal transaction of their business.

The amelioration and simplification of postal communication with other countries is a subject receiving careful attention. A good deal has already been done this year and more is in the course of arrangement.

The telegraph extensions for this year are the lines from Kandy to Teldeniya and Deltota, and it has further been decided to re-organize the system between Colombo, Kandy, and Nuwara Eliya in order to give better despatch. An additional railway wire is to be provided between Colombo and Ambalangoda, and the Tyer's Tablet System of electric train signalling will shortly be established as far as Mount Lavinia.

Theft and Loss.—These improvements are mere matters of money, industry, and scientific knowledge, but there is another improvement much needed, which it is far more difficult to effect. I mean the protection of postal packets passing through the post. It is impossible to deny the fact that letters are frequently stolen in transit by employés of the Department, and the undoubted presence of undiscovered thieves in the post office causes me more uneasiness than any other difficulty with which I have to contend. It is of course most difficult to catch a man in the act of theft, for mail work is done at such high pressure that it is impossible to keep an account of or to watch the disposal of any letter. I have, however, lately got rid of a few men whom I had reason to distrust, and I hope that the vigilance shown by the new Resident Postmaster, Mr. W. B. Toussaint, and his immediate assistants, and the careful analysis of complaints which is made, will enable me soon materially to reduce their number. I have to ask the public not to refrain from giving information because in the majority of cases they get no redress, but to send me the particulars of every case on the form which is obtainable at every post office, and so give me the best chance of getting at the offenders.

The letters stolen appear to be those which, from their bulk, may be thought to contain enclosures perhaps negotiable, or which carry an enclosure smaller than the covering letter, and the edges of which can be felt with the fingers. A currency note is readily observed. Official letters are never stolen, for there is never anything of value in them. Without doubt the carelessness of the public encourages the thief, and if no one ever sent a currency note or an uncrossed cheque or blank postal order or stamps in an unregistered cover or a money order (unless crossed) in the same cover as the name and address of the sender and payee, the occupation of the post office thief would be gone; but unfortunately for the careful man, some men are careless and the thief steals and destroys many letters with enclosures of no value or unnegotiable, because every now and then he comes on something which he can turn into money. It cannot be too often urged on the public that letters containing notes or stamps should always be registered, that a money order (unless crossed) should be sent in a separate cover, that postal orders should be properly filled up and cheques should always be crossed if sent unregistered, and that these precautions should be taken not merely for the protection of the individual concerned, but as a part of every man's duty to his neighbour.

It must not, however, be concluded that every missing letter has been lost by the post office. Inquiry has ascertained that such letters have not been posted or have been posted without address, and the carelessness of servants accounts for several. I had two instances before me recently, in one of which a servant had received the letter in the absence of his master and had forgotten it, and in the other a letter containing a cheque was found underneath the mattress of a bed in the addressee's house.

Suggestion.—I take this opportunity of making a further suggestion to facilitate business with the public. Letters of complaint or inquiry addressed to the Postmaster-General need not be stamped, but should be superscribed on the cover "Savings Bank Branch," "Money Order Branch," "Parcels Branch," "Telegraph Branch," or "Post Office," as the case may be, and matters concerning more than one branch should not be included in the same letter. This may perhaps give a little trouble, but it will save time.

Conclusion.—In conclusion, I desire to thank the staff for the whole-souled way in which they have done their work. It is hard and uphill work, and the determination to get through and over difficulties is apparent in the devotion of every member of the staff to the interests of the Department. I desire to record my appreciation of the good work done in the past by Mr. C. A. Vanderstraaten, whose retirement owing to failing health and energy became necessary early this year, and of the tact and management shown by the Resident Telegraph Master, Mr. J. Robertson. The chief clerks and senior postmasters deserve commendation for steady and intelligent work, and generally (in so large a body there must be exceptions) the officers have performed their duties to the public satisfaction and mine.

Postmaster-General's Office,
Colombo, June 22, 1901.

H. L. MOYSEY,
Postmaster-General and Director of Telegraphs.

THE POST AND TELEGRAPH LIBRARY AND RECREATION CLUB SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1900.

YOUR Committee beg to submit their Report for 1900.

2. *Members.*—The number of members on the books of the Library on 31st December, 1900, was Colombo 236 and outstation 55; total 291. This number is in excess of that reported for 1899 by twenty-nine. A few applications from outstation offices were not entertained as it was found inconvenient to extend to them the advantages of the Library.

3. *Committee Meetings.*—Ten meetings were held during the year, the attendance averaging seven per meeting.

4. *Subscriptions.*—The total amount collected during the year was Rs. 1,527·62.

5. *Government Donation.*—The thanks of the members are due to Government for a continuation of the grant of Rs. 400 per annum.

6. *Papers.*—The following papers, magazines, and journals are subscribed for:—Observer, Times, Independent, Standard, Catholic Messenger, Black and White, Sketch, Illustrated London News, Graphic, Penny Illustrated Paper, Ally Sloper, Scraps, Tit-Bits, Answers, Moonshine, Punch, Fun, Overland Mail, Pick-me-up, Pearson's Weekly, Crampton's Magazine, Windsor Magazines, Strand Magazine, Pearson's Magazine, English Illustrated Magazine, Review of Reviews, Woman at Home, Boy's Own Paper, Idler, Leisure Hour, London Reader, Family Herald, London Journal, Myra's Journal, Welldon's Journal, Young Ladies' Journal, Chambers' Journal. The thanks of the members are also due to the Editors of the *Observer*, *Times*, *Independent*, *Standard*, *Catholic Messenger*, *Daily News*, and *Dinakaraprakasa* for continuing to supply us with single copies of their papers free of charge.

7. *Books.*—Of books issued to members during the year, twenty-three were lost and have been paid for. A complete set of the "Encyclopædia Brittanica," purchased at a cost of Rs. 360, formed a valuable addition to the Library, but no other books were bought as it was thought best not to add largely to our stock until the revision of the catalogue was completed. This work, we are glad to report, has just been done and new catalogues will shortly be printed.

8. *Lawn Tennis.*—The number taking advantage of this recreation is still disappointing.

9. *Cricket.*—Materials belonging to the club were sold as the members have no proper pitch.

10. *Finances.*—The balance in the hands of the Treasurer on 31st December was Rs. 596·29. A sum of Rs. 100 was transferred to the reserve fund.

11. *Receipts and Expenditure.*—The Treasurer will submit his balance sheet duly audited and also his estimates for the current year.

12. *Resignations.*—Your Committee now beg to tender their resignation, and it is for you to elect new office bearers.

Post and Telegraph Library and Recreation Club Balance Sheet for 1900.

Receipts.	Rs.	c.	*Expenditure.*	Rs.	c.
To Balance on 31st December, 1899 ...	180	47	Subscription to H. S. King & Co., for Overland papers, Magazines, &c.	342	56
Subscriptions for 1899 credited in 1900 ...	127	50	Part payment for purchase of Encyclopædia Brittanica	201	25
Subscriptions credited in 1900 ...	1,400	12	Subscription to local papers ...	81	0
Subscriptions due for 1900 credited 1901 ...	131	50	Librarian's salary	399	96
Donation for 1899 credited in 1900 ...	100	0	Tennis court coolies' salaries ...	144	0
Donation credited during 1900 ...	300	0	Cost of printing reports, &c. ...	36	23
Donation due for 1900 credited 1901 ...	100	0	Cost of cheque book	2	50
Amount recovered for lost books ...	15	50	Cost of tennis balls	48	0
Value of papers, &c., sold	3	70	Cost of fencing tennis court ...	60	0
Value of cricketing materials sold ...	17	50	Cost of an enlarged photo of Mr. F. W. Vane, late president	90	0
			Cost of furniture purchased ...	26	50
			Refund on account of lost books ...	5	0
			Cost of a rubber stamp	9	0
			Amount transferred to reserve fund ...	100	0
			Balance in Bank of Madras	578	79
			Filing and stitching papers	2	50
			Donation and subscriptions of 1900 credited in 1901	231	50
			Balance in hands of Treasurer ...	17	50
	2,376	29		2,376	29

Reserve Fund.

Receipts.	Rs.	c.	*Expenditure.*	Rs.	c.
Balance on 31st December, 1899 ...	754	64	Balance 31st December, 1900 ...	873	4
Amount transferred during 1900 ...	100	0			
Interest for 1900	18	40			
	873	4		873	4

Estimate of Probable Receipts and Expenditure for 1901.

Receipts.	Rs.	c.	*Expenditure.*	Rs.	c.
Subscriptions	1,500	0	Subscription to Overland papers estimated ...	400	0
Donation	400	0	Subscription to local papers	100	0
			Upkeep of tennis court	200	0
			Librarians' salary	400	0
			Petty expenses	50	0
			Balance	750	0
	1,900	0		1,900	0

APPENDIX.

A.—Revenue of the Post and Telegraph Department for 1900.

Particulars.	Amount. Rs.	c.	Total. Rs.	c.
Sale of Postage Stamps	—		656,015	15
Unpaid Postage Collections	—		7,215	72
Commission on Money Orders:—				
Local	48,184	10		
Indian	29,115	24		
Foreign	2,450	24		
Duplicate	74	74		
			79,824	32
Sea Conveyance of Mails	—		19,607	34
Telegraph Receipts	—		197,935	45
Telephone Receipts	—		16,387	0
Reimbursements in Aid:—				
Value of Lost Articles	132	62		
Cost of Establishment of Post Office Savings Bank ...	7,521	83		
			7,654	45
Other Collections:—				
Departmental Fines	836	52		
Sale of Postal Guides	162	50		
Sale of Mail Notices	77	24		
Subscriptions to "Post Office Daily List" ...	1,538	34		
Sale of Unserviceable Articles	178	10		
Box Rent Account	13,284	18		
Unclaimed Balances	8	96		
Lapsed Money Orders	1,838	22		
Miscellaneous	2,441	32		
			20,365	38
			1,005,004	81

A 1.—Revenue of the Post and Telegraph Department for the last Ten Years.

Year.	Postage Stamps.	Unpaid Postage Collections.	Money Order Commission.	Sea Conveyance of Mails.	Telegraph Receipts.	Telephone Receipts.	Reimbursements in Aid.	Other Collections.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891	386951	11554	40248	3999	108137	—	6000	2068	558957
1892	421349	7259	34095	764	114953	—	3400	3258	585078
1893	427242	6078	37761	186	120029	--	4500	9293	605088
1894	466493	6684	42758	929	126439	—	5300	5772	654375
1895	516762	6565	49849	5281	131573	—	5800	4457	720287
1896	542082	7727	59464	32	144852	—	6300	7917	768374
1897	615202	7532	58055	100665	168366	16274	7394	5947	979435
1898	644904	8338	66797	24848	188402	16638	6862	6211	963000
1899	607128	6682	64157	35452	183031	16315	6971	3795	923531
1900	656015	7216	79824	19607	197936	16387	7655	20365	1005005

B.—Statement showing the Expenditure of the Department from 1884 to 1900 inclusive.

Year.	Fixed Establishment. Rs. c.	Provisional Establishment. Rs. c.	Telegraph Salaries. Rs. c.	Conveyance of Mails. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
1884	41,878 22	86,323 94	68,576 34	247,480 34	442,852 84
1885	41,919 17	87,829 89	71,102 75	276,939 79	477,791 60
1886	42,470 15	98,436 25	70,998 51	282,580 26	494,485 17
1887	42,566 85	94,349 81	71,487 17	269,154 12	477,551 95
1888	41,943 3½	95,712 93½	75,795 18	287,642 41	501,093 56
1889	42,688 38	101,929 71	81,640 52	282,241 82	508,500 43
1890	43,323 36	106,683 93	86,337 23	246,174 76	482,519 28
1891	42,261 36	112,450 72	90,522 99	282,002 16	527,237 23

		Personal Emoluments. Postal. Rs. c.	Telegraph. Rs. c.	Other Charges. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
1892	—	165,829 82	101,376 24	315,188 30	582,394 36
1893	—	184,119 27	106,549 59	360,330 99	650,999 85
1894	—	215,078 95	116,635 12	359,093 36	690,807 44
1895	—	224,724 79	121,507 24	407,243 32	753,475 35
1896	—	232,554 3	125,446 60	556,719 20	914,739 83
1897	—	240,172 14	140,875 1	457,228 31	838,275 46
1898	—	228,883 31	147,886 35	555,606 47	932,376 13
1899	—	252,710 72	152,974 84	558,729 20*	964,414 76
1900	—	278,284 33	166,462 92	646,676 87*	1,091,424 12

* These figures include special expenditure on Telegraph and Telephone constructions.

C.—Money Order Business during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Inland. Number.	Inland. Amount.	Indian. Number.	Indian. Amount.	United Kingdom. Number.	United Kingdom. Amount.	Colonial & Foreign. Number.	Colonial & Foreign. Amount.	Grand Total. Number.	Grand Total. Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1891	106178	2814971	28618	1085907	3408	96207	2442	136230	140646	4133315
1892	118442	3238129	31716	1162917	2597	65843	2998	167766	155753	4634655
1893	128324	3347480	35278	1200393	2801	80669	2881	164622	169284	4793164
1894	135895	3079216	41159	1622805	2951	76800	3433	181680	183438	4960501
1895	150406	3473928	52165	2013110	2777	81069	3563	189418	208911	5757525
1896	161789	3825490	67886	2369964	3670	103212	3640	179762	236985	6478428
1897	178295	4208559	75930	2826341	4756	118179	3440	158941	262421	7312020
1898	190476	4559862	79788	2919819	6133	133459	4272	184121	280669	7797161
1899	193998	4625778	86400	2812400	7184	151318	4616	214333	292198	7803829
1900	233251	5320346	110024	3726274	7646	160414	5297	247673	356218	9454707
Percentage of increase in year 1900 over year 1899	20 per cent	15 per cent	21 per cent	32 per cent	6 per cent	6 per cent	15 per cent	15 per cent	22 per cent	21 per cent

C 1.—Money Order Business with India during the last Five Years.

Year.	Ordinary. Issued. Number.	Ordinary. Issued. Amount.	Ordinary. Paid. Number.	Ordinary. Paid. Amount.	Telegraph. Issued. Number.	Telegraph. Issued. Amount.	Telegraph. Paid. Number.	Telegraph. Paid. Amount.	Value-payable Parcel Orders. Issued. Number.	Value-payable Parcel Orders. Issued. Amount.	Value-payable Parcel Orders. Paid. Number.	Value-payable Parcel Orders. Paid. Amount.	Grand Total. Issued and paid. Number.	Grand Total. Issued and paid. Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1896	32847	1329564	3711	113163	10588	684165	850	58337	19554	179751	336	5004	67886	2369964
1897	34762	1448343	3961	117132	15206	1010053	1078	66196	20453	178429	470	6188	75930	2826341
1898	36653	1460483	4382	119962	15873	1066567	1189	75272	21107	189804	584	7371	79788	2919819
1899	38508	1444450	4329	114386	14331	949108	1093	65649	27435	231061	713	7746	86400	2812400
1900	49227	1800394	4072	111257	22277	1433106	1720	89911	32140	284508	588	7098	110024	3726266

C 2.—Money Order Business with British Colonies and Egypt during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Victoria.		New South Wales.		South Australia.		Queensland.		Western Australia.		Tasmania.		New Zealand.		Mauritius.		Hongkong.		Straits Settlements.		British North Borneo.		Egypt.		Grand Total.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1891 ...	83	5266	153	8760	33	2760	103	10096	35	2430	7	398	—	—	10	99	35	1112	1983	105309	—	—	—	—	2442	136230
1892 ...	93	5250	209	10470	42	3780	92	8855	43	2655	11	645	—	—	29	1289	30	1043	2449	133779	—	—	—	—	2998	167766
1893 ...	116	5955	213	11460	58	4440	121	9255	37	2040	11	1065	5	360	43	2472	30	1193	2185	122527	—	—	62	3855	2881	164622
1894 ...	105	3120	156	8250	56	3945	311	12780	38	3375	17	510	29	1440	27	1154	24	776	2523	136174	—	—	147	10156	3433	181680
1895 ...	126	4170	190	9045	50	2720	289	17550	37	2595	19	510	58	3765	14	631	28	993	2599	137794	—	—	153	9645	3563	189418
1896 ...	104	3435	193	11445	66	4140	138	7080	77	6060	109	1830	61	3765	16	587	28	799	2696	131404	4	97	148	7620	3640	179762
1897 ...	104	3630	160	7455	51	2865	144	12015	77	4335	148	2115	67	5940	34	2022	34	1357	2441	107374	13	428	167	9405	3440	158941
1898 ...	125	3975	175	8010	46	2520	203	12675	72	4215	196	3375	53	2010	16	1151	71	2471	3085	132706	26	1118	204	9795	4272	184021
1899 ...	170	5540	191	9810	63	4395	173	13980	100	5565	214	3160	59	2445	30	896	107	3566	3170	143992	26	829	313	20055	4616	214333
1900 ...	129	5115	156	5985	36	1670	189	19545	380	8490	195	2820	73	2595	46	1134	88	1864	3731	183300	23	875	251	14280	5297	247673

D.—Statement of Postal Orders showing Total Number of each Denomination sold, and Commission earned, for the last Ten Years from 1891 to 1900 inclusive.

Year.	Number of Orders at										Total Number of Orders.	Total Value.	Commission.
	50c.	Re. 1	Re.1·50	Rs. 2	Rs.2·50	Rs. 3	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs.7·50	Rs. 10			
												Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1891 ...	899	2480	1455	2698	1810	2094	1241	3622	269	1455	18023	60956 50	800 51
1892 ...	984	2658	1483	2616	2211	2301	1356	3985	247	1415	19256	64388 50	846 86
1893 ...	1105	2825	1515	2928	2256	2586	1362	4022	249	1424	20272	66564 50	884 67
1894 ...	1141	3223	2294	3796	2615	3060	1665	4459	277	1493	24023	76506 50	1028 27
1895 ...	1450	2090	2030	5850	5614	3500	1750	5340	364	1090	29078	89425 0	1185 92
1896 ...	1485	3602	1856	4311	2791	3608	1854	5671	350	2032	27560	92268 0	1216 20
1897 ...	1590	3738	2021	4332	3142	3899	2028	5867	443	2424	29484	100790 0	1321 9
1898 ...	1644	3815	2103	4379	3213	3908	2128	6142	453	2648	30433	105406 50	1373 62
1899 ...	1864	3790	2127	4769	3681	4294	2083	6369	465	2774	32216	116406 0	1448 13
1900 ...	1831	4033	2416	5098	3784	4511	2507	6624	463	2879	34146	117172 0	1531 16

E.—Post Office Savings Bank Business in the last Ten Years.

Year.	Number of Offices.	Deposits.			Withdrawals.		Average Balance to each Account	Cost of Establishment.	Depositors' Accounts.			Amount to credit of Depositors.	Amount of Invested Funds.	Amount in hand of the Postmaster-General.
		Number.	Amount.	Interest credited to Depositors.	Number.	Amount.			Number opened.	Number closed.	Number remaining open.			
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs. c.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891 ...	98	27938	383216	7032	8977	297393	23 54	—	—	—	17387	416295	385721	29808
1892 ...	127	29628	470840	—	11185	374364	24 87	—	7946	4551	20782	502476	492886	13080
1893 ...	132	31824	532981	—	12079	421813	25 40	—	9104	6015	23871	606417	597229	14760
1894 ...	134	35373	596852	13000	13620	484740	25 72	5300	10983	6884	27970	719352	720584	10070
1895 ...	138	37907	661327	15000	14467	546032	26 70	5800	12240	8858	31352	837228	853551	6277
1896 ...	139	39684	754693	19500	12371	605054	27 47	6300	14683	9376	36659	1026471	1019594	11946
1897 ...	140	37339	742765	20266	18280	680277	20 78	7787	7243	1282	42620	1071898	1083662	11182
1898 ...	143	35631	693886	20766	15243	675501	25 0	6684	5059	1546	46133	1097251	1121185	13676
1899 ...	146	37314	736634	21516	14063	666575	26 14	7016	5009	2326	48816	1168060	1217748	13666
1900 ...	147	37370	772324	29467	14534	712558	28 28	7521	5496	2425	51887	1257293	1344672	17191

F.—Parcel Post Business done at Colombo since the Year 1893.

Year.	Inland.									Foreign.			Grand Total.
	Despatched.				Received.				Total.				
	Ordinary.	Value-payable.	Service.	Total.	Ordinary.	Value-payable.	Service	Total.	Despatched and received	Despatched.	Received.	Total.	Despatched and received.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1894 ...	55858	18348	—	74206	29362	519	—	29881	104087	10426	26626	37052	141139
1895 ...	55252	20970	11377	87599	27450	1922	1815	31187	118786	14607	36244	50851	169367
1896 ...	52974	22842	13802	89618	26322	1862	1231	29415	119033	11500	34239	45739	164772
1897 ...	54717	28994	14771	98482	19948	1285	538	21771	120252	12645	43785	56430	176682
1898 ...	55947	30005	14296	100248	20512	1795	853	22160	122408	13868	45167	59035	181443
1899 ...	58581	30898	13920	103399	20980	1890	1242	24112	127511	16148	55498	71646	199157
1900 ...	59827	33028	16938	109793	29149	7774	2449	39372	149165	17288	64858	82146	231311

F 1.—Parcel Post Exchange with India, United Kingdom, British Colonies, and Foreign Countries, since the Year 1892.

Year.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
India.									
Ordinary { Despatched ...	2469	3035	3845	4798	4847°	4991	5858	6408	6796
Ordinary { Received ...	1125	3104	4025	4991	4753	7455	7434	8576	10528
Value Payable { Despatched ...	546	777	962	3847	—†	508	635	733	629
Value Payable { Received ...	5389	8152	12629	18711	16473	23102	24072	31125	36522
United Kingdom by Postal Service.									
Despatched	3880	4466	4637	4774	5346	5432	5728	6743	7275
Received	7780	8850	8988	11212	11659	11653	11872	13777	15587
United Kingdom by P. & O. Company.									
Despatched	33	23	50	49	38	57	58	48	53
Received	422	314	202	212	204	196	172	144	124
Malta and Gibraltar.									
Despatched	8	6	15	25	31	29	12	22	14
Received	17	6	17	33	32	47	60	46	36
Egypt.									
Despatched	17	13	17	24	26	31	48	67	40
Received	72	99	76	314	183	222	257	232	211
Mauritius.									
Despatched	6	16	32	102	127	230	250	361	443
Received	—	2	13	31	47	65	76	115	71
Hongkong.									
Despatched	45	45	59	51	70	112	115	157	128
Received	53	45	50	34	72	108	113	187	127
Straits Settlements.									
Despatched	507	508	526	506	452	513	508	742	796
Received	383	408	382	395	495	602	689	740	947
Victoria.									
Despatched	Aus-	73	Aus-	—	107	64	113	106	111
Received	tralia	51	tralia	—	48	66	82	101	80
New South Wales.									
Despatched	—	56	—	—	218	140	70	172	153
Received	159	51	244	329	50	73	100	98	72
South Australia.									
Despatch- Despatched	20	Despatch-	—	43	23	33	44	43
Received	ed	22	ed	—	8	22	21	19	25
Queensland.									
Despatched	63	19	141	184	28	24	33	42	52
Received	Received	—	Received	—	10	18	18	12	16
Western Australia.									
Despatched	—	10	—	—	33	45	60	80	100
Received	—	10	—	—	53	18	15	8	9
Tasmania.									
Despatched	—	4	—	—	10	12	—	—	—
Received	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Zealand.									
Despatched	—	23	—	—	48	187	281	317	381
Received	—	4	—	—	43	—	23	165	158
Germany.									
Despatched	96	85	39	102	76	67	66	106	94
Received	79	100	103	127	109	138	163	153	345
GRAND TOTAL.									
Despatched	7766	9181	10426	14607	11500	12645	13868	16148	17288
Received	8381	21218*	26626	36244	34239	43785	45167	55498	64858
Despatched and Received ...	16147	30399	37052	50851	45739	56430	59035	71646	82146

* Includes some Value-payable Parcels. † Included in Ordinary.

NOTE.—Parcels returned to India as unclaimed or refused:—

Ordinary	233
Value-payable Parcels	3364
Total ...	3597

G.—Statement showing Weight of Mails despatched from Ceylon for the United Kingdom since the Year 1892.

		1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
		lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
By P. & O. Packets	Letters and Post Cards ...	4009	4509	4627	4851	5174	5217	5482	6836	6506
	Other Articles ...	10338	13142	13249	14030	15556	17056	17977	20217	19153
By Orient Packets	Letters and Post Cards ...	2008	2306	2492	2769	3086	3280	3512	4925	4721
	Other Articles ...	5489	6209	6041	7378	9504	9992	11774	14043	13730
By French Packets	Letters and Post Cards ...	753	598	625	565	584	859	997	561	1164
	Other Articles ...	1286	1154	1310	1076	1431	2466	2477	1160	3283
By German Packets	Letters and Post Cards ...	318	393	389	297	583	736	784	841	1126
	Other Articles ...	544	778	989	620	1283	2116	1990	2508	3098
By Bibby Line ...	Letters and Post Cards ...	—	—	50	98	37	—	55	15	—
	Other Articles ...	—	—	505	439	64	—	115	38	—
Total ...	Letters and Post Cards ...	7088	7806	8183	8580	9464	10092	10830	13178	13517
	Other Articles ...	17657	21283	22094	23543	27838	31630	34333	37966	39264

H.—List showing the number of Registered and Unregistered Correspondence received at the Returned Letter Office during the Year 1900, and how they were disposed of.

(1) *Number.*

Western Province	85,460
Central Province	34,980
Southern Province	9,736
Northern Province	4,906
North-Western Province	7,310
Eastern Province	3,937
Province of Uva	6,832
Province of Sabaragamuwa	6,219
North-Central Province	2,182
Total number of registered letters (Local and Foreign)	2,153
Total number of ordinary letters from abroad	6,605
Total ...	170,320

(2) *Disposal.*

1. Returned to senders :—	
Paid letters	72,620
Unpaid letters	22,427
Registered letters	2,085
Parcels	2,851
2. Returned to foreign countries	41,356
3. Destroyed :—	
Senders untraceable	13,668
Illegible and anonymous	15,313
Total ...	170,320

H 1.—Statement showing the number of Letters received at the Returned Letter Office from 1881 to 1900.

Year.	Total No. of Letters received.	Total No. of Letters returned to Senders.	No. of Letters destroyed.	Property found. Value.
				Rs.
1881	43,573	31,808	11,765	6,552
1882	46,154	35,100	11,054	2,743
1883	42,797	34,511	8,286	2,691
1884	42,320	34,173	8,147	4,995
1885	42,419	34,272	8,147	2,317
1886	41,504	33,477	8,027	2,522
1887	41,909	37,094	4,815	13,402
1888	44,991	39,918	5,073	1,820
1889	50,517	46,479	4,038	2,197
1890	51,477	47,361	4,116	2,698
1891	60,465	57,348	3,117	5,237
1892	69,654	65,846	3,808	2,656
1893	69,820	65,450	4,370	6,137
1894	74,335	61,149	13,186	3,483
1895	113,758	101,865	11,893	5,624
1896	127,195	110,182	19,769	14,928
1897	134,570	114,930	27,783	8,622
1898	146,806	122,063	24,743	11,213
1899	161,618	129,250	32,368	8,955
1900	170,320	141,399	28,981	12,655

J.—Coach Mileage.

Between	Distance in Miles.	Times traversed Daily.	Total Mileage.
Jaffna, Matale, and Anuradhapura	192	2	384
Matara and Tangalla	22	4	88
Tangalla and Hambantota	26	2	52
Bandarawela, Badulla, and Passara	30	2	60
Passara and Lunugala	13	2	26
Colombo and Negombo	24	4	96
Negombo and Chilaw	27	2	54
Chilaw and Puttalam	33	2	66
Veyangoda and Yatiyantota	24	2	48
Avisawella and Yatiyantota	12	2	24
Colombo and Ratnapura	56	4	224
Ratnapura and Rakwana	26	2	52
Pelmadulla and Balangoda	16	2	32
Hatton and Norwood	7	2	14
Norwood and Bogawantalawa	12	2	24
Norwood and Maskeliya	11	2	22
Dambulla and Trincomalee	68	2	136
Nanu-oya and Nuwara Eliya	4	8	32
Polgahawela and Kegalla	8	4	32
Jaffna and Point Pedro	21	2	42
Jaffna and Kankesanturai	11	2	22
Kandy Post Office and Railway Station	¼	32	8
Matara Post Office and Railway Station	1	12	12
General Post Office and Fort Railway Station	½	14	7
General Post Office and Maradana Railway Station	1½	8	12
Kalutara and Neboda	12½	4	50
Lunugala and Batticaloa	78	2	156
		Total	1,775

K.—Number of Employés in the Post and Telegraph Department during 1899 and 1900, exclusive of Mail Runners and Contractors' Agents.

1899.		1900.
1	Postmaster-General and Director of Telegraphs	1
4	Assistant Postmasters-General	3
—	Accountant	1
1	Superintendent of Telegraphs	1
1	Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs	1
1	Inspector of Post Offices	1
1	Assistant Inspector of Post Offices	1
3	Inspectors of Telegraphs	3
4	Sub-Inspectors of Telegraphs	5
2	Inspectors of Telephones	3
—	Sub-Inspectors of Telephones	2
4	Inspectors of Postmen	4
131	Clerks	125
4	Cashiers	4
2	Storekeepers	2
1	Recordkeeper	1
4	Bookbinders	4
320	Postmasters and Signallers	340
7	Relieving Postmasters	13
5	Telephone Operators	6
30	Sorters	35
161	Receiving Officers	168
2	Supervisors of Mails	2
264	Postmen, Messengers, Coolies, and Errand Boys	264
61	Linemen	68
2	Batterymen	2
30	Probationers	25
1,046		1,085

L.—Revenue of the Telegraph Branch for the Year 1900.

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Stamps on Message Traffic	507,897 29	
Recovered on bearing messages	5,052 15	
Reply deposits, Inland	66,994 35	
Do. Indo-Ceylon	1,234 46	
Do. Foreign	1,027 26	
Recovered on undercharged messages	26 43	
Bearing messages to Master Attendant	667 87	
		582,899 81
Credited by Indian Government on account of Foreign and Indo-Ceylon reply deposits incoming	1,992 20	
Credited by Indian Government on account of messages transferred from India to Ceylon	29,987 89	
Bearing messages from Ceylon	8,270 6	
Refunds credited in India	112 80	
		40,362 95
Difference in bearing messages in third quarter of 1899	15 48	
Difference in Foreign reply messages in first quarter of 1900	1 43	
		16 91
Received from the General Manager for maintenance of Railway Telegraphs	19,719 92	
Abbreviated addresses	3,270 0	
Supplying extra copies of messages and cooly hire on telegrams	39 60	
Sale of Telegraph form books	178 75	
Miscellaneous	279 50	
		23,487 77
Total		646,767 44

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Payments made to Indian Government on account of Message Traffic	373,857 10	
Reply deposits to India (out-going)	1,199 78	
Do. Foreign (out-going)	1,004 55	
Paid out on incoming reply deposits messages, Indo-Ceylon, and Foreign	1,811 35	
Amount refunded in India	370 97	
		378,243 75
Indian Government on account of incoming bearing messages	4,496 6	
Paid on Inland reply deposits	66,092 18	
		70,588 24
		448,831 99
Balance in favour of the Ceylon Government		197,935 45
Total		646,767 44

M.—Distribution Return of Lines completed to December, 1900.

(*a*) Colombo to Kandy, Mannar, Jaffna, Kurunegala, Kegalla, Avisawella, Rakwana, and Haputale.

Mileage of Posts.		Section. From	Section. To	No. of Wires.	Total Mileage of Wires.	
Miles.	Yards.				Miles.	Yards.
0	1,320	General Post Office, Colombo ...	Beira Junction... ...	12	9	0
1	0	Beira Junction ...	Maradana Junction ...	8	8	0
—		Miscellaneous signal wires ...	—	—	4	0
1	0	Maradana Junction ...	Maradana Post Office ...	2	2	0
74	220	Do. ...	Kandy Post Office Junction .	6	444	1,320
—		Do. ...	Avisawella Junction ..	1	2	0
—		Do. ...	Grandpass	1	2	1,320
—		Do. ...	Negombo Junction ...	1	15	220
—		Do. ...	Polgahawela	1	45	0
0	50	Veyangoda Loop	—	2	0	100
0	100	Polgahawela Loop ...	—	2	0	200
13	200	Polgahawela Railway Station ...	Kurunegala Post Office ...	2	26	400
1	0	Kurunegala Post Office	Kurunegala Railway Station ...	1	1	0
8	1,100	Polgahawela Railway Station ...	Kegalla Post Office ...	1	8	1,100
—		Rambukkana Railway Station ..	Kadugannawa Railway Station...	1	12	1,320
—		Peradeniya Junction ...	Kandy Railway Station ...	1	3	1,540
0	440	Kandy Post Office Junction ...	Peradeniya Post Office ...	1	3	880
0	100	Do. ...	Kandy Post Office	7	0	700
0	880	Junction for Courts ...	Courts Post Office ...	2	1	0
3	0	Junction for Grandpass ...	Mutwal Post Office ...	1	3	0
75	0	Junction for Avisawella ...	Rakwana Post Office ...	1	75	0
8	440	Avisawella Post Office ...	Ruanwella	1	8	440
—		Yatiyantota Loop... ...	—	2	—	
56	1,100	Ratnapura	Haputale	1	56	1,100
15	0	Negombo Junction ...	Negombo	1	15	0
61	0	Negombo	Puttalam	1	61	0
64	168	Puttalam	Mannar	1	73	168
17	28	Mannar Post Office ...	Talamannar	2	34	56
1	880	Do. ...	Junction for Jaffna ...	3	4	880
65	330	Junction for Jaffna ...	Jaffna	1	65	330
5	1,320	Jaffna	Manipay	1	5	1,320
11	0	Do.	Kangesanturai	1	11	0
10	880	Kangesanturai	Valvettiturai	1	10	880
5	880	Valvettiturai	Point Pedro	1	5	880
499	1,636				1,018	1,074

(*b*) Kandy, Trincomalee, Jaffna.

Mileage of Posts.		Section. From	Section. To	No. of Wires.	Total Mileage of Wires.	
Miles.	Yards.				Miles.	Yards.
18	440	Kandy Post Office Junction ...	Matale Railway Station ...	3	54	1,320
73	880	Matale Railway Station ...	Anuradhapura	2	147	0
63	100	Anuradhapura	Trincomalee	1	63	100
17	0	Do.	Madawachchiya ...	3	51	0
51	0	Madawachchiya	Mannar	2	102	0
32	880	Do.	Vavuniya	1	32	880
29	0	Vavuniya	Mankulam	2	58	0
30	0	Mankulam	Mullaittivu	1	30	0
60	0	Do.	Jaffna	1	60	0
10	0	Wattegama	Madulkele	1	10	0
384	540				608	540

(*c*) Colombo, Galle, Hambantota.

Mileage of Posts.		Section. From	Section. To	No. of Wires.	Total Mileage of Wires.	
Miles.	Yards.				Miles.	Yards.
71	0	Beira Junction	Galle Railway Station ...	1	71	0
7	0	General Post Office ...	Galkissa	2	14	0
—		Do. ...	Colpetty	1	3	0
—		Galkissa	Galle Railway Station ...	2	126	0
0	880	Moratuwa Post Office Loop ...	—	2	1	0
0	440	Kalutara Railway Station ...	Kalutara Post Office ...	3	0	1,320
0	660	Bentota Railway Station ...	Bentota Post Office ...	2	0	1,320
0	1,320	Galle Railway Station ...	Galle Post Office ...	3	2	440
26	1,056	Galle Railway Station ...	Matara Railway Station ...	2	53	352
0	880	Kataluwa Railway Station ...	Kataluwa Post Office ...	2	1	0
1	0	Matara Railway Station ...	Matara Post Office ...	1	1	0
22	0	Matara Post Office ...	Tangalla Junction ...	1	22	0
0	440	Tangalla Loop	—	2	0	880
26	0	Tangalla Junction ...	Hambantota	1	26	0
156	396				322	792

(*d*) Gampola, Nuwara Eliya, Badulla, Batticaloa.

Mileage of Posts.		Section. From	Section. To	No. of Wires.	Total Mileage of Wires.	
Miles.	Yards.				Miles.	Yards.
7	1,320	Peradeniya Junction ...	Gampola	3	22	440
21	0	Gampola	Nuwara Eliya *via* Ramboda ...	1	21	0
41	1,320	Do.	Watagoda Railway Station ...	2	83	880
5	0	Hatton Post Office ...	Watawala Post Office ...	1	5	0
6	0	Do.	Norwood Post Office ...	1	6	0
7	0	Norwood	Maskeliya	1	7	0
7	0	Do.	Bogawantalawa ...	1	7	0
10	0	Talawakele	Agrapatna	1	10	0
22	0	Do.	Nuwara Eliya	1	22	0
12	0	Nuwara Eliya	Uda Pussellawa ...	1	12	0
	0	Kandapola	Maturata	1	8	0
34	0	Nuwara Eliya	Badulla *via* Welimada ...	1	34	0
4	0	Do.	Nanu-oya	1	4	0
34	0	Nanu-oya	Bandarawela	2	68	0
16	0	Bandarawela	Badulla	1	16	0
7	0	Haputale	Koslanda	1	7	0
2	0	Junction for Boer Camp ...	Diytalawa Station ...	3	6	0
1	0	Diyatalawa Station ...	Boer Camp	1	1	0
10	0	Loops to Railway Stations ...	—	2	20	0
103	0	Badulla	Batticaloa	1	103	0
26	0	Kalmunai	Do.	1	26	0
11	0	Batticaloa	Kalkudah	1	11	0
2	0	Do.	Bar	1	2	0
397	880				501	1,320

Summary.

Telegraphs.

	Line. Miles.	Line. Yards.		Wire. Miles.	Wire. Yards.
(*a*)	499	1,636	...	1,018	1,074
(*b*)	384	540	...	608	540
(*c*)	156	396	...	322	792
(*d*)	397	880	...	501	1,320
	1,437	1,692		2,451	206

Telephones.

				Mileage. Miles.	Mileage. Yards.
Lines constructed :—					
Telephone lines in Colombo	...	...	...	196	6
Batticaloa Customs to Bar	...	...	...	4	45
Nuwara Eliya	...	...	...	1	0
Plague Camp, Ragama	...	...	...	1	0
Boer Camp, Diyatalawa	...	...	...	3	0
In course of erection :—					
Metallic circuits, Colombo	...	...	...	196	6
				401	57

RAILWAYS.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL MANAGER FOR 1900.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the working of the Ceylon Government Railways for the year 1900.

As appendices to this report are the Departmental Reports for the year furnished me by the Engineer of Ways and Works, the Acting Locomotive Engineer, the Traffic Superintendent, and the Accountant.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

The original capital cost of open lines is Rs. 53,087,875.

The total cost of the Railway including additions and improvements up to the 31st December, 1900, has been Rs. 57,958,225, but this does not include the sum of Rs. 1,800,000 spent during the last four years on new works and rolling stock, which has been paid out of revenue.

LOAN ACCOUNT.

On the 1st January, 1900, the capital outstanding on loans (sterling debts converted into local currency at the rate of 1*s.* $4\frac{3}{32}$*d.* per rupee) was Rs. 32,163,460, or Rs. 199,722 less than on the 1st January, 1899, due to payments to sinking fund and a slightly higher rate of exchange.

RESULTS OF THE YEAR'S WORKING.

	1900.	1899.	Increase. 1900.
Gross Receipts	Rs. 8,272,351 ...	Rs. 7,658,887 ...	Rs. 613,464
Working Expenses	„ 4,374,310 ...	„ 4,104,354 ...	„ 269,956
Profit	„ 3,898,041 ...	„ 3,554,533 ...	„ 343,508

Only twice before in the history of the Railway have the receipts shown such a large increase, viz., in 1868, the year after the line was opened through to Kandy, when the earnings of the previous year were doubled, and again in 1895, when the increase over 1894 amounted to Rs. 678,651.

The Camp for prisoners of war and their escort at Diyatalawa has largely contributed to the increase last year.

Interest.—The interest paid on loans amounted to Rs. 1,233,619.

Nett Earnings.—After deducting the working expenses and the payment of interest, the nett amount contributed by the Railway to the general revenue of the Colony amounted to Rs. 2,664,422 equivalent to a dividend of 4·6 per cent. on the total capital cost of Rs. 57,958,225.

Percentage of Expenditure to Gross Receipts.

	1900.	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
Maintenance of Ways and Works ...	12·5 ...	9·7 ...	2·8 ...	—
Locomotive	21·9 ...	24·5 ...	— ...	2·6
Traffic	9·6 ...	10·0 ...	— ...	·4
General	1·6 ...	1·7 ...	— ...	·1
New Works	7·3 ...	7·7 ...	— ...	·4

Maintenance.—The expenditure under this head has been abnormally heavy, the increase over 1899 being no less than Rs. 295,094, partly due to extensive renewals of rails and sleepers, and, as mentioned in my reports of the last two years, to the adoption of rails weighing 88 lb. per lineal yard in place of the original 72 lb. rails on sharp curves and heavy gradients, which has become necessary by the use of heavier and more powerful engines to cope with the traffic; but the increase is due to a still greater extent to the far greater cost (averaging over 30 per cent.) of rails and fastenings.

Locomotion.—The nett expenditure of the Locomotive Department shows a decrease of Rs. 70,635, notwithstanding that 158,366 traffic engine miles and 2,141,480 vehicle miles were worked in excess of 1899. This decrease has been caused by the lesser cost of the materials drawn for repairs to rolling stock. In the case of carriages and wagons it has been nearly Rs. 100,000 and in that of engines Rs. 50,000. A further reduction is the result of abolishing the payments hitherto made by the Locomotive Department to the Traffic Department for the conveyance of locomotive coal by rail.

Traffic.—There is a decrease of ·4 per cent. in the working of the Traffic Department, but equally with the Traffic Superintendent I consider a greater expenditure is warranted, and in fact effect is being given to this.

NEW WORKS.

Under the head of "new works" expenditure amounting to Rs. 600,457 has been incurred, the following being the most noteworthy, viz.:—

	Rs.
Completion of improvements to Kandy station (total cost Rs. 17,760) ...	8,311
Two travelling cranes	15,500
Interlocking of points and signals	20,345
Improvements at Veyangoda	10,710
Sanitary improvements at Kadugannawa	12,682
Improvements at Morstuwa (total cost Rs. 11,113)	7,452
Building goods shed at Diyatalawa	9,255
Building three new sleeping cars (total cost Rs. 50,140)	35,835
Fitting existing rolling stock with vacuum brake	19,929
Building 15 new high sided wagons (total cost Rs. 36,000)	23,520
Seven new engines	307,145
Building seven new bogie carriages (total cost Rs. 82,000)	39,467
Additional machinery	27,503

MILEAGE.

Length of Line.—No extension has been made during the year, consequently the length of the line remains at 297⅛ miles.

Traffic Train Mileage.

	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
Coast Line ...	449,921	469,703	19,782	—
Main Line ...	531,056	564,284	33,228	—
Nawalapitiya-Nanu-oya Line	152,853	166,148	13,295	—
Nanu-oya-Bandarawela Line	47,609	58,237	10,628	—
Matale Line ...	50,574	50,594	20	—
Kurunegala Line ...	19,166	19,108	—	58
Total ...	1,251,179	1,328,074	Nett 76,895	

The increased mileage on the Coast Line is the result of the additional number of passenger trains run.

On the Main Line and up-country sections the increase has been due to special goods trains having been run as required to clear off goods and prevent their delay in transit, and to the running of an extra mixed train between Nanu-oya and Bandarawela daily from 1st November.

Results per Train Mile.

	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.	Increase. Cents.	Decrease. Cents.
Gross earnings per train mile ...	6 12	6 23	·11	—
Total revenue (including new works paid from revenue)	3 28	3 29	·1	—
Profit	2 84	2 94	·10	—

REVENUE.

Ordinary Passenger Traffic.

Comparative Statement of the Number of Ordinary Passenger Tickets issued and the Receipts therefrom in 1899 and 1900.

Number of Ordinary Passengers.				Sections.	Passenger Receipts.			
1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.		1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,087,037	3,253,847	166,810	—	Coast Line ...	1,054,100	1,124,225	70,125	—
1,449,804	1,618,815	169,011	—	Main Line ...	1,097,542	1,240,790	143,248	—
338,640	379,356	40,716	—	Nanu-oya ...	239,814	287,634	47,821	—
69,803	101,874	32,071	—	Bandarawela	55,364	80,148	24,783	—
319,514	334,222	14,708	—	Matale ...	98,730	103,486	4,756	—
87,169	95,493	8,324	—	Kurunegala ...	42,493	46,782	4,289	—
5,351,967	5,783,607	431,640	—		2,588,043	2,883,065	295,022	—

Season Ticket Traffic.

Comparative Statement of the Number of Periodical Tickets issued in 1899 and 1900 and the Receipts therefrom (all Tickets reduced to Monthly Tickets).

1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.	Class.	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
No.	No.	No.	No.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
422	539	117	—	First Class ...	3,346	4,369	1,023	—
1,670	2,022	352	—	Second Class...	8,444	9,455	1,011	—
22,520	26,042	3,522	—	Third Class ...	52,288	62,127	9,839	—
24,612	28,603	3,991	—		64,078	75,951	11,873	—

Parcels and other Coaching Traffic.

	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Parcels	141,829	153,172	11,342	—
Mails	54,696	54,825	129	—
Horses	17,789	17,196	—	593
Carriages	7,548	8,335	787	—
Dogs, &c	4,907	5,634	727	—
Bicycles	6,550	6,920	370	—
Private Special Trains	19,220	20,878	1,658	—
	252,539	266,960	Nett 14,420	—

The revision of the parcels tariff brought about the desired result, namely, a diminution in the number and an increase in the weight of small packages sent by passenger train. While the receipts show an increase of over Rs. 11,000, the actual number of parcels conveyed was 712 less than in the preceding year. The decrease in the receipts for horses is due to the absence of many members of the Ceylon Mounted Infantry in South Africa. The number of bicycles conveyed was 699 more than in 1899.

Goods Traffic.

	1899.		1900.		Increase, 1900.		Decrease, 1900.	
	Tonnage.	Receipts.	Tonnage.	Receipts.				
	Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.
Rice ...	110,860	1,702,147	112,180	1,717,377	1,320	15,230	—	—
Tea	64,174	827,099	70,837	917,371	6,663	90,272	—	—
Coffee	1,166	26,898	772	16,424	—	—	394	10,474
Cacao	2,255	22,372	1,818	18,143	—	—	437	4,229
Cinnamon ...	708	11,020	232	1,731	—	—	476	9,289
Cardamoms ...	333	5,100	310	4,765	—	—	23	335
Cinchona ...	179	3,644	172	3,457	—	—	7	187
Cocoanut produce, including Poonac ...	27,591	230,374	24,392	214,367	—	—	3,199	16,007
Fruit, Vegetables, and other 5th class goods ...	11,366	77,957	11,614	82,628	248	4,671	—	—
Plumbago ...	22,654	106,024	15,433	72,943	—	—	7,221	33,081
Tea packing ...	13,230	111,089	15,732	134,684	2,452	23,595	—	—
Tobacco	1,311	15,461	1,584	21,918	273	6,457	—	—
Timber, including Staves	5,935	32,503	7,521	63,504	1,586	31,001	—	—
Manure	11,196	102,890	17,717	136,554	6,521	33,664	—	—
Sundry Goods ...	99,024	1,227,482	109,704	1,436,421	10,680	208,939		—
Railway materials and free goods	372,032 37,342	4,502,060 116,181	390,018 46,265	4,842,287 54,559	— 8,923	— —	— —	— 61,622
Total conveyed in Railway wagons ...	409,374	4,618,241	436,283	4,896,846	—	—	—	—
Stone traffic conveyed in Harbour Works wagons	90,343	59,037	69,468	45,662	—	—	20,875	13,375
Total ...	499,717	4,677,278	505,751	4,942,508	Nett 6,034	Nett 265,230	—	—

Cinnamon.—The large decrease in the receipts is due to a falling off in the quantity conveyed from the Kandy and Matale Districts to the extent of nearly 250 tons, and of nearly 160 tons from the Nanu-oya and Bandarawela districts.

Coffee.—Decrease of 400 tons from Bandarawela and Haputale.

Cacao.—Decrease of 225 tons from Matale, 120 tons from Kandy, and 75 tons from Kurunegala.

Cocoanut Produce.—At Veyangoda, Mirigama, and Alawwa cocoanuts and copperah show a decrease of over 2,200 tons, while at Kurunegala there is a decrease of nearly 1,000 tons.

In cocoanut oil and poonac increases of 315 and 320 tons are recorded.

Plumbago.—Of the decrease of over 7,000 tons, nearly 5,000 tons are from the Galle District, Veyangoda, Mirigama, and Kurunegala being responsible for the rest.

Manure.—Of the increase of 6,520 tons, 3,116 tons were carried from Wharf and Colombo to Kelaniya prior to being distributed from the Manure Works adjoining that station; so that the actual increase is only about 3,400 tons.

Tea.—The increase under this head, though slightly less than that recorded in the previous year, is a very substantial one and is general throughout the planting districts.

Rice and Tea Packing.—Substantial increases due to greater cultivation of tea.

General Goods.—The large increases in ordinary 2nd, 3rd, and 4th class goods are mainly due to the building and subsequent occupation of the Boer Camp at Diyatalawa.

Railway Materials.—The large decrease in freight charges is due to the materials for the open lines having been conveyed free of charge since April.

Harbour Works Stone Traffic.—The decrease is nearly double that of 1899, but as this traffic is conveyed in Harbour Works wagons at a very low rate the reduction in receipts is not a serious matter.

Sectional Results.—The following table gives the results of the working of the several sections of the Railway in 1900 compared with 1899 :—

	1899. Rs.	1900. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Main Line : Colombo, Kandy, and Nawalapitiya (including Wharf and Mahara Quarry):				
Receipts	4,647,062	4,940,854	293,792	—
Expenditure	1,955,014	2,018,095	63,081	—
Profit	2,692,048	2,922,759	230,711	—
Nawalapitiya–Nanu-oya :				
Receipts	971,709	1,121,949	150,240	—
Expenditure	627,043	829,545	202,502	—
Profit	344,666	292,404	—	52,262
Nanu-oya–Bandarawela :				
Receipts	223,090	307,584	84,494	—
Expenditure	233,879	258,794	24,915	—
Profit	Loss 10,789	48,790	59,579	—
Coast Line :				
Receipts	1,555,714	1,626,488	70,774	—
Expenditure	1,052,804	1,053,838	1,034	—
Profit	502,910	572,650	69,740	—
Matale Line :				
Receipts	170,636	174,954	4,318	—
Expenditure	163,095	136,100	—	26,995
Profit	7,541	38,854	31,313	—
Kurunegala Line :				
Receipts	90,676	100,522	9,846	—
Expenditure	72,519	77,938	5,419	—
Profit	18,157	22,584	4,427	—
Total all Lines :				
Receipts	7,658,887	8,272,351	613,464	—
Expenditure	4,104,354	4,374,310	269,956	—
Profit	3,554,533	3,898,041	343,508	—

NOTES ON SECTIONAL RESULTS.

Main Line : Colombo to Kandy and Nawalapitiya.

Receipts.—Of the nett increase of Rs. 293,800, passengers contributed Rs. 143,200, parcels Rs. 5,000, goods Rs. 141,700, live stock Rs. 6,500, miscellaneous Rs. 7,100 ; the only decrease being in stone for the Harbour Works Rs. 12,350.

Expenditure.—The principal increases are Rs. 87,536 in maintenance of permanent way, due to relaying ; Rs. 14,755 in locomotive power and Rs. 5,383 in running charges, due to additional train mileage ; and Rs. 13,100 in traffic station charges, due chiefly to increased goods traffic and bonuses to pointsmen and higher cost of uniform clothing. Against these increases there is a decrease of nearly Rs. 54,000 in cost of repairs to carriages and wagons, the expenditure under this head having been very heavy in the preceding year.

Nanu-oya Line.

Receipts.—Passengers show an increase of Rs. 47,800, parcels Rs. 3,600, goods Rs. 93,000, and live stock Rs. 2,800.

Expenditure.—Of the total increase of Rs. 202,500, maintenance of permanent way absorbed Rs. 187,000 owing to extensive renewals of rails and sleepers and increased cost of steel. Under the head of new works an increase of Rs. 20,600 is principally on account of new rolling stock. An increase of 47,582 miles in the engine mileage over this section would in ordinary course have caused a considerable increase in the cost of locomotive power, but this has been compensated for by decreases of Rs. 31,000 in repairs to engines and Rs. 26,000 in freight on coal, owing to coal and other railway stores having been conveyed free since April, 1900.

Nanu-oya-Bandarawela Section.

Receipts.—An increase of Rs. 25,000 in passenger earnings is due to the establishment of the Prisoners-of-War Camp at Diyatalawa. A considerable portion of the increase of Rs. 54,000 in goods receipts is also from the same source.

Expenditure.—In maintenance of permanent way there is a decrease of Rs. 8,449. The increases are Rs. 19,394 under the heads of new works on account of building a goods shed at Diyatalawa and additional rolling stock, Rs. 5,748 in traffic charges chiefly due to the re-opening of Diyatalawa station, and Rs. 5,166 in locomotive power consequent on increased engine mileage and the running of an additional mixed train daily between Nanu-oya and Bandarawela from November.

Matale Line.

Receipts.—The small increase of Rs. 4,318 is almost entirely from passenger earnings, the goods earnings being only Rs. 761 in excess of 1899.

Expenditure.—Decrease of Rs. 19,952 in maintenance of permanent way, very little relaying having been done on this section during the year. Locomotive power and repairs to carriages and wagons also show decreases. Increase of Rs. 4,000 on account of additional rolling stock.

Kurunegala Line.

Receipts.—Passengers give an increase of Rs. 4,289, and goods Rs. 4,716.

Expenditure.—Small increase due to maintenance of permanent way.

Coast Line.

Receipts.—Against increases of Rs. 70,000 from ordinary passengers and Rs. 11,400 from season tickets we have a decrease of Rs. 15,800 in goods earnings, due to the falling off in plumbago traffic to the extent of upwards of 5,000 tons.

Expenditure.—Increases of Rs. 41,500 in maintenance of permanent way, due to extensive relaying; Rs. 24,700 in locomotive power and Rs. 3,300 in traffic running charges, consequent on additional train mileage worked. Decrease of Rs. 35,000 in repairs to carriages and wagons and Rs. 31,834 in new works—*i.e.*, repairs to Kalutara bridge being a charge in the previous year.

W. T. PEARCE,
General Manager.

April 26, 1901.

CASUALTIES.

Loss of life or serious injury resulted to the following natives when trespassing on the Railway Line in defiance of the special notices exhibited and in spite of the efforts of the patrols and others of the Railway staff to prevent trespassing and to prosecute trespassers :—

January 27.—A child between Balapitiya and Ambalangoda.
February 1.—A boy and girl between Gampola and Ulapane.
February 3.—A girl between Dodanduwa and Gintota.
March 21.—A boy near Lunawa station.
April 7.—A man near the Kelaniya bridge.
April 11.—A deaf and dumb man between Dodanduwa and Gintota.
May 31.—A woman between Alawwa and Polgahawela.
June 4.—A man near the Kelaniya bridge.
July 4.—A man near the Slave Island tunnel bridge.
July 27.—A woman near the Slave Island tunnel bridge.
August 6.—A boy between Ambalangoda and Hikkaduwa.
August 18.—A woman near Kelaniya station.
September 26.—A man between Polgahawela and Rambukkana.
October 10.—A man between Peradeniya Junction and Gampola.
October 12.—A woman between Rozelle and Hatton.
November 1.—A boy near Wellawatta station.
November 12.—A man between Dehiwala and Mount Lavinia.
November 23.—A man inside Ambepussa tunnel.
November 30.—A boy between Panadure and Wadduwa.
December 22.—A man between Ragama and Henaratgoda.

February 10.—Death from trolly accident of Mrs. Harwood Clarke, wife of Mr. C. Harwood Clarke, retired Assistant Engineer of Ways and Works.

Accidents to Members of the Railway Staff.

January 9.—Foreman Platelayer Card run over and killed by a loaded trolly of which he had charge.

April 25.—A maintenance cooly killed by falling off a bridge near Nawalapitiya.

August 4.—A maintenance kangany run over and killed near Moratuwa.

In each of the above cases no responsibility rests with the Railway Department.

Calendar of Events.

April 15.—Departure to England on leave of absence of Mr. C. H. Clarke, Assistant Engineer of Ways and Works.

May 4.—Arrival of Mr. A. G. Perman, Traffic Superintendent, from leave of absence.

May 18.—Diyatalawa station re-opened for traffic in connection with the Camp of the Prisoners of War.

May 25.—Departure to England on leave of absence of Mr. E. H. Wade, Assistant Traffic Superintendent.

July 10.—Earthslip at Nanu-oya : Down Night Mail delayed for about four hours.

July 21.—Rockslip between Ballany and Kadugannawa ; traffic transferred.

July 24.—Subsidence of bank near Hatton ; Down Night Mail delayed for about two hours.

July 30.—Appointment of Mr. W. White, Signal Inspector.

August 9.—First conveyance by special train of Boer prisoners from Wharf to Diyatalawa.

October 1.—New sleeping cars run on the Up and Down Night Mail trains.

October 1.—Reduction of rates for conveyance of imported cattle for stations above Hatton.

November 20.—Rockslip between Kadigamuwa and Alagalla ; Up and Down Night Mail trains delayed.

November 30.—Derailment and damage to wagons of 4.25 P.M. Down train from Kurunegala in consequence of an inundation between Potuhera and Kurunegala.

December 11.—Mr. A. Paton Gray appointed Assistant Engineer of Ways and Works.

REPORT OF THE RAILWAY ACCOUNTANT FOR 1900.

Tabular Statements.—THE usual tables (Nos. 1 to 44) giving details of the receipts and expenditure, and other statistics relating to the working of the Railway during the twelve months, January to December, 1900, are herewith forwarded.

2. *Personal.*—I continued to act as Traffic Superintendent until Mr. A. G. Permnan's return from leave on May 4, 1900, and was then deputed to undertake special duty in connection with the preparation of an appendix to the Working Time Book; but this work was interrupted and I was obliged to resume duty as Accountant on May 21, owing to the serious illness of Mr. E. H. Wade. Mr. Wade acted as Accountant continuously from April, 1899, and the strain of working single-handed (as mentioned in his Administration Report for 1899) resulted in his collapse and subsequent departure for England on leave.

3. *Establishment.*—The appointment of an Assistant Accountant has now been sanctioned, and this long-needed addition to the staff will enable me to arrange for a better supervision of the accounts work of the whole Railway Department than has been possible hitherto.

An additional clerk has also been sanctioned for the Season Ticket Branch consequent upon the large increase in the number of suburban season ticket holders, but the staff of this branch have still to work overtime to keep pace with their work.

4. *Expenditure.*—In my report for 1896 I gave a statement showing the cost of my Department in relation to the volume of work dealt with on the Railway during the preceding eight years, and I now reproduce these statistics compiled up to the end of 1900.

[For statement see next page.]

Bearing in mind the fact that my expenditure includes not only the cost of shroffing, accounting, and auditing all Railway receipts and expenditure, but also the cost of a special staff for the detection and prevention of ticket irregularities, and the cost of supplying stations with tickets of every description, I think it will be generally conceded that ·9 per cent. of the gross receipts is an exceeding low charge, and is a proof that my requests for additional staff are fully justified.

5. *Audit Branch.*—This branch comprises one chief clerk and two junior clerks for indoor work and four travelling audit clerks, but the work of posting and auditing the expenditure accounts of all branches of the Railway service is so heavy that the time of the travelling auditors is largely occupied in this office work, with the result that many stations were visited only twice during the year for the purpose of auditing the station books and accounts, whereas it is most desirable that each station should be audited at least four times in the course of the year.

An additional indoor audit clerk is therefore most necessary, and will be included in my estimates for 1902.

6. *Bookkeeper's and Cashier's Branches.*—The total receipts and payments dealt with during the year amounted to Rs. 12,955,360, an increase of Rs. 989,482 compared with 1899.

All payments were made punctually, but the shroff has had considerable difficulty in obtaining competent pay clerks of good standing who are able and willing to furnish sufficient security for the due performance of the responsible duties of these posts for the small salaries attached to them.

7. *Check Office.*—The examination of station accounts was carried out carefully and punctually, but the checking of parcels, way-bills, goods invoices, and consignment notes had to be neglected as usual during the preparation of the Administration Report for the preceding year, and owing to the accounts work having greatly increased, consequent upon considerable increases in almost every description of traffic, it was found impossible for the ordinary staff to do more than keep pace with the daily work, so that three extra clerks had to be engaged temporarily in November and December to bring up the arrears.

Special attention is paid to the checking of collected tickets, and this work is always kept up to date, in order to ensure the immediate detection and prevention of irregularities.

8. *Ticket Irregularities and Excess Fares.*—During the year the Ticket Inspector and his staff detected altogether 1,608 cases of persons travelling irregularly, but in the majority of cases the explanation given was accepted and excess fare collected.

Legal proceedings were taken only in cases of apparent attempt to defraud the Government, and out of 52 prosecutions for breach of ticket regulations the Ticket Inspector obtained 50 convictions, 39 persons being fined and 11 sentenced to imprisonment.

The total excess fares collected at all stations from passengers who travelled without proper tickets amounted to Rs. 18,064·65.

9. *Railway Stores and Materials.*—Since the 1st April, 1900, all coal, permanent way material, and other stores for use on open lines of the Railway were conveyed free of charge. The total freight value of goods so conveyed amounted to Rs. 94,460, and while this represents a deficiency in the traffic receipts there is, on the other hand, a corresponding reduction in the expenditure of the Locomotive and Ways and Works Departments.

10. *Coaching Vehicle Mileage.*—Of the increase of 995,615 coaching vehicle miles, 425,290 were worked on the Coast Line and 389,667 on the Main Line, principally in passenger vehicles to provide for increased third class traffic. On the Matale Line a small decrease of 16,051 miles has been effected, principally owing to the falling off in cooly traffic.

11. *Goods Vehicle Mileage.*—The total nett increase of 1,145,865 goods vehicle miles is due to increased goods traffic on the Main, Nanu-oya, and Bandarawela Lines. A decrease of 51,283 in stone wagons and vans is consequent upon a less quantity of stone having been conveyed from Mahara quarry for the Harbour Works improvements.

Expenditure of Accountant's Branch, 1889–1900.

Year.	Average Length of Line open.	No. of Stations.	No. of Train Miles.	No. of Passengers carried.	No. of Tons of Goods carried.	Total Gross Receipts of the Railway.	Total Working Expenses of the Railway.	Details of Expenditure of Accountant's Branch. Total.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Station.	Per Train Mile.	Per Cent. Gross Receipts.	Per Cent. Total Expenditure.	No. of Clerks.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.
	Miles.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	c.	Per cent.	Per cent.		Rs c.
1889	180 5/8	48	577,237	2,285,208	210,248	3,549,134	1,670,044	36,956	205	770	0·6	1·0	2·2	30	0·32
1890	188 3/4	55	647,151	2,708,719	228,998	3,862,313	1,722,755	42,816	227	778	0·6	1·1	2·4	35	0·34
1891	191 1/2	55	690,070	3,076,828	281,499	4,429,243	1,951,456	42,537	222	773	0·6	0·9	2·2	37	0·29
1892	191 1/2	55	769,128	3,484,394	267,193	4,695,774	2,287,275	51,060	267	928	0·7	1·1	2·2	39	0·33
1893	218	63	896,990	3,709,324	294,283	4,985,848	2,865,434	56,449	259	896	0·6	1·1	2·0	50*a*	0·32
1894	258	71	1,040,255	4,215,994	314,461	5,555,058	2,954,985	69,885	271	984	0·7	1·3	2·4	57*b*	0·33
1895	271 1/2	76	1,142,587	4,821,867	411,915	6,233,709	2,912,665	70,648	260	930	0·7	1·1	2·4	57	0·30
1896	297 1/4	77	1,146,736	5,683,957	421,129	6,777,832	2,973,193	72,672	245	944	0·7	1·1	2·5	60*c*	0·28 1/2
1897	297 1/4	77	1,172,700	5,025,275	471,975	7,326,916	3,428,900	77,395	260	1,005	0·6	1·0	2·4	60	0·29
1898	297 1/4	77	1,206,348	5,141,355	481,664	7,549,620	3,605,944	72,444	244	941	0·6	1·0	2·0	61*d*	0·27
1899	297 1/4	77	1,251,179	5,351,967	499,717	7,658,887	4,104,354	73,581	248	956	0·6	·9	1·8	57*e*	0·25
1900	297 1/4	77	1,328,074	5,783,607	505,751	8,272,351	4,374,310	71,983	242	935	0·5	·9	1·6	57	—

a Nine for Ambalangoda and Haputale Extensions.
b Seven for Galle, Kurunegala, and Bandarawela Extensions.
c Three for Matara Extension.
d One Additional Clerk for the Statistical Branch.
e Seven Ticket Checkers appointed in place of four Clerks.

12. *Average Load of Goods Vehicles.*—A slight decrease from tons 3·602 in 1899 to 3·459 in 1900 is due to a larger number of vehicles being worked down empty during the construction of the Boer Camp at Diyatalawa.

13. *Average Load of Passenger Carriages.*—Owing to the clerical staff of the Locomotive and Traffic Departments being insufficient to admit of the formation of each train being abstracted and posted as done on Indian Railways, I am unable to do more than give the average number of passengers per vehicle irrespective of class.

Comparing 1899 with 1900, a small increase from 11·60 to 12·32 passengers per vehicle is shown, but this average is from 4 to 8 passengers below the loads obtained on several of the leading broad gauge lines in India, chiefly in consequence of our heavy suburban season ticket traffic necessitating the running of down morning trains and up evening trains on the Coast Line almost empty.

14. *Passenger Unit Earnings.*—The average amount received for carrying an ordinary passenger one mile was cents 2·47, a decrease of ·08 compared with 1899. This is due to a large increase of 209,369 in the number of coolies conveyed at the exceedingly low rate of $1\frac{1}{24}$ cent, or about one-fifth of a penny per mile.

A small decrease is also shown in the average sum received for carrying a season ticket holder one mile. Taking the average number of journeys made at 25 double journeys per month, the fare paid amounts to ·87 of a cent, or about one-seventh of a penny per mile.

It will thus be seen that the Government, in order to discourage overcrowding in Colombo, are conveying passengers residing in the suburbs to and from the city at considerably less than the cost of transport.

15. *Goods Unit Earnings.*—The average receipts per ton of goods per mile work out at cents 13·95, or ·27 of a cent less than in previous year, owing to the abolition of payment of freight charges on Railway materials for open lines from April. 1900.

16. *Gross Ton Mile Results.*—The receipts per 1,000 gross ton miles again show a considerable decrease, the amount in 1900 being only Rs. 25·05 as compared with Rs. 26·14 in 1899. This is chiefly due to a large increase in the dead weight of engines, which the Acting Locomotive Engineer found it necessary to make from 1st January, 1900, and partly owing to the cause mentioned in preceding paragraph. As however the non-payment of freight charges by the Locomotive and Maintenance Departments resulted in a corresponding decrease in expenditure, the nett results show a decrease in profit of only about thirty cents per 1,000 gross ton miles.

T. A. WYLIE,
Accountant.

Colombo, April 2, 1901.

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Table 1.—Abstract of Chief Statistical Figures relating to the Working of the Railway in 1900 compared with 1899.

	Details.		1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Original capital cost, open lines	Rs.	53,087,875	53,087,875	—	—
	Cost to December 31, including additional accommodation	"	57,936,897	57,958,225	21,328	—
	Capital outstanding on January 1	"	32,363,182	32,163,460	—	199,722
	Total miles open on December 31	Miles	297⅛	297⅛	—	—
	Average miles open during the year	"	297⅛	297⅛	—	—
	Train miles run (traffic only)	"	1,251,179	1,328,074	76,395	—
	Train miles run (service)	"	19,359	18,681	—	678
	Gross tons hauled one mile	Tons	292,957,720	330,272,713	37,314,993	—
	Gross receipts	Rs.	7,658,887	8,272,351	613,464	—
Colonial Classification	Total expenditure, including new works and additional rolling stock paid from revenue	"	4,104,354	4,374,310	269,956	—
	Profit	"	3,554,533	3,898,041	343,508	—
	Profit per cent. on original outlay	Per cent.	6·7	7·34	·64	—
	Profit per cent. on original cost, including additional accommodation, to December 31	"	6·13	6·72	·59	—
	Profit per cent. on capital outstanding on January 1	"	10·98	12·12	1·14	—
	Interest paid on loans	Rs.	1,232,165	1,233,619	1,454	—
	Nett earnings after payment of interest	"	2,322,368	2,664,422	322,054	—
	Nett earnings per cent. of original capital cost, excluding additional accommodation	Per cent.	4·37	5·02	·65	—
	Nett earnings per cent. of original capital cost, including additional accommodation	"	4·01	4·06	·59	—
	Percentage of total expenditure to gross receipts	"	53·6	52·88	—	·72
	Per mile of line open — Receipts	Rs.	25,777	27,841	2,064	—
	Per mile of line open — Working expenses	"	13,814	14,722	908	—
	Per mile of line open — Profit	"	11,963	13,119	1,156	—
	Per train mile — Receipts	"	6·12	6·23	·11	—
	Per train mile — Working expenses	"	3·28	3·29	·01	—
	Per train mile — Profit	"	2·84	2·94	·10	—
	Per 1,000 gross ton miles — Receipts	"	26·14	25·05	—	1·09
	Per 1,000 gross ton miles — Working expenses	"	14·01	13·24	—	·77
	Per 1,000 gross ton miles — Profit	"	12·13	11·81	—	·32
	Expenditure on new works and rolling stock added to Capital Account	"	70,220	21,328	—	48,892
Coaching Traffic	Receipts from passenger traffic	"	2,652,122	2,959,016	306,894	—
	Receipts from other coaching traffic	"	252,540	266,960	14,420	—
	Total receipts from coaching traffic	"	2,904,662	3,225,976	321,314	—
	Number of ordinary passengers carried	Pass.	5,351,967	5,783,607	431,640	—
	Passenger's unit mileage (including season tickets)	"	108,548,339	125,506,886	16,958,547	—
	Tons of other coaching carried	Tons	7,335	7,513	178	—
	Other coaching traffic, ton miles	"	450,333	473,863	23,530	—
	Average sum received for carrying one ordinary passenger one mile	Cents	2·55	2·47	—	·08
	Average fare paid per ordinary passenger	"	·48	·50	·02	—
	Average distance travelled per ordinary passenger	Miles	18·95	20·19	1·24	—
	Coaching freight, ton miles	Tons	9,134,200	10,514,413	1,380,213	—
	Do. dead weight, ton miles	"	151,306,264	167,207,984	15,901,720	—
	Total coaching (freight and dead weight)	"	160,440,464	177,722,398	17,281,934	—
Goods and Live Stock Traffic	Receipts from ordinary goods traffic	Rs.	4,618,241	4,896,846*	278,605	—
	Receipts from stone traffic	"	59,037	45,662	—	13,375
	Receipts from live stock	"	12,480	23,866	11,386	—
	Total goods receipts	"	4,689,758	4,966,374*	276,616	—
	Ordinary goods carried	Tons	409,374	436,283	26,909	—
	Stone carried	"	90,343	69,468	—	20,875
	Total goods tonnage	"	499,717	505,751	6,034	—
	Number of live stock carried	No.	24,484	33,332	8,848	—
	Average sum received for carrying one ton of goods one mile	Cents	14·22	13·95	—	·27
	Average freight paid per ton of goods	Rs.	9·36	9·77	·41	—
	Average distance travelled per ton of goods	Miles	65·83	70·03	4·20	—
	Freight tons hauled one mile	Tons	32,967,682	35,617,079	2,649,397	—
	Dead weight do.	"	99,549,574	116,933,236	17,383,662	—
	Total weight do.	"	132,517,256	152,550,315	20,033,059	—

* Railway materials for open lines conveyed free from April, 1900.

	Details.		1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
Engines	With traffic trains ...	Miles	1,251,179	1,328,074	76,895	—
	Assisting traffic trains ...	"	151,006	199,013	48,007	—
	Light engines for traffic purposes	"	40,231	54,455	14,224	—
	Service (including light engines)	"	19,846	19,189	—	657
	Shunting	"	192,971	212,211	19,240	—
	Total	"	1,655,233	1,812,942	157,709	—
	Average miles per engine per day, including Sundays ...	"	51·53	53·99	2·46	—
	Average earnings per engine...	Rs.	86,300	89,047	2,747	—
	Do. per traffic mile	"	4·64	4·57	—	·7
Train miles	Coaching	Miles	689,884	681,525	—	8,359
	Goods	"	561,295	646,549	85,254	—
	Total traffic... ...	"	1,251,179	1,328,074	76,895	—
	Service	"	19,359	18,681	—	678
	Total	"	1,270,538	1,346,755	76,217	—
	Average per day, including Sundays (traffic only) ...	"	3,428	3,666	238	—
	Average earnings per train mile (traffic only) ...	Rs.	6·12	6·23	·11	—
Vehicles	Traffic	Miles	20,878,443	23,019,923	2,141,480	—
	Service	"	365,866	349,565	—	16,301
	Total	"	21,244,309	23,369,488	2,125,179	—
	Average earnings per coaching vehicle	Rs.	5,927·88	6,530·32	602·44	—
	Average earnings per goods vehicle, excluding stone traffic	"	4,915·84	5,168·81	252·97	—
	Number of coaching vehicles hauled one mile ...	Vehicles	11,726,701	12,722,316	995,615	—
	Average earnings per passenger vehicle per mile ...	Cents	28·4	29·04	·64	—
	Average number of passengers per vehicle ...	Pass.	11·60	12·32	·72	—
	Goods and live stock vehicles hauled one mile ...	Vehicles	9,151,742	10,297,607	1,145,865	—
	Average earnings per goods vehicle per mile (including brakes)	Cents	51·25	48·23	—	3·02
	Average load of a goods vehicle	Tons	3·602	3·459	—	·143
	Average load of a goods vehicle, excluding stone ...	"	3·619	3·476	—	·143
Load moved per goods wagon (exclusive of live stock)		"	459	484	25	—
Tons of goods moved one mile, per wagon		"	35,702	38,388	2,686	
Average number of engines ...		No.	88	92	4	—
Average number of vehicles per engine ...		Vehicles	12·77	12·83	·06	—
Average number of vehicles per train ...		"	16·69	17·33	·64	—

Table 2.—Matara Railway Construction Account Charges, 1900.

Nil.

Northern Extension.

Table 3.—Statement of Expenditure incurred under the various main headings of the Work showing the Amount expended up to 31st December, 1900.

Distinctive Letter.	Description of Work.	Expenditure incurred up to 31st December, 1900. Local.	Crown Agents.	Total Amount expended to 31st December, 1900.
	Schedule No. 1.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
A	Felling trees and clearing land	6,585 39	—	6,585 39
B	Earthwork { Rock	7,453 20	—	7,453 20
	Earthwork { Earth	27,321 37	—	27,321 37
C	Bridges	37,360 95	—	37,360 95
D	Culverts	14,960 98	—	14,960 98
E	Permanent way	13,266 48	—	13,266 48
F	Switches and crossings	—	—	—
G	Fencing	2,094 21	90,925 11	93,019 32
H	Level crossings	—	—	—
I	Metalling roads	325 4	—	325 4
J	Stations	21,700 79	2 65	21,703 44
K	Miscellaneous works	—	—	—
L	Contingencies :—			
	General charges on construction work ...	54,135 20	2,315 67	56,450 87
	General stores	32,911 77	20,989 71	53,901 48
	Medical expenses	1,238 8	—	1,238 8
	Extraneous charges	27,303 45	—	27,303 45
	Schedule No. 2.			
M	Electric telegraph	—	—	—
N	Land and compensation	131,558 35	—	131,558 35
O	Engineering and administration { Preliminary charges ...	76,103 87	59,682 87	135,786 74
	Engineering and administration { Construction ...	38,796 15	2,564 11	41,360 26
P	Wrought and cast iron in bridge superstructures...			
P *a*	Wrought and cast iron in bridge cast iron cylinder piers, 5 ft diameter, and bracing to same, including bolts, nuts, and connections ...			
P *b*	Wrought and cast iron in wrought iron cylinder bridge piers, 5 ft. diameter, including caps, bracings, and connections	7,396 5	243,931 69	251,327 74
P *c*	Wrought iron rolled joists in culvert superstructures			
P *d*	Cast iron in 1,000 lineal feet 6 in. flanged pipes, ½ in. thick, in 10 ft. lengths, for irrigation culverts, including connections			
Q	Permanent way steel rails			
R	Permanent way fastenings	29,266 24	1,432,725 86	1,461,992 7
S	Switches and crossings			
T	Baltic sleepers			
U	Rolling stock	31,041 31	671 31	31,712 62
	Contingencies	—	—	—
		560,818 85	1,853,808 98	2,414,627 83

Kelani Valley Extension.

Table 4.—Statement showing the Details of Estimate and Amounts expended to December 31, 1900.

Distinctive Letter.	Description.	Estimated Cost.	Total Amount of Estimate.	Total Amount expended to Date.
	Schedule No. 1.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
A	Felling trees and clearing land	9,320 0		8,665 50
B	Earthwork	435,369 15		151,133 29
C	Bridges	403,299 50		30,490 2
D	Culverts	233,667 50		33,173 96
E	Permanent way	177,140 0		5,552 22
F	Switches and crossings	13,332 0		—
G	Level crossings	10,200 0		—
H	Metalling and gravelling roads	31,134 0		950 18
I	Stations	274,584 92		14,895 57
J	Miscellaneous works	21,132 94		60 25
K	Contingencies	160,918 0		2,305 72
	General charges on construction works ...	—		23,795 47
	General stores	—		57,775 18
	Schedule No. 2.		1,770,098 1	
L	Electric telegraph	23,300 0		—
M	Land and compensation	233,000 0		251,214 4
N	Engineering and administration... ...	150,000 0		146,980 14*
O	Steel in bridge girders			
O *a*	Cast iron in bed plates	223,148 50		31,938 71
O *b*	Steel in culvert girders			
P	Permanent way steel rails			
Q	Permanent way fastenings	804,354 0		230,898 56
R	Switches and crossings			
S	Karri sleepers			
T	Rolling stock	625,000 0		3,318 66
U	Contingencies	205,880 25		—
			2,264,682 75	
			4,034,780 76	993,147 47

* Of this sum, Rs. 39,957·45 represents expenditure incurred in 1896–97 on account surveys, Rs. 713·40 payment to Mr. A. G. Perman for proceeding to India to report on the Morvi and Barsi Railways, and Rs. 69,127·52 preliminary expenses in connection with the alignments. The actual expenditure under this head after the construction works began is Rs. 37,181·77.

Uda Pussellawa Extension.

Table 5.—Statement of Expenditure incurred under the various main headings of the Work showing the Amount expended up to December 31, 1900.

Distinctive Letter.	Description of Work.	Expenditure incurred up to 31st December, 1900. Local.	Expenditure incurred up to 31st December, 1900. Crown Agents.	Total Amount expended to 31st December, 1900.
	Schedule No. 1.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
A	Earthwork { Rock	446 38	—	446 38
	Earthwork { Earth	1,366 30	—	1,366 30
B	Bridges	—		—
C	Culverts	43 30	—	43 30
D	Retaining walls	—	—	—
E	Permanent way	2 25	—	2 25
F	Switches and crossings	—	—	—
G	Level crossings	—	—	—
H	Metalling roads	—	—	—
I	Stations	—	—	—
J	Miscellaneous works	—	—	—
K	Contingencies :—			
	General charges on construction works ...	1,147 7	303 75	1,450 82
	General stores	2,466 79	810 78	3,267 57
	Extraneous charges	3,359 22	—	3,359 22
	Schedule No. 2.			
L	Electric telegraph	—	—	—
M	Land and compensation	—	—	—
N	Engineering and administration { Preliminary charges ...	42,543 81	3,755 71	46,299 52
	Engineering and administration { Construction	1,038 79	303 75	1,342 54
O	Wrought and cast iron in bridge and culvert superstructure	—	—	—
P 1	Permanent way steel rails	—	—	—
P 2	Permanent way fastenings	—	—	—
P 3	Switches and crossings	—	—	—
P 4	Karri sleepers	—	—	—
Q	Rolling stock	—	—	—
R	Contingencies	—	—	—
		52,403 91	5,173 99	57,577 90

Table 6.—General Revenue Account for 1900 (Colonial Form).

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	1,054,207 7	Coaching	3,225,975 50
Allowance to Crown Agents ...	1,035 2	Merchandise	4,942,508 41
Other Charges	2,708,534 33	Live Stock	23,866 25
New Works	600,457 14	Miscellaneous :—	
Exchange Compensation ...	10,076 58	Rent ... 30,955 86	
		Warehouse Rent ... 8,949 42	
	4,374,310 14	Miscellaneous ... 40,095 63	
Profit on working ...	3,898,040 93		80,000 91
Total ...	8,272,351 7	Total ...	8,272,351 7

Table 7.—General Revenue Account for the Year 1900 (Railway Form).

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Maintenance ...	1,037,272 49	Passengers	2,959,015 73
Exchange Compensation ...	656 85	Special trains	20,877 90
Locomotive Charges :—		Horses	17,195 59
General Superintendence ...	22,859 82	Carriages	8,334 80
Locomotive Power	1,527,981 21	Bicycles	6,919 89
Exchange Compensation ...	4,290 24	Dogs and other small animals ...	5,634 67
Carriages and Wagons ...	231,601 5	Parcels	153,172 15
Exchange Compensation ...	126 64	Mails	54,824 77
Plant and Machinery ...	20,380 40	Merchandise	4,942,508 41
Traffic Charges :—		Live Stock	23,866 25
General Superintendence ...	51,766 55	Rent	30,955 86
Exchange Compensation ...	568 64	Warehouse Rent	8,949 42
Traffic Charges	494,088 49		
Exchange Compensation ...	—	Miscellaneous :—	
Running Staff	169,524 81	Rs. c.	
Exchange Compensation ...	3,021 42	Ways and Works Dept. ... 14,220 82	
Telegraph	78,122 15	Locomotive Department ... 17,634 56	
General Charges :—		Traffic do. ... 7,814 75	
General Manager's Department ...	24,066 19	Accountant's do. ... 10 50	
Exchange Compensation ...	1,041 1	General ... 415 0	
Accountant's Department ...	71,611 47		40,095 63
Exchange Compensation ...	371 78		
Auditor-General's Department ...	3,648 2		
Stores Department ...	20,169 13		
Crown Agents' Allowance ...	1,035 2		
Salary of Consulting Engineers ...	3,750 6		
Charges incurred in England ...	5,899 56		
New Works	600,457 14		
	4,374,310 14		
Balance ...	3,898,040 93		
Total ...	8,272,351 7	Total ...	8,272,351 7

Table 8.—Statement of Expenditure for Heavy and New Works for 1900.

No. of Estimate.	Nature of Work.	Amount of Estimate.	Head of Service under which charged.	Expenditure to December, 1899.	Expenditure in 1900.	Total Expenditure.	Balance on Estimate.	Over-expenditure.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
540	Repairing bridge over Kalu-ganga at Kalutara	67,304 0	New Works	64,700 82	286 73	64,987 55	2,316 45	—
634	Improvements to Nawalapitiya station, &c.	74,100 0	do.	73,492 71	545 54	74,038 25	61 75	—
632M	Shifting weighbridges and cranes	2,480 0	do.	2,366 54	110 12	2,476 66	3 34	—
660/554	Extending platform and building goods shed, Moratuwa	4,168 98	do.	2,971 39	695 45	3,666 84	502 14	—
663	Improvements to Locomotive Foreman's bungalow, Galle ...	2,551 0	do.	2,527 18	20 12	2,547 30	3 70	—
668/678	Improvements to Kandy station ...	17,900 0	do.	9,448 67	8,311 50	17,760 17	139 83	—
673	Alterations to brassfounders' shop, Colombo ...	1,481 61	do.	1,447 96	30 25	1,478 21	3 40	—
678	Fencing Main line between Ambepussa and Alawwa ...	20,000 0	do.	19,691 17	292 20	19,983 37	16 63	—
681	Building lines for uniform staff at Nawalapitiya ...	5,658 0	do.	2,761 90	144 31	2,906 21	2,751 79	—
682	Laying a new crossing siding at Mirigama	4,145 0	do.	4,093 56	40 50	4,134 6	10 94	—
696	Improvements to Wellawatta station	5,774 0	do.	5,487 15	110 85	5,598 0	176 0	—
699	Improvements to Dehiwala station	5,350 0	do.	5,254 98	9 38	5,264 36	85 64	—
704	Building new station at Kelaniya...	21,869 90	do.	21,800 35	34 93	21,835 28	34 62	—
711	Upper floor to refreshment room at Nanu-oya	2,954 0 *848 0	do.	2,845 51	105 10 846 50	2,950 61 846 50	3 39 1 50	— —
712	Repairs to Wattegama goods shed	885 0	do.	748 93	106 0	854 93	30 7	—
715	Renewing 68 gates on the Matara line	3,416 50	do.	3,230 15	123 77	3,353 92	62 58	—
727	Upper floor to Station Master's house, Hatton	3,762 0 *270 52	do.	1,157 53	2,874 99	4,032 52	—	—
747 A	Interlocking signals, 1899	20,000 0 *2,210 75	do.	22,086 98	113 34	22,200 32	10 43	—
732	Extension of wheel latheshop, Colombo	8,528 0	do.	6,931 25	1,005 80	7,937 5	590 95	—
625 A	Level crossing gates at Alutgama	1,450 0	do.	—	1,290 13	1,290 13	159 87	—
	Two travelling cranes ...	15,500 0	do.	—	15,500 0	15,500 0	—	—
746	Converting store at Nanu-oya to dwelling-houses ...	1,948 0	do.	—	1,946 0	1,946 0	2 0	—
747 A	Interlocking signals (vote for 1900)	20,000 0	do.	—	20,344 89	20,344 89	—	344 89
	Lengthening platform at Watawala	798 0	do.	—	797 8	797 8	0 92	—
795 A	Improvements to Henaratgoda station house	3,300 0	do.	—	3,299 46	3,299 46	0 54	—
795 B	Improvements to Veyangoda station house, &c. ...	11,147 0	do.	—	10,710 34	10,710 34	436 66	—
797	Improvements to Pettah station...	3,154 0	do.	—	3,128 69	3,128 69	25 31	—
817	Lines for uniform staff at Ambawela ...	730 0	do.	—	715 39	715 39	14 61	—
818	Lines for platelayers between Peradeniya Junction and Gampola	2,744 0	do.	—	2,715 37	2,715 37	28 63	—
819	Lines for uniform staff at Ambepussa	1,483 0	do.	—	1,468 89	1,468 89	14 11	—
820	Extending platform at Angulana	603 0	do.	—	579 62	579 62	23 38	—
822	Iron latrine of 6 seats for coolies at Hatton	723 0	do.	—	699 31	699 31	23 69	—
854	Lighting stations, Gampola to Bandarawela	2,000 0	do.	—	1,953 28	1,953 28	46 72	—
855	Stoves for bungalows at Nawalapitiya	500 0	do.	—	307 68	307 68	192 32	—
857	Sanitary improvements at Kadugannawa	12,695 0	do.	—	12,682 19	12,682 19	12 81	—
858	Bungalows for staff at Nawalapitiya	20,000 0	do.	—	6,682 20	6,682 20	13,317 80	—
831	Plumbago shed with siding accommodation, Galle ...	5,881 0	do.	—	5,858 75	5,858 75	22 25	—
40	Improvements to the yard at Moratuwa	11,113 0	do.	—	7,452 64	7,452 64	3,660 36	—
845	Relaying and lengthening goods siding, &c., at Alawwa ..	2,162 0	do.	—	2,131 18	2,131 18	30 82	—
862	Iron latrine of 2 seats at Rambukkana	235 0	do.	—	202 81	202 81	32 19	—
879	Lamps, furniture, &c., for Mount Lavinia, Kelaniya, Alutgama, Kandy, and Nawalapitiya ...	2,174 0	do.	—	1,983 1	1,983 1	190 99	—
	Goods shed at Diyatalawa ...	9,255 0	do.	—	9,255 0	9,255 0	—	—
	Electric tablet apparatus ...	5,461 0	do.	—	5,460 21	5,460 21	0 79	—
	Electric lighting, Kandy station...	2,987 25	do.	—	2,987 25	2,987 25	—	—
	Fitting existing rolling stock with vacuum brake, 1899 ...	40,000 0	do.	35,074 65	291 73	35,366 38	4,633 62	—
	Three sleeping cars at Rs. 15,000 each	45,000 0	do.	14,304 59	35,835 25	50,139 84	—	5,139 84

* Additional amount voted.

Table 8—*continued.*

No. of Estimate.	Nature of Work.	Amount of Estimate.	Head of Service under which charged.	Expenditure to December, 1899.	Expenditure in 1900.	Total Expenditure.	Balance on Estimate.	Over-expenditure.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
578	Enlarging reservoir, &c., at Nawalapitiya ...	6,500 0	New Works	6,500 0	2,000 0	8,500 0	—	—
588		*2,000 0						
	Shear legs at Nawalapitiya ...	4,266 0	do.	—	887 63	887 63	3,378 37	—
	One 10-cwt. steam hammer ...	4,057 0	do.	—	3,616 0	3,616 0	441 0	—
	Fitting existing rolling stock with vacuum brake	20,000 0	do.	—	19,929 13	19,929 13	70 87	—
	Fifteen highsided wagons ...	36,000 0	do.	—	23,520 13	23,520 13	12,479 87	—
	Six engines from England	250,000 0	do.	—	268,960 70	268,960 70	4,508 30	—
		*13,469 0						
	One locomotive shunting engine with side tanks ...	39,262 0	do.	—	38,184 37	38,184 37	1,077 63	—
	Seven bogie carriages ...	82,000 0	do.	—	39,467 0	39,467 0	42,533 0	—
	Alteration of carriages to secure reserved accommodation for ladies	6,634 0	do.	—	5,920 33	5,920 33	713 67	—
	Additional lathes ...	27,464 0	do.	—	27,503 18	27,503 18	—	39 18
	Alterations to Post Office van ...	189 0	do.	—	189 0	189 0	—	—
		1000541 51		308,923 97	602,263 20	911,187 17	94,878 25	5,523 91
		—	...	Less†	1,806 6	1,806 6	—	—
		1000541 51		308,923 97	600,457 14	909,381 11	94,878 25	5,523 91
	Lighting goods yard, Colombo ...	848 0	Loan	—	847 68	847 68	0 32	—
	Improvements to lavatory, Colombo Terminus ...	388 0	Account	—	388 0	388 0	—	—
	Lighting Colombo yard with electricity	18,227 16	do.	—	18,227 16	18,227 16	—	—
	Improvements to Colombo station yard	14,285 66	do.	3,268 88	1,865 37	5,134 25	9,151 41	—
		33,748 82		3,268 88	21,328 21	24,597 9	9,151 73	—

* Additional amount voted.

† Unexpended balance on estimate No. 626 of 1898 (Laying main pipe to supply Colombo yard with water) returned by the Director of Public Works and credited to meet surcharge.

Table 9.—Dates when New Rolling Stock were put into Traffic.

No. of Vehicles.	Description.	Date put into Traffic.	Carrying Capacity per Vehicle. First Class. Per Vehicle.	First Class. Total.	Second Class. Per Vehicle.	Second Class. Total.	Third Class. Per Vehicle.	Third Class. Total.	Coaching, Tons. Per Vehicle.	Coaching, Tons. Total.	Goods, Tons. Per Vehicle.	Goods, Tons. Total.	Carriages, No. Per Vehicle.	Carriages, No. Total.
3	Sleeping carriages	August 27. 1900	14	42	(sleeping births)				—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Bogie third	November 30. 1900	—	—	—	—	96	96	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Highsided (four-wheeled wood) ...	January 1900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	120	—	—

Table 10.—Carrying Capacity of Vehicles in 1900.

Class of Vehicles.	No. of Vehicles.	First Class. Seating Capacity per Vehicle.	First Class. Total.	Second Class. Seating Capacity per Vehicle.	Second Class. Total.	Third Class. Seating Capacity per Vehicle.	Third Class. Total.	Coaching, Tons. Carrying Capacity per Vehicle.	Coaching, Tons. Total.	Goods, Tons. Carrying Capacity per Vehicle.	Goods, Tons. Total.	Horses, No. Carrying Capacity per Vehicle.	Horses, No. Total	Carriages, No. Carrying Capacity per Vehicle.	Carriages, No. Total.	Cattle, No. Carrying Capacity per Vehicle.	Cattle, No. Total.
Governor's saloon, bogie ...	1	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refreshment cars	3	18	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
First and second class bogie composites	5	21	105	24	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	2	12	24	20	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	2	16	32	25	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	2	15	30	25	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	4	18	72	23	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	3	14	42	16	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	1	18	18	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
First class bogies	2	29	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	1	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (Inspection car) ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Second class bogies	2	—	—	56	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	1	—	—	44	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	2*	—	—	40	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
First, second, and third class and van bogie composites	3	7	21	9	27	24	72	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bogie tricomposites	1	8	8	20	20	24	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	2	13	26	17	34	24	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
First and second bogie composites (can be used as sleeping cars) ...	4	22	88	20	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sleeping cars	3	14	42	(sleeping	capacity)			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Third class & brake bogie composites...	35	—	—	—	—	48	1680	3	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Third class bogies	5	—	—	—	—	60	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	51	—	—	—	—	96	4896	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cooly carriages, bogie ...	8	—	—	—	—	86	688	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
State carriage (four-wheeled) ...	1	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
First class saloon (do.) ...	5	14	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
First class only	11	24	264	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
First and second class composites (four-wheeled)	7	8	56	20	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2	16	32	10	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Second class (four-wheeled) ...	16	—	—	30	480	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Third class (do.) ...	93	—	—	—	—	48	4464	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Passenger vans (do.) ...	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post Office van and brake (four-wheeled)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prison vans	1	—	—	—	—	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horse boxes	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	66	—	—	—	—
Carriage trucks	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	17	—	—
Fish trucks	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Covered goods, bogies ...	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	252	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. and vans ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	84	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (four-wheeled)	360	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6¾	2430	—	—	—	—	—	—
	199	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	2388	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. iron (four-wheeled) ...	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	280	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. vans (do.) ...	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3½	112	—	—	—	—	—	—
Low-sided (eight-wheeled, wood) ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	48	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (eight-wheeled, iron) ...	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	300	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (four-wheeled, wood) ...	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6¾	560¼	—	—	—	—	—	—
High-sided (do.) ...	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6¾	729	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (do.) ...	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	648	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (do. iron) ...	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14½	290	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gunpowder vans	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5½	49½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lime wagons	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6½	136½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11½	57½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tea leaf trucks	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6½	6½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Timber trucks	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cattle wagons	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	104
Petroleum oil tank wagons ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	30	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Two bogie thirds converted into seconds.

Table 11.—Working Expenses of 1900 compared with 1899.

1899.									1900.								
1 Amount.		2 Percentage of Receipts.	3 Percentage of Expenditure.	4 Per Mile Open.		5 Per Train Mile.		6 Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.		1 Amount.		2 Percentage of Receipts.	3 Percentage of Expenditure.	4 Per Mile Open.		5 Per Train Mile.		6 Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.	
Rs.	c.	%	%	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	%	%	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
										WAYS AND WORKS DEPARTMENT.									
										Maintenance of Ways, Works, and Buildings.									
111,219	95	1·5	2·7	374	32	0	8	0	38	General superintendence ...	103,962	10	1·2	2·4	349	89	0	7	0	31
212,905	54	2·8	5·2	716	55	0	18	0	73	Wages	232,335	89	2·8	5·3	781	95	0	18	0	71
333,840	76	4·4	8·1	1,123	57	0	27	1	14	Materials	629,199	33	7·6	14·4	2,117	63	0	48	1	90
44,604	72	·5	1·1	150	12	0	3	0	9	Repairs to stations and buildings ...	17,349	93	·2	·4	58	39	0	1	0	5
26,975	41	·3	·7	90	79	0	2	0	15	Repairs to bridges and tunnels ...	46,149	87	·6	1·0	155	32	0	3	0	14
11,284	53	·2	·3	37	98	0	1	0	4	Sundry charges	8,275	37	·1	·2	27	85	0	1	0	3
830	94	—	—	2	80	—		—		Improvements on incline ...	—		—	—	—		—		—	
1,172	76	—	—	3	95	—		—		Exchange compensation ...	656	85	—	—	2	21	—		—	
742,834	61	9·7	18·1	2,500	8	0	59	2	53	Total, Ways and Works Department...	1037929	34	12·5	23·7	3,493	24	0	78	3	14
										LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT.									
22,911	18	·3	·6	77	11	0	2	0	8	General superintendence ...	22,859	82	·3	·5	76	94	0	2	0	7
										Locomotive Power.									
34,920	40	·5	·9	117	53	0	3	0	12	Engine Running. Superintendence	41,408	34	·5	·9	139	36	0	3	0	14
275,167	63	3·6	6·7	926	10	0	22	0	94	Wages of enginemen and firemen ...	312,093	54	3·8	7·1	1,050	38	0	23	0	94
68,449	92	·9	1·7	230	37	0	5	0	23	Wages of fuelmen, cleaners, and turners	67,287	52	·8	1·5	226	46	0	5	0	20
90,862	23	1·1	2·2	305	81	0	8	0	31	Materials: Oil, tallow, and waste ...	88,429	71	1·1	2·0	297	61	0	7	0	26
228,356	17	3·0	5·6	768	55	0	18	0	78	Materials: Wood: Wood ...	228,459	59	2·7	5·2	768	90	0	17	0	69
16,286	53	·2	·4	54	79	0	1	0	6	Materials: Wood: Handling ...	18,260	98	·2	·4	61	46	0	1	0	6
361,586	87	4·7	8·8	1,216	95	0	29	1	24	Materials: Coal: Coal ...	454,992	28	5·8	10·5	1,531	32	0	34	1	38
75,169	66	1·0	1·9	252	99	0	6	0	26	Materials: Coal: Handling ...	20,487	18	·2	·5	68	95	0	2	0	6
32,740	5	·4	·8	110	19	0	3	0	11	Materials: Fittings ...	18,403	20	·2	·4	61	94	0	1	0	6
5,382	40	·1	·1	18	12	—		0	2	Water: Wages ...	5,447	72	—	·1	18	33	—		0	2
—		—	—	—		—		—		Water: Materials ...	—		—	—	—		—		—	
16,170	4	·2	·4	54	42	0	1	0	5	Sundries, including passage money of staff	7,981	52	·1	·2	26	86	0	1	0	2
11,937	61	·2	·3	40	18	0	1	0	4	Engine Repairs. Superintendence ...	9,453	44	·1	·2	31	82	0	1	0	3
106,239	47	1·4	2·6	357	56	0	9	0	36	Engine Repairs. Wages	133,036	36	1·6	3·0	447	75	0	11	0	40
170,853	79	2·3	4·1	575	3	0	14	0	59	Engine Repairs. Materials	121,145	73	1·4	2·8	407	73	0	9	0	37
1,291	21	—	—	4	35	—		—		Engine Repairs. Sundries	1,094	10	—	·1	3	68	—		—	
3,903	72	—	—	13	14	—		0	1	Exchange compensation ...	4,290	24	—	·1	14	44	—		0	1
1499317	70	19·6	36·5	5,046	8	1	20	5	12	Total ...	1532271	45	18·5	35·0	5,156	99	1	15	4	64
										Carriages and Wagons.									
19,673	33	·3	·5	66	21	0	2	0	7	Superintendence	20,321	69	·2	·5	68	40	0	1	0	6
										Running :—									
13,571	52	·2	·3	45	68	0	1	0	4	Passenger: Wages... ...	15,700	64	·2	·4	52	84	0	1	0	5
14,862	8	·2	·3	50	2	0	1	0	4	Passenger: Running stores ...	12,043	55	·2	·3	40	53	0	1	0	4
2,133	80	—	—	7	18	—		0	1	Passenger: Fittings ...	952	22	—	—	3	21	—		—	
12,016	93	·1	·3	40	44	0	1	0	4	Goods: Wages... ...	9,388	12	·1	·2	31	60	0	1	0	3
11,143	79	·1	·3	37	51	0	1	0	4	Goods: Running stores ...	6,231	86	·1	·2	20	97	—		0	2
2,690	22	—	—	9	5	—		0	1	Goods: Fittings ...	750	72	—	—	2	53	—		—	
										Repairs :—									
36,821	59	·4	·9	123	93	0	3	0	13	Passenger: Wages... ...	37,914	47	·5	·9	127	60	0	3	0	11
96,720	74	1·3	2·4	325	52	0	8	0	33	Passenger: Materials ...	51,502	34	·6	1·1	173	34	0	4	0	16
19,318	1	·3	·5	65	2	0	1	0	7	Goods: Wages... ...	23,609	86	·3	·5	79	46	0	2	0	7
104,237	22	1·4	2·6	350	82	0	9	0	36	Goods: Materials ...	52,781	38	·6	1·2	177	64	0	4	0	16
511	91	—	—	1	72	—		—		Sundries	404	20	—	—	1	36	—		—	
—		—	—	—		—		—		Exchange compensation ...	126	64	—	—	0	42	—		—	
338,701	14	4·3	8·1	1,123	10	0	27	1	14	Total ...	231,727	69	2·8	5·3	779	90	0	17	0	70
										Plant and Machinery.									
4,038	31	·1	·1	13	59	—		0	2	Superintendence	3,730	98	·1	·1	12	56	—		0	1
1,966	46	—	—	6	62	—		—		Working... Wages	1,870	59	—	—	6	30	—		—	
—		—	—	—		—		—		Working... Tools	—		—	—	—		—		—	
3,505	73	—	·1	11	80	—		0	1	Working... Materials ...	3,446	18	—	·1	11	59	—		0	1
6,386	27	·1	·2	21	50	0	1	0	2	Repairs ... Wages	6,241	68	·1	·2	21	0	0	1	0	2
6,047	1	·1	·1	20	35	—		0	2	Repairs ... Materials ...	5,090	97	·1	·1	17	14	0	1	0	2
21,943	78	·3	·5	73	86	0	1	0	7	Total ...	20,380	40	·3	·5	68	59	0	2	0	6
1877873	80	24·5	45·7	6,320	15	1	50	6	41	Total, Locomotive Department ...	1807239	36	21·9	41·3	6,082	42	1	36	5	47

Table 11—*continued.*

1899.							1900.						
1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6	
Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Percentage of Expenditure.	Per Mile Open.	Per Train Mile.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.		Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Percentage of Expenditure.	Per Mile Open.	Per Train Mile.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.	
Rs. c.	%	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	%	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
						TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.							
						General Superintendence.							
						Superintendence :—							
34,499 73	·5	·9	116 11	0 3	0 12	Salaries and wages	34,627 41	·4	·8	116 54	0 3	0 11	
4,712 87	·1	·2	15 86	0 1	0 2	Allowances	5,542 16	·1	·2	18 65	0 1	0 2	
2,706 16	—	—	9 11	—	0 1	Stationery	3,573 35	·1	·1	12 3	—	0 1	
859 28	—	—	2 89	—	—	Stores	1816 65	—	—	6 12	—	—	
3,540 37	—	·1	11 92	—	0 1	Printing and advertising	2,748 18	—	·1	9 25	—	0 1	
1,870 43	—	—	6 30	—	0 1	Compensation	2,591 41	—	—	8 72	—	0 1	
800 0	—	—	2 69	—	—	Passage	867 39	—	—	2 92	—	—	
420 74	—	—	1 42	—	—	Exchange compensation	568 64	—	—	1 91	—	—	
49,409 58	·6	1·2	166 30	0 4	0 17	Total ...	52,335 19	·6	1·2	176 14	0 4	0 16	
						Traffic Charges.							
						Station Masters, Clerks, & Head Porters :							
184,337 90	2·5	4·5	620 41	0 15	0 63	Salaries	188,075 32	2·3	4·3	632 98	0 14	0 57	
3,592 9	·1	·1	12 9	—	0 1	Fixed allowances	3,065 0	—	·1	10 32	—	0 1	
598 34	—	—	2 1	—	—	Overtime	372 44	—	—	1 25	—	—	
2,864 84	—	·1	9 64	—	0 1	Relief charges	3,577 98	—	·1	12 4	—	0 1	
2,779 0	—	·1	9 35	—	0 1	Clothing	3,124 72	—	·1	10 52	—	0 1	
5,898 52	·1	·1	19 85	0 1	0 2	Sundries (stations)	5,725 90	·1	·2	19 27	0 1	0 2	
						Pointsmen :—							
38,999 23	·5	1·0	131 25	0 3	0 14	Wages	38,792 47	·5	·9	130 56	0 3	0 12	
481 70	—	—	1 62	—	—	Allowances	2,936 32	—	—	9 88	—	0 1	
1,286 0	—	—	4 32	—	—	Clothing...	2,412 0	—	—	8 12	—	0 1	
						Porters :—							
45,119 74	·6	1·1	151 86	0 4	0 16	Wages	46,477 20	·6	1·1	156 42	0 4	0 14	
6 33	—	—	0 2	—	—	Allowances	52 98	—	—	0 18	—	—	
1,863 2	—	—	6 27	—	—	Clothing	2,970 0	—	—	10 0	—	0 1	
						Coolies :—							
2,680 24	—	·1	9 2	—	0 1	Wages	3,453 33	—	·1	11 62	—	0 1	
						Porterage :—							
83,004 90	1·1	2·0	279 36	0 7	0 29	Wages	86,928 40	1·2	2·0	292 56	0 7	0 27	
1,869 63	—		6 29	—	0 1	Superintendence of Police & Gatemen	1,836 0	—	—	6 18	—	0 1	
						Policemen :—							
26,992 8	·4	·7	90 84	0 2	0 9	Wages	26,598 52	·3	·6	89 52	0 2	0 8	
86 47	—	—	0 29	—	—	Allowances	45 64	—	—	0 15	—	—	
808 0	—	—	2 72	—	—	Clothing...	1,698 17	—	—	5 72	—	—	
						Gatemen :—							
20,972 62	·3	·5	70 59	0 ·2	0 7	Wages	19,985 88	·3	·5	67 26	0 2	0 6	
10 40	—	—	0 4	—	—	Allowances	43 60	—	—	0 15	—	—	
803 88	—	—	2 71	—	—	Clothing	1,219 10	—	—	4 11	—	—	
						Stores and Stationery :—							
23,491 33	·3	·6	79 6	0 2	0 8	Stores	24,666 38	·3	·6	83 2	0 2	0 7	
15,562 11	·2	·4	52 38	0 1	0 5	Stationery	17,709 4	·2	·4	59 60	0 2	0 5	
8,971 83	·1	·2	27 17	0 1	0 3	Furniture	8,346 12	·1	·2	28 9	—	0 3	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Electric Lighting, Colombo and Kandy	3,975 98	·1	·1	13 38	—	0 1	
472,180 20	6·2	11·5	1,589 16	0 38	1 61	Total ...	494,088 49	6·0	11·3	1,662 90	0 37	1 50	
						Running Staff.							
						Guards and Train Porters :—							
115,730 47	1·5	2·8	389 50	0 9	0 40	Wages	119,328 52	1·5	2·7	401 61	0 9	0 36	
8,805 86	·1	·2	29 63	0 1	0 3	Overtime	15,857 64	·2	·4	53 37	0 1	0 5	
9,197 25	·1	·2	30 95	0 1	0 3	Night batta	10,848 99	·1	·2	36 51	0 1	0 3	
9,943 70	·1	·2	33 47	0 1	0 3	Sunday pay	12,940 7	·2	·3	43 55	0 1	0 4	
5,634 95	·1	·2	18 97	—	0 2	Mail allowances	7,053 68	·1	·2	23 74	0 1	0 2	
7,957 48	·1	·2	26 78	0 1	0 3	Clothing	3,394 33	—	·1	11 43	—	0 1	
40 15	—	—	0 13	—	—	Sundry charges	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3 62	—	—	0 1	—	—	Relief batta	101 58	—	—	0 34	—	—	
2,795 52	·1	·1	9 41	—	0 1	Exchange compensation ...	3,021 42	—	·1	10 17	—	0 1	
160,109 0	2·1	3·9	538·85	0 13	0 55	Total ...	172,546 23	2·1	4·0	580 72	0 13	0 52	

Table 11—*continued.*

1899.							1900.						
1 Amount.	2 Percentage of Receipts.	3 Percentage of Expenditure.	4 Per Mile Open.	5 Per Train Mile.	6 Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.		1 Amount.	2 Percentage of Receipts.	3 Percentage of Expenditure.	4 Per Mile Open.	5 Per Train Mile.	6 Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.	
Rs. c.	%	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	*Telegraph Charges.*	Rs. c.	%	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
45,491 30	·6	1·1	153 10	0 4	0 16	Salaries	43,931 14	·5	1·0	147 85	0 3	0 13	
3 75	—	—	0 1	—	—	Overtime	7 50	—	—	0 2	—	—	
344 22	—	—	1 16	—	—	Relief batta	237 72	—	—	0 80	—	—	
21,546 10	·3	·5	72 52	0 2	0 8	Upkeep	21,512 64	·2	·5	72 40	0 2	0 7	
6,937 75	·1	·2	23 35	—	0 2	Stores	6,880 50	·1	·2	23 16	0 1	0 2	
7,724 61	·1	·2	26 0	0 1	0 2	Stationery	5,552 65	·1	1	18 69	—	0 2	
144 13	—	—	0 49	—	—	Telephone	—	—	—	—	—	—	
82,191 86	1·1	2·0	276 63	0 7	0 28	Total ...	78,122 15	·9	1·8	262 92	0 6	0 24	
763,890 64	10·0	18·7	2,570 94	0 62	2 61	Total, Traffic Department ...	797,092 6	9·6	18·3	2,682 68	0 60	2 42	
						GENERAL CHARGES.							
						General Manager's Department.							
19,201 16	·3	·5	64 63	0 2	0 7	Salaries	21,309 33	·3	·5	71 72	0 2	0 7	
1,500 0	—	·1	5 5	—	0 1	Commuted allowance	1,500 0	—	·1	5 5	—	—	
650 89	—	—	2 19	—	—	Stores	81 1	—	—	0 27	—	—	
447 11	—	—	1 50	—	—	Stationery	519 79	—	—	1 74	—	—	
13 8	—	—	0 4	—	—	Printing	12 93	—	—	0 4	—	—	
226 87	—	—	0 76	—	—	Advertising	—	—	—	—	—	—	
216 45	—	—	0 73	—	—	Sundry charges	643 13	—	—	2 17	—	—	
1,027 6	—	—	3 46	—	—	Exchange compensation	1,041 1	—	—	3 51	—	—	
23,282 62	·3	·6	78 36	0 2	0 8	Total ...	25,107 20	·3	·6	84 50	0 2	0 7	
						Accountant's Department.							
60,767 38	·8	1·6	204 52	0 5	0 21	Salaries	59,865 35	·8	1·4	201 48	0 4	0 18	
1,586 0	—	—	5 68	—	0 1	Travelling allowance of Accountant and Audit Clerks	1,480 70	—	—	4 98	—	0 1	
360 0	—	—	1 21	—	—	Allowance to Shroff for carriage hire ...	360 0	—	—	1 21	—	—	
1,301 0	—	—	4 38	—	—	Sunday pay and travelling allowance ...	1,106 50	—	—	3 72	—	0 1	
817 33	—	—	2 75	—	—	Stores	812 43	—	—	2 74	—	—	
2,007 95	—	·1	6 76	—	0 1	Stationery	1,802 70	—	·1	6 7	—	0 1	
3,544 22	·1	·1	11 93	0 1	0 2	Tickets	3,677 42	·1	·1	12 38	0 1	0 2	
33 25	—	—	0 11	—	—	Bookbinding	135 50	—	—	0 46	—	—	
478 60	—	—	1 65	—	—	Printing	318 4	—	—	1 7	—	—	
452 4	—	—	1 52	—	—	Advertising	460 66	—	—	1 55	—	—	
670 70	—	—	2 26	—	—	Commission to European Agents ...	524 97	—	—	1 77	—	—	
444 75	—	—	1 45	—	—	Travelling expenses of Ticket Inspector and Examiners	443 25	—	—	1 49	—	—	
715 19	—	—	2 40	—	—	Sundry charges	511 64	—	—	1 72	—	—	
28 0	—	—	0 9	—	—	Clothing of Ticket Inspector and Examiners	74 31	—	—	0 25	—	—	
38 0	—	—	0 13	—	—	Office furniture	38 0	—	—	0 13	—	—	
236 75	—	—	0 80	—	—	Exchange compensation... ...	371 78	—	—	1 25	—	—	
73,581 16	·9	1·8	247 64	0 6	0 25	Total ...	71,983 25	·9	1·6	242 27	0 5	0 23	
						Auditor-General's Department.							
3,528 3	·1	·1	11 87	—	0 1	Salaries	3,417 54	·1	·1	11 50	0 1	0 1	
4 23	—	—	0 2	—	—	Stores	9 3	—	—	0 3	—	—	
40 38	—	—	0 14	—	—	Stationery	85 55	—	—	0 29	—	—	
84 0	—	—	0 28	—	—	Bookbinding	93 90	—	—	0 32	—	—	
36 0	—	—	0 12	—	—	Sundry charges	42 0	—	—	0 14	—	—	
3,692 64	·1	·1	12 43	—	0 1	Total ...	3,648 2	·1	·1	12 28	0 1	0 1	

Table 11—*continued.*

1899.							1900.						
1 Amount.	2 Percentage of Receipts.	3 Percentage of Expenditure.	4 Per Mile Open.	5 Per Train Mile.	6 Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.		1 Amount.	2 Percentage of Receipts.	3 Percentage of Expenditure.	4 Per Mile Open.	5 Per Train Mile.	6 Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.
Rs. c.	%	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	%	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
						Stores Department.						
14,276 80	·2	·3	48 5	0 1	0 5	Salaries	16,234 15	·2	·4	54 64	0 1	0 5
698 91	—	—	2 35	—	—	Stores	476 77	—	—	1 60	—	—
700 0	—	—	2 36	—	—	Stationery	500 0	—	—	1 68	—	—
2,094 71	—	·1	7 5	—	0 1	Extra coolies	2,487 9	—	·1	8 37	—	0 1
21 0	—	—	0 7	—	—	Sundry charges	—	—	—	—	—	—
565 52	—	—	1 90	—	—	Verification of railway stores ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	Removal of stores	471 12	—	—	1 59	—	—
18,356 94	·2	·4	61 78	0 1	0 6	Total ...	20,169 13	·2	·5	67 88	0 1	0 6
1,031 0	—	—	3 47	—	—	Allowance to Crown Agents ...	1,035 2	—		3 48	—	—
4,680 23	·1	·1	15 75	—	0 2	Salary of Consulting Engineers ...	3,750 6	—	·1	12 62	—	0 1
6,215 7	·1	·2	20 92	0 1	0 3	Charges incurred in England ...	5,899 56	·1	·1	19 86	0 1	0 2
10,895 30	·2	·3	36 67	0 1	0 5	Total ...	9,649 62	·1	·2	32 48	0 1	0 3
130,839 66	1·7	3·2	440 35	0 10	0 45	Total General Charges ...	131,592 24	1·6	3·0	442 89	0 10	0 40
588,915 0	7·7	14·4	1,982 4	0 47	2 1	New Works ...	600,457 14	7·3	13·7	2,020 89	0 45	1 81
4104353 71	53·6	100·0	13813 56	3 28	14 1	GRAND TOTAL ...	4374310 14	52·9	100·0	14722 12	3 29	13 24

Figures upon which these calculations are based :—

1899.	Column.	1900.
Rs. 7,658,886·72	2—Receipts ...	Rs. 8,272,351·07
Rs. 4,104,353·71	3.—Expenditure ...	Rs. 4,374,310·14
297¼	4.—Miles Open ...	297¼
1,251,179	5.—Train Mileage ...	1,328,074
292,957,720	6.—Gross Ton Miles	330,272,713

Additional Special Expenditure.

The above table does not include special expenditure on account of improvements to Colombo Station shown below, as this charge was met from the 3 per cent. Sterling Loan Ordinance, No. 17 of 1893, and it has therefore been added to the Capital Account :—

70,220 42	—	—	236 33	—	—	Improvements to Colombo Station ...	21,328 21	—	—	71 78	—	—

Table 12.—All Season Tickets issued in 1900 converted into Monthly Tickets.

Number.			Between	And	Amount.		
First.	Second.	Third.			First.	Second.	Third.
					Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
—	20	149	Maradana ...	Pettah ...	—	34 38	291 80
—	18	48		Fort ...	—	56 20	116 0
—	3	450		Slave Island ...	—	12 60	533 10
—	—	4,259		Kollupitiya ...	—	—	4,774 94
—	12	2,743		Bambalapitiya ...	—	67 20	5,732 0
—	5	4,636		Wellawatta ...	—	48 0	9,257 20
—	—	6,743		Dehiwala ...	—	—	13,780 64
3	12	88		Mount Lavinia ...	64 80	138 40	319 74
—	—	346		Angulana ...	—	—	1,678 60
—	12	904		Lunawa ...	—	168 0	4,570 0
—	12	1,680		Moratuwa ...	—	148 20	8,360 60
—	—	405		Panadure ...	—	—	3,240 0
—	—	11		Wadduwa ...	—	—	125 40
—	—	10		Kalutara North ...	—	—	152 0
—	—	52		Kalutara South ...	—	—	794 90
24	46	111		Kelaniya ...	93 60	146 10	173 25
—	—	13		Hunupitiya ...	—	—	32 50
—	—	1		Ragama ...	—	—	5 40

Table 12—*continued.*

Number.			Between	And	Amount.		
First.	Second.	Third.			First.	Second.	Third.
					Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
—	—	3	Pettah ...	Fort ...	—	—	2 40
—	30	3		Slave Island ...	—	62 60	2 90
—	217	63		Kollupitiya ...	—	653 50	69 0
32	256	99		Bambalapitiya ...	268 70	1,065 15	158 10
—	57	—		Wellawatta ...	—	384 0	—
7	19	137		Dehiwala ...	110 10	193 80	274 0
21	2	3		Mount Lavinia ...	356 55	26 40	7 95
—	37	3		Lunawa ...	—	478 80	10 80
—	17	16		Moratuwa ...	—	294 0	80 0
—	12	41		Panadure ...		179 40	235 40
—	—	1		Kalutara South ...	—	—	16 20
—	—	2		Maggona ...	—	—	42 0
—	24	—		Kelaniya ...	—	85 80	—
3	43	—	Fort ...	Slave Island ...	6 78	69 0	—
65	180	6		Kollupitiya ...	303 0	576 15	6 0
249	487	290		Bambalapitiya ...	1,403 26	1,739 85	560 80
58	129	—		Wellawatta ...	518 70	672 70	—
15	49	74		Dehiwala ...	178 60	359 5	155 20
56	2	—		Mount Lavinia ...	927 0	26 40	—
—	7	—		Angulana ...	—	94 0	—
2	18	17		Moratuwa ...	57 60	201 60	79 0
—	—	8		Panadure ...	—	—	64 0
—	—	667		Kelaniya ...	—	—	1,665 25
—	—	388		Hunupitiya ...	—	—	970 0
—	3	—	Slave Island ..	Kollupitiya ...	—	5 40	—
—	16	—		Bambalapitiya ...	—	44 10	—
—	33	—		Wellawatta ...	—	181 50	—
—	—	47		Dehiwala ...	—	—	94 0
1	12	—		Mount Lavinia ...	17 20	116 20	—
—	—	10		Moratuwa ...	—	—	50 0
—	—	2		Panadure ...	—	—	16 0
—	2	52	Kollupitiya ...	Bambalapitiya ...	—	4 80	43 60
—	8	—		Wellawatta ...	—	32 70	—
—	1	65		Dehiwala ...	—	7 20	130 0
—	6	6		Mount Lavinia ...	—	51 85	9 60
—	4	—		Lunawa ...	—	49 0	—
—	44	70		Moratuwa ...	—	471 50	290 50
—	—	54	Bambalapitiya ...	Dehiwala ...	—	—	97 80
—	—	1		Moratuwa ...	—	—	5 0
1	—	—		Panadure ...	34 20	—	—
—	1	10	Wellawatta ...	Dehiwala ...	—	3 60	13 10
—	99	599	Dehiwala ...	Mount Lavinia ...	—	107 40	550 60
—	—	18		Angulana ...	—	—	26 80
—	—	6		Moratuwa ...	—	—	30 0
—	—	3	Mount Lavinia ...	Angulana ...	—	—	5 30
—	—	24		Lunawa ...	—	—	45 0
—	—	2		Moratuwa ...	—	—	10 0
—	3	24	Angulana ...	Moratuwa ...	—	4 35	20 25
—	—	33	Lunawa ...	Panadure ...	—	—	115 65
—	—	4		Wadduwa ...	—	—	27 90
—	3	25	Moratuwa ...	Panadure ...	—	20 20	86 10
—	—	7		Kalutara North ...	—	—	61 50
—	—	106	Panadure ...	Wadduwa ...	—	—	281 95
—	—	36		Kalutara North ...	—	—	182 90
—	—	36		Kalutara South ...	—	—	254 30
—	—	9	Wadduwa ...	Kalutara South ...	—	—	43 20
—	—	6	Kalutara North ...	Kalutara South ...	—	—	6 50
—	1	—		Maggona ...	—	13 20	—
—	—	15	Kalutara South ...	Katukurunda ...	—	—	25 65
—	—	16		Paiyagala South ...	—	—	51 30
—	—	11		Maggona ...	—	—	44 25
—	4	—	Katukurunda ...	Beruwala ...	—	32 65	—
—	1	—	Paiyagala North ...	Alutgama ...	—	13 20	—
—	—	2	Kosgoda ...	Ambalangoda ...	—	—	9 90
—	—	6	Ambalangoda ...	Galle ...	—	—	64 80
—	—	6	Hikkaduwa ...	Gintota ...	—	—	34 60
—	—	15		Galle ...	—	—	80 70
—	6	112	Dodanduwa ...	Galle ...	—	63 40	423 70
—	—	18	Gintota ...	Galle ...	—	—	35 70
—	—	12	Galle ...	Ahangama ...	—	—	68 90
—	12	—	Weligama ...	Matara ...	—	93 60	—
—	—	12	Kelaniya ...	Ragama ...	—	—	57 60
—	12	8	Peradeniya Junction	Kandy ...	—	79 20	23 20
—	5	18	Peradeniya ...	Kandy ...	—	33 0	46 35
—	6	—	Kandy ...	Mahaiyawa ...	—	8 70	—
—	—	16		Matale ...	—	—	187 40
—	12	3	Mahaiyawa ...	Katugastota ...	—	30 35	4 35
—	—	13		Wattegama ...	—	—	39 20
—	—	1		Matale ...	—	—	13 80
—	—	3	Katugastota ...	Wattegama ...	—	—	10 45
—	—	15	Hatton ...	Kotagala ...	—	—	30 60
—	—	12		Talawakele ...	—	—	26 40
—	—	3	Haputale ...	Diyatalawa ...	—	—	13 60
2	2	—	Diyatalawa ...	Bandarawela ...	28 80	6 80	—
539	2,022	26,042			4,368 89	9,455 18	62,127 7

Table 13.—Comparative Statement of Traffic and Receipts for 1899 and 1900.

Receipts from	1899.		1900.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Passengers, including excess:								
First class	90,367	218743 51	91,508	220644 96	1,141	1901 45	—	—
Second class... ...	278,181	236388 45	270,812	242980 44	—	6591 99	7,369	—
Third class	4,918,702	2089242 41	5,147,201	2227708 76	228,499	138466 35	—	—
Coolies	64,717	43668 27	274,086	191730 43	209,369	148062 16	—	—
Total ...	5,351,967	2588042 64	5,783,607	2883064 59	431640	295021 95	—	—
Season Tickets:								
First class	245	3346 60	258	4368 89	13	1022 29	—	—
Second class... ...	781	8444 66	886	9455 18	105	1010 52	—	—
Third class	21,486	52287 80	25,093	62127 7	3,607	9839 27	—	—
Total ...	22,512	64079 6	26,237	75951 14	3,725	11,872 8	—	—
Other Coaching:								
Special trains ...	—	19220 0	—	20877 90	—	1657 90	—	—
Horses	2,771	17789 35	2,836	17195 59	65	—	—	593 76
Carriages	601	7547 85	661	8334 80	60	786 95	—	—
Bicycles	10,112	6549 94	10,811	6919 89	699	369 95	—	—
Dogs and other small animals	5,271	4155 94	5,815	4500 79	544	344 85	—	—
Neat cattle	81	750 89	120	1,133 88	39	382 99	—	—
Parcels	483,139	141829 49	482,427	153172 15	—	11342 66	712	—
Mails	—	54696 48	—	54824 77	—	128 29	—	—
Total ...	—	2904661 64	—	3225975 50	—	321313 86	—	—
Live Stock:								
Cattle	1,591	12480 10	4,285	23,866 25	2694	11386 15	—	—
Sheep	22,893		29,047		6,154			
Miscellaneous:								
Coaching	—	13177 15	—	16400 9	—	3222 94	—	—
Goods	—	7469 89	—	9935 58	—	2465 69	—	—
Sundry other receipts ...	—	43819 46	—	53665 24	—	9845 78	—	—
Total ...	—	64466 50	—	80000 91	—	15534 41	—	—
Summary of Receipts:								
Coaching	—	2904661 64	—	3225975 50	—	321313 86	—	—
Goods	—	4677278 48	—	4942508 41	—	265229 93	—	—
Live stock	—	12480 10	—	23866 25	—	11386 15	—	—
Miscellaneous ...	—	64466 50	—	80000 91	—	15534 41	—	—
Total ...	—	7658886 72	—	8272351 7	—	613464 35	—	—

Particulars of Goods conveyed.	1899.		1900.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Tons	cwt.	Tons	cwt.	Tons	cwt.	Tons	cwt.
First class goods	491	9	487	7	—		4	2
Kerosine oil	1,451	6	1,526	19	75	13	—	
Second class goods	8,499	8	10,971	4	2,471	16	—	
Rice	110,860	1	112,180	3	1,320	2	—	
Arrack	2,698	0	3,096	7	398	7	—	
Tea leaf	952	10	963	2	10	12	—	
Cinnamon	708	14	231	15	—		476	19
Cardamoms	333	11	310	9	—		23	2
Salt	4,189	8	4,006	15	—		182	13
Tobacco	1,311	10	1,584	7	272	17	—	
Beer, third class	116	14	120	3	3	9	—	
Tea packing, third class	410	12	758	0	347	8	—	
Manure, third class	54	3	170	3	116	0	—	
Plumbago, third class	350	5	216	14	—		133	11
Other third class goods	49,426	13	52,039	5	2,612	12	—	
Cacao	2,255	0	1,818	0	—		437	0
Cinchona	179	9	172	3	—		7	6
Coffee	1,165	19	772	11	—		393	8
Cocoanut	8,490	18	7,757	12	—		733	6
Cocoanut oil	2,858	8	3,173	9	315	1	—	
Copperah	9,363	15	6,263	9	—		3,100	6
Cotton	39	2	180	12	141	10	—	
Poonac	6,878	1	7,198	15	320	14	—	
Staves	995	0	608	1	—		386	19
Tea	64,174	12	70,836	12	6,662	0	—	
Timber, wrought	1,181	15	2,399	15	1,218	0	—	
Other fourth class goods	16,412	15	18,929	12	2,516	17	—	
Timber, fifth class	2,979	7	2,996	16	17	9	—	
Other fifth class goods	11,368	11	11,614	0	247	9	—	
Timber, sixth class ...	754	18	1,515	15	760	17	—	
Tea packing, sixth class	12,870	12	14,973	17	2,103	5	—	
Manure, sixth class	11,141	12	17,546	17	6,405	5	—	
Plumbago, sixth class	22,303	11	15,216	0	—		7,087	11
Beer, sixth class ...	—		—		—		—	
Staves, sixth class	23	17	9	16	—		14	1
Other sixth class goods	11,449	2	14,120	10	2,671	8	—	
Bulky articles and road metal ...	3	0	22	1	19	1	—	
Railway materials, existing lines ...	37,312	2	35,602	18	—		1,739	4
Northern Railway Extension, Railway materials	—		6,258	4	6,258	4	—	
Kelani Valley Railway Extension, Railway materials	—		4,158	6	4,158	6	—	
Petroleum	2,876	13	3,229	7	352	14	—	
Stone	90,343	3	69,467	19	—		20,875	4
Free goods	413	16	245	9	—		168	7
Total Weight ...	499,717	2	505,750	19	6,033	17	—	
Total Goods Receipts ...	4,677,278	48	4,942,508	41	265,229	93	—	

Table 14.—Statement showing Quantity and Description of Goods forwarded from and Amount earned at each Goods Station during 1900.
Figures in *italics* represent Credits.

Stations.	First Class. Weight. T. c.	First Class. Amount. Rs. c.	Kerosine Oil. Weight. T. c.	Kerosine Oil. Amount. Rs. c.	Other Second Class Goods. Weight. T. c.	Other Second Class Goods. Amount. Rs. c.	Rice, Third Class. Weight. T. c.	Rice, Third Class. Amount. Rs. c.	Tea Leaf, Third Class. Weight. T. c.	Tea Leaf, Third Class. Amount. Rs. c.	Arrack, Third Class. Weight. T. c.	Arrack, Third Class. Amount. Rs. c.	Salt, Third Class. Weight. T. c.	Salt, Third Class. Amount. Rs. c.
Colombo ...	404 10	12181 63	644 18	11574 93	7360 19	176038 36	103345 13	1673735 35	—	—	0 12	3 31	3065 13	50895 29
Wharf ...	38 9	1047 12	—	—	1298 14	2665 24	838 7	14909 10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kelaniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ragama ...	—	—	—	—	7 7	54 36	0 6	2 32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara Quarry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Henaratgoda ...	—	0 90	—	—	6 11	77 71	0 6	1 9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Veyangoda ...	7 0	13 34	—	—	16 18	216 12	2 6	10 8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mirigama ...	13 0	7 26	—	—	4 17	61 1	1 19	4 1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ambepussa ...	3 0	1 62	—	—	1 5	14 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alawwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polgahawela ...	1 9	47 48	—	—	17 9	325 95	2 13	18 95	—	—	—	—	19 19	121 51
Potuhera ...	—	—	—	—	0 15	14 84	1 8	24 45	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kurunegala ...	1 15	63 54	—	—	59 15	1079 0	96 1	439 73	—	—	—	—	806 9	8060 78
Rambukkana ...	0 2	2 52	—	—	5 12	62 1	3 2	8 77	0 13	8 47	—	—	—	—
Kadugannawa ...	0 1	1 41	—	—	13 6	169 59	7 6	30 30	45 6	112 45	—	—	—	—
PeradeniyaJun.	—	—	—	—	1 1	15 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peradeniya ...	1 2	29 67	—	—	12 17	198 3	5 16	11 36	12 16	119 36	—	—	—	—
Kandy ...	11 19	292 68	465 10	1883 99	414 17	5578 74	746 11	4407 48	57 8	146 57	24 16	106 36	38 7	542 94
Katugastota ...	—	—	—	—	1 19	15 82	2 4	5 41	134 18	315 85	—	—	—	—
Wattegama ...	0 13	4 63	0 2	0 28	18 12	314 39	45 2	32 14	—	—	—	—	2 4	4 35
Ukuwela ...	—	—	—	0 7	4 5	26 44	23 0	45 72	4 0	17 23	—	—	—	—
Matale ...	0 19	27 96	0 19	4 39	97 16	2031 40	106 1	12 29	48 3	195 85	—	—	—	—
Gampola ...	2 4	37 31	0 6	4 7	91 12	1421 43	122 16	681 82	228 10	498 95	7 17	101 48	1 9	17 64
Ulapane ...	—	—	—	—	0 17	5 55	4 18	9 56	239 17	609 57	—	—	—	—
Nawalapitiya ...	0 8	15 7	42 12	142 55	133 4	1880 40	109 5	318 97	90 4	279 50	—	—	—	—
Galboda ...	—	—	—	—	3 7	51 2	1 11	24 3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Watawala ...	0 8	2 64	—	—	12 4	212 71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rozelle ...	—	—	0 10	3 0	3 12	105 5	5 4	11 94	—	—	—	—	2 10	7 22
Hatton ...	3 5	62 7	103 3	395 14	162 8	2777 3	391 9	115 47	—	—	—	—	10 2	32 94
Kotagala ...	1 11	69 70	—	—	12 4	268 34	137 7	173 22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Talawakele ...	0 18	34 36	0 18	5 79	71 15	1384 19	53 2	306 92	—	—	0 6	0 60	0 15	2 14
Watagoda ...	—	1 22	—	—	8 10	129 48	5 13	13 27	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nanu-oya ...	3 17	150 12	29 2	145 92	169 12	2518 34	6 13	22 64	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ambawela ...	—	1 73	—	—	5 2	61 85	0 10	12 29	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohiya ...	—	—	—	—	0 11	19 35	17 8	37 21	84 17	264 66	—	—	—	—
Haputale ...	2 15	67 37	1 4	4 98	194 1	1660 76	66 16	142 71	—	—	—	—	5 5	18 65
Diyatalawa ...	—	—	—	—	103 9	3970 79	3 14	46 29	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bandarawela ...	1 4	67 97	42 12	164 84	66 19	2510 37	32 3	25 49	—	—	0 12	1 72	0 10	1 97
Moratuwa ...	—	—	—	—	171 14	3207 51	0 15	4 60	—	—	506 5	10118 90	—	—
Panadure ...	—	—	—	—	20 6	335 50	2 17	5 17	—	—	945 7	11793 69	—	—
Kalutara South	0 19	15 7	44 2	90 31	44 10	948 51	1 11	5 91	—	—	376 9	2829 80	—	—
Paiyagala South	—	—	—	—	3 9	59 11	0 2	0 27	—	—	339 3	1482 37	—	—
Beruwala ...	2 0	31 22	—	—	2 6	27 7	13 7	63 70	—	—	273 12	905 90	53 8	137 41
Alutgama ...	—	—	—	0 25	4 8	52 98	—	—	—	—	395 10	1451 9	—	—
Kosgoda ...	0 14	7 61	—	—	28 8	251 16	3 12	6 56	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balapitiya ...	—	—	—	—	6 0	51 92	0 1	0 25	—	—	68 1	339 3	—	—
Ambalangoda...	0 1	2 11	—	—	17 6	148 24	3 3	4 32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hikkaduwa ...	0 1	1 49	—	—	4 4	34 82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dodanduwa ...	—	—	—	—	3 19	41 80	—	—	2 0	7 27	—	—	—	—
Gintota ...	—	—	—	—	71 10	3468 64	3 10	11 41	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galle ...	1 5	15 84	151 1	682 95	129 3	1213 37	5962 14	21628 31	—	—	107 4	946 19	—	—
Talpe ...	—	—	—	—	0 8	6 92	1 16	4 61	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ahangama ...	1 17	72 2	—	—	1 12	56 17	0 1	0 70	14 10	53 58	—	—	0 4	0 65
Weligama ...	—	1 28	—	—	5 3	48 48	0 3	0 67	—	—	5 19	55 82	—	—
Kamburugamuwa	—	—	—	—	0 19	16 9	0 1	0 25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matara ...	1 18	47 42	—	—	71 17	1373 31	—	—	—	—	44 14	382 92	—	—
Total ...	487 7	14425 38	1526 19	15103 46	10971 4	243276 58	112180 3	1717377 11	963 2	2629 31	3096 7	30519 68	4006 15	59843 49

Stations.	Cinnamon, Third Class. Weight. T. c.	Cinnamon, Third Class. Amount. Rs. c.	Cardamoms, Third Class. Weight. T. c.	Cardamoms, Third Class. Amount. Rs. c.	Tobacco, Third Class. Weight. T. c.	Tobacco, Third Class. Amount. Rs. c.	Beer, Third Class. Weight. T. c.	Beer, Third Class. Amount. Rs. c.	Tea Packing, Third Class. Weight. T. c.	Tea Packing, Third Class. Amount. Rs. c.	Manure, Third Class. Weight. T. c.	Manure, Third Class. Amount. Rs. c.	Plumbago, Third Class. Weight. T. c.	Plumbago, Third Class. Amount. Rs. c.
Colombo ...	4 12	28 95	—	—	754 7	15129 63	—	—	394 4	5212 10	124 14	1283 36	1 13	8 47
Wharf ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 19	15 75	—	—	—	—
Kelaniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44 0	678 98	—	—
Ragama ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara Quarry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Henaratgoda ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Veyangoda ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 2	12 95	—	—	6 7	26 15
Mirigama ...	2 12	14 97	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 2	2 20	—	—	0 4	1 10
Ambepussa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 15	91 48	—	—	2 0	12 40
Alawwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polgahawela ...	0 4	1 83	—	—	4 8	32 52	—	—	16 4	115 57	—	—	3 0	21 22
Potuhera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0	9 50
Kurunegala ...	—	—	3 15	27 19	93 3	1023 2	—	—	17 16	75 52	—	—	—	—
Rambukkana ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 19	66 38	—	—	0 8	3 10
Kadugannawa ...	1 7	14 82	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 1	98 30	—	—	—	—
PeradeniyaJun.	0 3	2 10	0 3	0 65	—	—	—	—	8 3	38 73	—	—	—	—
Peradeniya ...	2 19	37 33	14 15	186 88	—	—	—	—	10 18	70 2	—	—	11 9	143 39
Kandy ...	3 11	46 48	65 7	926 91	163 8	2130 73	—	—	22 11	188 43	—	—	3 11	46 48
Katugastota ...	—	—	45 11	617 85	1 10	20 28	—	—	29 13	205 18	—	—	1 13	22 63
Wattegama ...	2 0	28 39	48 16	760 58	117 0	1604 66	—	—	3 12	12 68	—	—	1 2	15 61
Ukuwela ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 7	11 70	—	—	—	—
Matale ...	0 6	4 28	31 7	518 30	358 5	1625 48	—	—	6 6	44 8	—	—	—	—
Gampola ...	1 7	13 26	4 6	59 82	0 2	1 88	—	—	55 18	166 24	—	—	—	—
Ulapane ...	0 6	4 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 15	4 2	—	—	—	—
Nawalapitiya ...	7 3	146 76	70 4	1100 89	—	—	—	—	14 1	39 67	—	—	—	—
Galboda ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Watawala ...	1 9	5 10	0 2	0 44	—	—	—	—	17 13	55 60	—	—	—	—
Rozelle ...	—	—	—	—	0 19	3 53	—	—	0 9	1 67	—	—	—	—
Hatton ...	—	—	5 1	28 13	3 10	17 48	1 8	27 67	39 0	132 45	—	—	—	0 30
Kotagala ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Talawakele ...	—	—	—	—	0 5	0 88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Watagoda ...	—	—	11 7	283 60	—	—	—	—	15 9	42 75	—	—	—	—
Nanu-oya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	118 15	1551 77	5 7	15 15	—	—	—	—
Ambawela ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohiya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haputale ...	—	—	0 1	2 39	0 4	6 36	—	—	2 6	14 14	—	0 80	2 8	77 11
Diyatalawa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 1	2 45	—	—	—	—
Bandarawela ...	5 0	172 54	6 14	233 86	0 19	5 65	—	—	3 16	62 70	—	—	3 12	123 27
Moratuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17 1	98 32	—	—	24 10	73 45
Panadure ...	0 8	1 6	—	—	0 1	0 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 3	26 82
Kalutara South	5 3	19 48	0 6	1 32	0 17	1 70	—	—	—	—	—	—	17 8	69 49
Paiyagala South	0 16	2 65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 17	21 37
Beruwala ...	2 5	10 73	—	—	0 1	0 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 5	1 19
Alutgama ...	8 19	43 92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kosgoda ...	46 5	274 43	2 3	13 5	3 0	9 60	—	—	0 17	1 70	—	—	4 1	19 74
Balapitiya ...	29 6	195 7	0 11	3 66	0 19	3 51	—	—	0 4	0 50	—	—	2 11	17 8
Ambalangoda...	78 4	495 27	—	—	1 17	7 52	—	—	1 12	3 94	—	—	7 10	41 17
Hikkaduwa ...	8 1	39 76	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 6	16 87	—	—	16 2	127 56
Dodanduwa ...	9 10	44 41	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 13	0 98	—	—	19 3	156 55
Gintota ...	6 3	49 54	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 16	32 87	—	—	3 9	16 73
Galle ...	1 4	13 36	—	—	79 12	293 61	—	—	—	—	1 9	14 65	4 16	18 95
Talpe ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 26	—	—	—	—
Ahangama ...	0 17	4 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 15	43 44
Weligama ...	1 15	16 40	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 2	18 55	—	—	17 17	96 14
Kamburugamuwa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 7	8 68
Matara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 2	5 10	—	—	26 13	153 59
Total ...	231 15	1731 12	310 9	4765 52	1584 7	21918 54	120 3	1579 44	758 0	6977 0	170 3	1977 79	216 14	1402 68

Stations.	Other Third Class Goods. Weight. T. c.	Other Third Class Goods. Amount. Rs. c.	Cocoa, Fourth Class. Weight. T. c.	Cocoa, Fourth Class. Amount. Rs. c.	Cinchona, Fourth Class. Weight. T. c.	Cinchona, Fourth Class. Amount. Rs. c.	Coffee, Fourth Class. Weight. T. c.	Coffee, Fourth Class. Amount. Rs. c.	Cocoanut, Fourth Class. Weight. T. c.	Cocoanut, Fourth Class. Amount. Rs. c.	Cocoanut Oil, Fourth Class. Weight. T. c.	Cocoanut Oil, Fourth Class. Amount. Rs. c.	Copperah, Fourth Class. Weight. T. c.	Copperah, Fourth Class. Amount. Rs. c.
Colombo ...	32514 6	540697 22	—	—	—	—	11 19	140 32	0 19	9 77	9 17	137 88	—	—
Wharf ...	3641 9	61769 46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kelaniya ...	0 1	0 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ragama ...	177 19	1782 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 2	0 94	2 2	4 24
Mahara Quarry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Henaratgoda ...	1095 0	20975 90	—	—	—	—	—	—	160 13	2448 69	107 12	1706 24	127 1	297 99
Veyangoda ...	346 2	2670 33	—	—	—	—	—	—	2469 13	9938 9	894 9	11845 40	649 3	2273 20
Mirigama ...	167 5	1061 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	263 2	1805 30	270 9	1515 55	1018 6	4158 84
Ambepussa ...	32 16	176 81	—	—	—	—	—	—	128 11	321 96	—	—	114 17	510 79
Alawwa ...	133 14	947 41	5 16	29 18	—	—	—	—	208 17	2191 40	—	—	418 7	2272 74
Polgahawela ...	161 4	1142 69	34 9	197 7	—	—	4 11	25 60	918 0	9752 44	7 8	13 31	209 13	1276 81
Potuhera ...	18 10	187 78	19 0	131 35	—	—	—	—	355 5	4559 10	—	—	—	—
Kurunegala ...	686 1	7917 99	148 11	1134 65	—	—	12 5	91 75	1156 18	12208 64	559 13	3942 88	2168 1	16866 89
Rambukkana ...	29 14	187 66	27 3	180 0	—	—	0 5	1 90	887 2	6513 3	2 16	50 71	4 5	17 51
Kadugannawa ...	77 3	599 11	66 17	559 44	—	—	1 7	11 54	130 14	1004 12	—	—	—	—
PeradeniyaJun.	6 0	45 4	1 9	3 96	—	—	0 4	2 6	—	0 25	—	—	—	—
Peradeniya ...	131 14	829 49	22 12	211 2	—	—	—	—	20 14	58 20	2 4	5 50	—	—
Kandy ...	1910 9	14729 79	688 1	6639 90	—	—	53 0	513 39	420 10	3638 12	45 3	329 97	16 17	162 77
Katugastota ...	71 4	567 80	67 4	641 89	2 5	30 40	—	—	29 3	279 58	—	—	—	—
Wattegama ...	132 16	989 59	111 7	1061 0	13 4	152 0	9 10	97 75	1 2	7 18	—	—	—	0 20
Ukuwela ...	17 1	152 43	119 10	1330 7	—	—	0 3	1 16	8 6	30 88	—	—	0 9	0 76
Matale ...	626 5	5620 45	482 19	5595 74	20 16	329 48	32 9	239 43	228 2	1311 95	—	—	—	—
Gampola ...	363 2	2421 59	10 17	92 43	12 1	161 56	10 16	47 10	36 12	216 20	2 0	11 8	0 3	0 27
Ulapane ...	15 16	97 68	0 1	0 72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nawalapitiya ...	389 5	2437 20	—	—	0 16	16 64	0 13	1 86	15 9	68 66	—	—	—	—
Galboda ...	3 9	8 59	—	—	4 3	50 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Watawala ...	31 1	162 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rozelle ...	18 18	199 49	—	—	6 0	115 76	—	—	3 13	9 14	0 14	4 19	—	—
Hatton ...	633 15	5033 69	—	—	39 13	794 45	5 15	89 9	88 3	327 13	20 1	77 16	0 3	2 55
Kotagala ...	29 14	389 54	—	—	6 12	130 28	0 1	0 25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Talawakele ...	540 17	4379 9	—	—	46 2	1025 65	9 6	159 94	0 15	5 77	0 2	0 23	—	—
Watagoda ...	18 7	250 13	1 9	27 69	0 11	9 18	2 0	36 96	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nanu-oya ...	417 12	4156 84	—	—	1 9	36 21	96 3	1850 99	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ambawela ...	5 14	62 62	—	—	—	—	2 7	27 34	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohiya ...	3 16	38 36	—	—	—	—	0 1	1 1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haputale ...	159 4	1289 91	2 0	51 54	13 4	422 4	203 10	5059 69	20 14	52 62	1 7	3 20	0 2	2 26
Diyatalawa ...	60 11	1051 88	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 2	8 61	—	—	—	—
Bandarawela ...	181 8	2930 49	8 15	255 17	5 7	182 46	315 3	8012 81	11 2	30 79	4 17	14 10	—	—
Moratuwa ...	420 16	4761 4	—	—	—	—	0 19	10 99	11 13	122 92	6 10	52 54	—	—
Panadure ...	311 0	3330 79	—	—	—	—	—	—	107 4	551 43	21 17	595 2	2 9	6 52
Kalutara South	302 3	3100 92	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 6	4 53	0 10	0 95	1 9	5 45
Paiyagala South	16 17	134 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 17	45 74	—	—	1 14	7 58
Beruwala ...	48 12	261 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 17	26 90	—	—	28 6	136 12
Alutgama ...	317 1	1793 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 1	1 10	—	—	103 15	527 99
Kosgoda ...	24 17	94 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 14	8 70	—	—	424 16	2582 85
Balapitiya ...	79 10	715 52	—	—	—	—	0 4	1 17	1 1	15 96	—	—	126 7	842 64
Ambalangoda...	829 4	5498 89	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 9	34 11	3 9	14 35	82 2	567 25
Hikkaduwa ...	63 8	495 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 6	14 5	3 12	30 58	65 13	561 42
Dodanduwa ...	93 18	482 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 10	4 19	—	—	37 15	316 46
Gintota ...	36 14	386 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 7	6 24	0 5	4 72	1 4	10 66
Galle ...	2271 7	13154 62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 14	238 11	1 7	12 67
Talpe ...	7 5	54 41	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 3	1 2	11 6	64 19	—	—
Ahangama ...	11 18	164 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 14	19 86	—	—	31 2	342 94
Weligama ...	146 17	1085 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 3	0 75	—	—	10 18	126 50
Kamburugamuwa	5 14	52 98	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 6	2 65	2 5	71 76	—	—
Matara ...	2203 2	16391 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1169 7	4225 40	615 3	6792 53
Total ...	52039 5	739965 98	1818 0	18142 82	172 3	3456 56	772 11	16424 10	7757 12	57657 77	3173 9	24955 96	6263 9	40687 40

Stations.	Cotton, Fourth Class. Weight. T. c.	Cotton, Fourth Class. Amount. Rs. c.	Poonac, Fourth Class. Weight. T. c.	Poonac, Fourth Class. Amount. Rs. c.	Staves, Fourth Class. Weight. T. c.	Staves, Fourth Class. Amount. Rs. c.	Tea, Fourth Class. Weight. T. c.	Tea, Fourth Class. Amount. Rs. c.	Timber, Wrought. Weight. T. c.	Timber, Wrought. Amount. Rs. c.
Colombo ...	—	—	5513 6	71589 69	259 17	1853 6	19 0	188 77	1282 6	22083 94
Wharf ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kelaniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ragama ...	—	—	1 0	15 80	—	—	59 3	88 94	5 12	22 0
Mahara Quarry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Henaratgoda ...	—	0 44	116 9	1649 70	—	—	22 14	55 65	5 8	45 58
Veyangoda ...	—	—	589 17	6782 9	25 12	55 52	864 19	2714 23	19 6	74 15
Mirigama ...	—	—	123 4	912 87	40 15	162 22	—	—	17 18	81 32
Ambepussa ...	—	—	—	—	32 13	115 74	—	—	36 16	190 86
Alawwa ...	—	—	—	—	234 10	1055 60	—	—	—	—
Polgahawela ...	0 5	3 31	6 14	82 16	—	—	174 5	1056 72	24 12	146 82
Potuhera ...	—	—	0 11	3 74	—	—	16 18	116 30	16 4	145 12
Kurunegala ...	4 3	38 31	286 6	2688 25	4 11	37 65	96 3	702 1	160 15	970 78
Rambukkana ...	5 5	38 44	—	—	—	—	987 14	6530 84	90 4	660 99
Kadugannawa ...	8 6	69 70	—	—	—	—	802 10	6797 50	78 16	579 7
PeradeniyaJun.	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 9	0 68	—	—
Peradeniya ...	0 5	2 84	—	—	—	—	3259 12	30216 48	9 15	138 [illegible]
Kandy ...	47 5	459 53	61 5	191 76	—	—	3253 9	31414 81	131 13	772 [illegible]
Katugastota ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	807 18	8064 32	102 14	902 [illegible]
Wattegama ...	63 15	669 61	1 0	1 50	—	—	3961 5	41363 96	143 1	94[illegible] 7
Ukuwela ...	1 7	15 78	0 6	1 14	—	—	366 7	4168 17	67 14	51 59
Matale ...	46 2	565 58	—	—	—	—	2522 5	29637 16	40 11	4[illegible] 82
Gampola ...	3 3	39 93	14 9	117 74	—	—	6553 0	66513 86	2 8	[illegible] 72
Ulapane ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	323 15	3421 94	—	—
Nawalapitiya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	5002 19	56533 21	15 0	[illegible]09 0
Galboda ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	508 13	6167 52	1 15	4 72
Watawala ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1679 11	21459 92	—	—
Rozelle ...	—	—	0 3	0 59	5 8	12 15	444 4	5834 53	—	—
Hatton ...	—	—	34 3	94 6	—	—	12214 19	169768 47	1 1	12 27
Kotagala ...	—	—	2 10	5 81	—	—	2015 13	28715 49	—	—
Talawakele ...	—	—	1 2	2 54	—	—	8915 4	131504 61	—	—
Watagoda ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1617 0	24895 57	1[illegible] 1	99 10
Nanu-oya ...	0 1	1 87	—	—	—	—	3560 0	58548 55	[illegible] 11	21 55
Ambawela ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	257 6	4500 2	[illegible] 6	65 64
Ohiya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	112 9	2037 93	[illegible] 0	31 60
Haputale ...	0 2	3 51	6 7	16 97	—	—	2754 3	53749 24	4 10	10 20
Diyatalawa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 11	13 66	—	—
Bandarawela ...	0 5	11 41	1 16	6 53	—	—	4944 6	100839 28	13 18	75 9
Moratuwa ...	—	—	0 2	1 22	—	—	—	—	6 13	90 31
Panadure ...	—	—	3 2	89 9	—	—	191 7	503 [illegible]	—	—
Kalutara South	—	—	0 5	5 59	—	—	325 10	1227 [illegible]	2 0	7 50
Paiyagala South	—	—	—	—	—	—	27 19	122 [illegible]	7 8	30 82
Beruwala ...	—	—	0 6	3 61	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alutgama ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	350 1	179[illegible]	—	—
Kosgoda ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 11	26 1
Balapitiya ...	—	—	7 2	43 36	—	—	27 17	1[illegible] 19	10 0	20 75
Ambalangoda...	—	—	32 12	380 25	—	—	298 15	21[illegible] 90	—	—
Hikkaduwa ...	—	—	2 5	40 62	—	—	155 0	1[illegible]25 47	—	—
Dodanduwa ...	—	—	18 1	179 95	4 15	74 64	153 19	1[illegible]91 62	6 12	44 39
Gintota ...	—	—	27 1	264 39	—	—	—	—	22 16	291 72
Galle ...	—	—	64 18	457 31	—	—	1167 12	[illegible]0996 19	—	—
Talpe ...	—	—	42 12	756 83	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ahangama ...	—	—	36 12	955 79	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weligama ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 8	237 0	—	—
Kamburugamuwa	—	—	5 7	155 44	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matara ...	0 8	1 46	198 2	3569 85	—	—	—	—	29 8	134 19
Total ...	180 12	1921 72	7198 15	91066 24	608 1	3366 58	70836 12	917370 89	2399 15	29821 31

Stations.	Other Fourth Class Goods. Weight. T. c.	Other Fourth Class Goods. Amount. Rs. c.	Timber, Fifth Class. Weight. T. c.	Timber, Fifth Class. Amount. Rs. c.	Other Fifth Class Goods. Weight. T. c.	Other Fifth Class Goods. Amount. Rs. c.	Timber, Sixth Class. Weight. T. c.	Timber, Sixth Class. Amount. Rs. c.	Tea Packing, Sixth Class. Weight. T. c.	Tea Packing, Sixth Class. Amount. Rs. c.	Manure, Sixth Class. Weight. T. c.	Manure, Sixth Class. Amount. Rs. c.
Colombo ...	6613 15	101532 83	132 6	1119 50	221 15	1983 97	6 9	68 91	8950 4	83743 23	13566 18	114768 57
Wharf ...	486 14	1513 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	3034 13	30726 56	2006 11	3148 23
Kelaniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1639 8	14808 16
Ragama ...	14 7	67 72	—	—	3 3	3 29	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara Quarry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Henaratgoda ...	267 4	2599 74	—	—	29 6	314 66	—	—	—	—	—	—
Veyangoda ...	810 17	3277 42	113 2	410 45	30 7	96 48	—	—	10 2	28 28	—	—
Mirigama ...	50 1	225 83	73 15	283 18	28 17	101 32	—	—	9 17	13 86	—	—
Ambepussa ...	147 8	701 79	45 1	239 69	12 0	47 39	—	—	24 19	132 90	—	—
Alawwa ...	179 12	1044 78	211 9	990 16	120 18	541 12	—	—	3 4	5 41	—	—
Polgahawela ...	538 19	3658 92	101 14	600 6	1219 10	7726 78	2 15	8 69	116 11	591 31	—	—
Potuhera ...	13 14	110 97	35 11	260 6	76 8	447 60	—	—	8 6	79 40	—	—
Kurunegala ...	1754 0	14986 13	336 10	2414 80	1543 2	11399 1	57 5	503 97	9 1	58 79	—	—
Rambukkana ...	575 4	3802 78	57 10	336 11	3545 0	22192 10	—	—	294 10	1441 33	—	—
Kadugannawa ...	1034 4	10567 2	48 0	293 4	68 6	530 93	—	—	301 12	1146 29	—	—
PeradeniyaJun.	163 5	1755 92	—	—	20 9	149 44	—	—	201 2	735 96	—	—
Peradeniya ...	90 13	713 7	1 0	12 26	3 0	15 47	—	—	37 5	147 10	6 5	49 88
Kandy ...	937 2	8250 40	225 18	1498 75	3013 7	22911 19	—	—	446 12	1761 59	97 15	563 38
Katugastota ...	189 8	1661 6	161 15	1189 45	333 17	2672 64	—	—	346 5	1397 97	—	—
Wattegama ...	51 6	503 92	58 17	394 85	89 3	801 63	—	—	58 15	323 11	19 18	81 8
Ukuwela ...	24 14	77 39	13 13	170 31	9 2	64 83	—	—	29 12	108 46	5 3	5 44
Matale ...	530 13	5530 88	88 3	969 7	72 13	707 51	—	—	94 12	300 56	—	—
Gampola ...	729 3	7312 10	2 4	3 68	59 2	418 98	—	—	199 18	651 4	—	—
Ulapane ...	23 16	265 19	1 1	5 47	2 6	9 20	—	—	6 4	24 93	—	—
Nawalapitiya ...	331 4	2628 9	7 4	18 55	35 18	286 51	—	—	6 14	11 32	—	—
Galboda ...	7 8	48 72	—	—	1 2	7 42	—	—	—	—	5 19	11 1
Watawala ...	36 18	326 52	—	—	6 9	37 14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rozelle ...	4 8	12 46	77 15	240 72	36 17	147 60	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hatton ...	441 1	3893 91	103 18	899 55	24 13	19 36	—	—	126 10	358 21	—	—
Kotagala ...	28 5	275 94	—	—	0 12	3 48	—	—	6 0	15 7	4 1	7 54
Talawakele ...	208 13	1932 56	—	—	6 7	83 21	—	—	0 9	6 50	4 9	53 3
Watagoda ...	74 1	538 63	38 10	94 67	4 16	56 38	—	—	2 3	3 58	—	—
Nanu-oya ...	117 15	1904 54	—	—	247 5	5003 35	1431 7	1739 20	—	—	—	—
Ambawela ...	1 10	25 61	15 13	66 62	3 2	36 77	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohiya ...	2 12	15 23	30 13	129 2	3 19	65 78	—	—	1 4	1 39	—	—
Haputale ...	137 16	1665 93	—	—	22 4	377 49	—	—	2 3	50 28	—	—
Diyatalawa ...	148 11	1917 97	—	—	0 3	5 7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bandarawela ...	164 10	2611 26	—	—	30 8	559 6	4 14	10 97	1 7	3 49	—	—
Moratuwa ...	55 3	462 55	0 2	1 81	10 10	48 49	—	—	378 4	2391 46	—	—
Panadure ...	54 17	611 69	—	—	28 2	129 63	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalutara South	4 4	22 79	98 10	941 0	3 12	10 4	—	—	—	—	15 12	17 63
Paiyagala South	32 1	166 21	13 0	47 93	3 0	15 93	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beruwala ...	51 15	249 12	—	—	0 18	4 11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alutgama ...	1 14	27 80	70 19	261 46	2 9	7 83	13 5	283 68	—	—	—	—
Kosgoda ...	104 4	1260 14	74 16	142 18	3 16	7 2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balapitiya ...	110 0	647 12	63 19	111 51	1 15	9 28	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ambalangoda...	141 11	1028 54	—	—	1 17	4 71	—	—	3 18	43 10	—	—
Hikkaduwa ...	78 14	739 24	—	—	0 8	4 22	—	—	1 2	3 35	—	—
Dodanduwa ...	161 15	1273 24	21 3	105 63	0 8	1 78	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gintota ...	362 2	3015 89	397 11	11270 83	1 18	3 48	—	—	252 15	1377 19	—	—
Galle ...	577 0	5323 40	115 1	903 69	21 15	151 63	—	—	—	—	174 18	1061 59
Talpe ...	37 8	378 28	5 2	6 41	0 9	2 55	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ahangama ...	8 5	44 95	—	—	0 6	4 85	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weligama ...	149 0	1227 53	4 18	13 97	8 12	30 3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kamburugamuwa	17 19	75 20	—	—	7 15	48 33	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matara ...	54 9	569 71	150 13	1254 37	591 13	2330 8	—	—	8 4	23 94	—	—
Total ...	18929 12	205079 63	2996 16	27700 81	11614 0	82628 1	1515 15	2615 42	14973 17	127706 96	17546 17	134575 54

Stations.	Plumbago, Sixth Class. Weight. T. c.	Plumbago, Sixth Class. Amount. Rs. c.	Petroleum, Sixth Class. Weight. T. c.	Petroleum, Sixth Class. Amount. Rs. c.	Staves, Sixth Class. Weight. T. c.	Staves, Sixth Class. Amount. Rs. c.	Other Sixth Class Goods. Weight. T. c.	Other Sixth Class Goods. Amount. Rs. c.	Railway Materials, Existing Line. Weight. T. c.	Railway Materials, Existing Line. Amount. Rs. c.	Railway Materials Kelani Valley Extension. Weight. T. c.	Railway Materials Kelani Valley Extension. Amount. Rs. c.	Railway Materials Anuradhapura Extension. Weight. T. c.	Railway Materials Anuradhapura Extension. Amount. R. c.
Colombo ...	92 10	569 0	—	—	—	—	5237 5	50345 94	2337 11	*3778 98*	—	—	3 15	24 53
Wharf ...	—	—	3229 7	21905 80	—	—	1441 11	11760 56	29309 11	31278 91	4048 8	2073 48	6059 18	24904 44
Kelaniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ragama ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	995 16	*1162 45*	—	—	—	—
Mahara Quarry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Henaratgoda ...	—	—	—	—	17	7 56	34 18	56 34	65 6	*95 50*	—	—	—	—
Veyangoda ...	767 7	1619 85	—	—	—	—	28 1	37 92	65 14	29 33	—	—	—	—
Mirigama ...	1543 18	4278 7	—	—	—	—	15 9	44 78	17 8	*30 75*	—	—	—	—
Ambepussa ...	448 8	1404 81	—	—	—	—	18 14	56 68	12 7	*37 96*	—	—	—	—
Alawwa ...	3 4	14 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*2 93*	—	—	—	—
Polgahawela ...	167 19	688 82	—	—	—	—	62 5	199 10	7 12	*54 1*	—	—	—	—
Potuhera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	125 8	1179 8	6 14	22 45	—	—	—	—
Kurunegala ...	3674 18	18506 90	—	—	—	—	270 7	3684 38	331 8	240 55	—	—	—	—
Rambukkana ...	234 11	1129 39	—	—	—	—	—	—	245 4	*303 10*	—	—	—	—
Kadugannawa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	551 16	1231 14	206 6	284 29	—	—	—	—
PeradeniyaJun.	—	—	—	—	—	—	64 0	85 47	65 19	*262 71*	—	—	—	—
Peradeniya ...	2 14	24 4	—	—	—	—	392 2	1247 80	17 11	*68 90*	—	—	—	—
Kandy ...	328 9	2119 85	—	—	—	—	154 6	1565 82	150 8	*303 35*	—	—	2 11	21 63
Katugastota ...	65 13	513 56	—	—	—	—	12 16	53 87	52 19	*50 0*	—	—	—	—
Wattegama ...	105 12	747 92	—	—	—	—	57 16	83 33	24 12	*49 30*	—	—	—	—
Ukuwela ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 9	4 20	—	*4 95*	—	—	—	—
Matale ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	37 14	204 75	15 13	*35 93*	—	—	—	—
Gampola ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	450 14	1292 8	62 14	100 75	—	—	—	—
Ulapane ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31 19	10 73	—	—	—	—
Nawalapitiya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	181 8	1721 51	858 13	861 69	—	—	—	—
Galboda ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 18	24 89	28 13	*28 46*	—	—	—	—
Watawala ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53 0	2 89	—	—	—	—
Rozelle ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	28 6	3 32	42 15	—	—	—	—	—
Hatton ...	136 19	1466 66	—	—	—	—	27 2	437 10	82 5	*291 94*	—	—	—	—
Kotagala ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 14	65 0	7 18	*55 84*	—	—	—	—
Talawakele ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	37 17	*28 28*	2 0	*166 77*	—	—	—	—
Watagoda ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 12	5 47	14 10	*0 65*	—	—	—	—
Nanu-oya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 1	278 44	1 8	*69 78*	—	—	—	—
Ambawela ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*12 37*	36 13	97 74	—	—	—	—
Ohiya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	627 16	1093 67	7 16	*384 4*	—	—	—	—
Haputale ...	5 2	102 64	—	—	—	—	461 2	771 94	0 4	*120 23*	—	—	—	—
Diyatalawa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*12 45*	4 15	*67 99*	—	—	—	—
Bandarawela ...	79 5	1537 69	—	—	—	—	428 5	652 18	30 6	108 17	—	—	—	—
Moratuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 7	134 53	34 3	56 84	—	—	—	—
Panadure ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 8	15 85	12 19	0 65	—	—	—	—
Kalutara South	581 0	1475 41	—	—	—	—	149 18	542 35	49 9	*179 42*	—	—	—	—
Paiyagala South	48 2	139 51	—	—	—	—	8 11	24 79	8 8	17 64	—	—	—	—
Beruwala ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 17	127 78	6 15	5 79	—	—	—	—
Alutgama ...	1244 19	4425 78	—	—	—	—	11 5	51 32	16 9	*6 24*	—	—	—	—
Kosgoda ...	39 1	146 74	—	—	—	—	11 14	28 99	2 12	14 68	—	—	—	—
Balapitiya ...	159 3	616 82	—	—	—	—	7 8	11 12	5 1	*0 37*	—	—	—	—
Ambalangoda...	367 3	1729 61	—	—	—	—	619 8	4437 14	30 1	1 82	—	—	—	—
Hikkaduwa ...	577 7	3021 2	—	—	—	—	2076 8	11322 86	6 10	*22 61*	—	—	—	—
Dodanduwa ...	938 8	5003 63	—	—	5 19	49 66	2 13	21 80	24 2	—	—	—	—	—
Gintota ...	252 13	1415 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 6	12 33	—	—	—	—
Galle ...	2607 14	15927 70	—	—	—	—	195 4	1738 31	151 1	*43 45*	109 18	505 79	192 0	1654 84
Talpe ...	12 3	57 45	—	—	—	—	71 12	1120 46	11 6	*29 16*	—	—	—	—
Ahangama ...	291 19	1161 29	—	—	—	—	16 0	49 49	2 10	*3 26*	—	—	—	—
Weligama ...	185 1	731 8	—	—	—	—	74 1	1389 3	6 9	79 39	—	—	—	—
Kamburugamuwa	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 5	109 16	31 9	*91 38*	—	—	—	—
Matara ...	254 18	964 64	—	—	—	—	49 19	714 47	—	0 47	—	—	—	—
Total ...	15216 0	71539 19	3229 7	21905 80	9 16	57 22	14120 10	99973 11	35602 18	25374 70	4158 6	2579 27	6258 4	26605 44

Stations.	Bulky or Heavy Articles on which Contractors' Fees are not charged. Weight. T. c.	Bulky or Heavy Articles on which Contractors' Fees are not charged. Amount. Rs. c.	Stone. Weight. T. c.	Stone. Amount. Rs. c.	Free Goods. Weight. T. c.	Free Goods. Amount. Rs. c.	TOTAL. Weight. T. c.	TOTAL. Amount. Rs. c.
Colombo ...	—	—	—	—	86 18	—	192962 11	2933169 53
Wharf ...	—	—	—	—	8 5	—	55448 16	231717 65
Kelaniya ...	—	—	—	—	1 3	—	1684 12	15487 42
Ragama ...	—	—	—	—	0 3	—	1267 0	879 31
Mahara Quarry	—	—	69467 19	45661 59	—	—	69467 19	45661 59
Henaratgoda ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2042 5	30142 69
Veyangoda ...	—	—	—	—	5 19	—	7718 10	42131 38
Mirigama ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3651 11	14654 28
Ambepussa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1065 13	3981 24
Alawwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1519 11	9088 99
Polgahawela ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3823 12	27801 63
Potuhera ...	—	—	—	—	0 2	—	695 14	7291 74
Kurunegala ...	—	—	—	—	0 13	—	14339 5	109163 11
Rambukkana ...	12 8	86 80	—	—	4 8	—	7031 19	43017 74
Kadugannawa ...	—	—	—	—	9 3	—	3527 7	24100 6
PeradeniyaJun.	—	—	—	—	2 2	—	534 9	2572 58
Peradeniya ...	—	—	—	—	1 7	—	4071 5	34399 12
Kandy ...	—	—	—	—	25 6	—	14027 2	113539 55
Katugastota ...	—	—	—	—	0 4	—	2460 13	19128 19
Wattegama ...	—	—	—	—	2 9	—	5144 11	50954 81
Ukuwela ...	—	—	—	—	0 2	—	702 10	6742 82
Matale ...	—	—	—	—	1 19	—	5490 18	55879 48
Gampola ...	—	—	—	—	2 15	—	9031 8	82434 1
Ulapane ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	651 11	4469 6
Nawalapitiya ...	—	—	—	—	13 10	—	7325 14	68618 5
Galboda ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	578 18	6369 91
Watawala ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1838 15	22265 27
Rozelle ...	—	—	—	—	1 2	—	683 7	6712 36
Hatton ...	—	—	—	—	7 15	—	14707 14	186570 40
Kotagala ...	—	—	—	—	0 11	—	2261 13	30063 82
Talawakele ...	—	—	—	—	0 7	—	9901 9	140692 96
Watagoda ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1824 19	26487 3
Nanu-oya ...	—	—	—	—	7 6	—	6220 4	77875 70
Ambawela ...	—	—	—	—	0 13	—	341 16	4945 86
Ohiya ...	—	—	—	—	0 4	—	900 6	3351 17
Haputale ...	9 13	54 49	—	—	13 13	—	4092 0	65558 99
Diyatalawa ...	—	—	—	—	0 8	—	323 5	6926 14
Bandarawela ...	—	—	—	—	2 16	—	6392 9	121211 33
Moratuwa ...	—	—	—	—	4 16	—	1663 3	21637 48
Panadure ...	—	—	—	—	0 15	—	1723 2	18046 98
Kalutara South	—	—	—	—	1 8	—	2027 1	11163 20
Paiyagala South	—	—	—	—	4 13	—	522 17	2318 74
Beruwala ...	—	—	—	—	0 13	—	495 3	1992 16
Alutgama ...	—	—	—	—	0 5	—	2540 11	10721 13
Kosgoda ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	785 1	4895 38
Balapitiya ...	—	—	—	—	1 2	—	708 2	3831 9
Ambalangoda...	—	—	—	—	3 10	—	2526 12	16605 24
Hikkaduwa ...	—	—	—	—	0 7	—	3063 14	17655 89
Dodanduwa ...	—	—	—	—	1 16	—	1506 19	9100 7
Gintota ...	—	—	—	—	3 5	—	1462 5	21637 92
Galle ...	—	—	—	—	10 6	—	14124 3	76909 63
Talpe ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	201 10	2424 23
Ahangama ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	429 2	2970 70
Weligama ...	—	—	—	—	1 14	—	643 0	5157 82
Kamburugamuwa	—	—	—	—	2 9	—	96 16	449 16
Matara ...	—	—	—	—	7 7	—	5478 17	38934 62
Total ...	22 1	141 29	69467 19	45661 59	245 9	—	505750 19	4942508 41

Table 15.—Miscellaneous Receipts, 1900.

Particulars.	Coast Line.	Main Line.	Nawalapitiya to Nanu-oya.	Nanu-oya to Bandarawela.	Kandy to Matale.	Kurunegala Line.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Coaching Miscellaneous.							
Platform rent	249 46	2,907 18	—	—	—	—	3,156 64
Refreshment car, &c., rent	194 88	5,153 43	2,469 66	—	—	—	7,817 97
Sleeping car	17 0	1,981 50	1,784 0	—	—	—	3,782 50
Sundries	349 42	814 75	249 92	74 86	121 65	32 38	1,642 98
Total ...	810 76	10,856 86	4,503 58	74 86	121 65	32 38	16,400 9
Goods Miscellaneous.							
Warehouse rent, wharfage, and demurrage... ...	839 84	5,709 45	1,203 72	480 69	525 32	190 40	8,949 42
Sundries	5 44	504 17	2 66	472 92	0 97	—	986 16
Total ...	845 28	6,213 62	1,206 38	953 61	526 29	190 40	9,935 58
General Miscellaneous.							
Rent of buildings	1,712 74	11,277 25	1,134 53	1,466 28	254 76	—	15,845 56
Sale of old rails	2,665 41	9,711 37	126 36	45 52	406 67	—	12,955 33
Sale of other materials	5,957 83	5,678 44	2,499 42	1,955 74	1,064 71	792 86	17,949 0
Found and unclaimed property	142 32	135 64	59 71	46 72	25 43	18 94	428 76
Sundries	2,123 30	2,074 56	916 91	702 90	368 63	300 29	6,486 59
Total ...	12,601 60	28,877 26	4,736 93	4,217 16	2,120 20	1,112 9	53,665 24
Grand Total ...	14,257 64	45,947 74	10,446 89	5,245 63	2,768 14	1,334 87	80,000 91

Table 16.—Abstract of Miscellaneous Receipts during 1900.

Month.	General.			Accountant's Department.	Traffic Department.									Ways and Works Department.					Locomotive Department.			Total.
	House Rent, &c.	Level Crossing, Dematagoda.	Security forfeited.	Sale of Empty Ticket boxes.	Warehouse Rent.	Sale of Unclaimed and Unserviceable Articles, Sweepings, &c.	Telegrams.	Registration Fees on Found Property.	Cancellation Fee.	Sleeping Car Tickets.	Cloak-room Charges.	Re-weighing Charges.	Fines.	Sale of Old Rails.	Sale of Old Iron, &c.	Tools lost.	Fines.	Sale of Old Sleepers.	Sale of Old Iron, &c.	Hire of Engine.	Fines.	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
January ...	3031 39	—	25 0	—	686 64	85 18	49 85	6 0	9 75	184 0	37 90	—	—	1035 50	7 0	27 55	—	76 11	16 0	—	21 54	5299 41
February ..	2326 70	—	—	—	1242 78	290 98	45 20	2 75	9 25	152 50	39 70	14 52	16 25	1447 82	—	19 86	—	1 36	—	—	8 6	5617 73
March ...	2389 42	250 0	—	1 0	683 98	110 20	38 60	4 25	7 0	165 50	36 75	14 39	8 50	279 63	330 9	16 48	—	—	2561 37	—	6 26	6903 42
April ...	2351 57	—	—	1 0	653 20	53 26	53 45	3 75	6 25	211 0	40 70	—	8 0	1450 65	—	8 23	5 0	2 4	22 0	—	29 85	4899 95
May ...	3018 72	—	—	4 0	607 80	273 4	58 90	1 50	5 75	145 0	24 30	9 89	1 25	439 5	—	1 87	—	—	1030 0	—	4 53	5595 60
June ...	2230 10	—	—	1 50	789 53	196 86	38 10	2 0	3 50	129 0	21 45	—	9 0	350 38	—	58 35	5 0	—	5380 75	—	6 69	9222 21
July ...	3030 29	—	20 0	1 0	642 47	120 29	50 90	1 50	10 25	75 0	27 75	—	3 25	2038 74	519 42	39 25	—	—	6670 7	—	3 80	13253 98
August ...	2236 31	—	—	—	739 7	280 37	47 25	2 50	6 50	107 0	30 30	0 73	10 90	2336 51	—	12 0	—	1 70	660 0	370 0	14 46	6861 60
September ...	2375 23	—	—	—	633 54	256 78	61 65	3 0	9 0	104 50	21 24	60 46	10 0	559 90	5 0	25 10	—	0 27	—	—	23 79	4149 46
October ...	2142 91	—	120 0	—	911 89	291 43	58 5	2 0	6 75	832 50	21 25	—	5 75	1105 40	—	35 68	—	—	—	—	4 82	5538 43
November ...	2152 53	—	—	2 0	804 12	203 66	38 65	2 50	6 0	801 50	23 35	—	—	874 99	—	5 69	—	5 40	616 92	—	6 52	5543 83
December ...	3670 69	—	—	—	554 40	589 2	80 55	4 25	9 25	875 0	34 95	0 50	1 75	1036 76	30 0	16 54	—	10 50	—	190 0	11 13	7115 29
Total ...	30955 86	250 0	165 0	10 50	8949 42	2751 7	621 15	36 0	89 25	3782 50	359 64	100 49	74 65	12955 33	891 51	266 60	10 0	97 38	16933 11	560 0	141 45	80000 91

Table 17.—Statement of Work done for other Departments, 1900.

Month.	Ways and Works Department.									Locomotive Department.					Accountant's Department.	Traffic Department.								Total.
	Director of Public Works Department.	Trollying, Cutting, and Loading Old Rails, &c.	Work done for sundry Persons.	Old Sleepers.	Chairman, Colombo Municipality.	Resident Engineer, Harbour Works.	Chief Resident Engineer, Kelani Valley Railway.	Chief Resident Engineer, Northern and Uda Pussellawa Railways.	Railway Storekeeper.	Work done for sundry Persons.	Railway Storekeeper.	Chief Resident Engineer, Kelani Valley Railway.	Chief Resident Engineer, Northern and Uda Pussellawa Railways.	Director, Public Works Department and Factory Engineer.	Work done for sundry Persons.	Work done for sundry Persons.	Camp Commandant.	The Resident Engineer, Harbour Works.	Cooly Contractor on account Conservancy of Latrines.	Chairman, Municipal Council.	Chairman, Plague Committee.	Director, Public Works Department.	Postmaster-General.	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
January ...	—	—	2416 41	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 0	—	—	—	—	1 10	75 0	—	90 0	7 12	—	—	—	—	2595 63
February ...	—	14 10	1797 21	0 64	25 98	—	9 45	—	—	6 87	11 15	—	—	—	—	39 50	—	45 0	7 12	1 61	—	—	—	1958 63
March ...	—	6 45	1036 75	0 96	10 62	—	—	587 90	32 79	11 0	—	20 74	—	—	1 10	54 6	—	45 0	7 12	4 84	—	—	—	1819 33
April ...	—	9 71	488 98	—	—	—	—	22 86	3 92	5 17	11 87	52 99	—	3 43	—	44 74	—	45 0	7 12	—	—	—	—	695 79
May ...	4 10	2 60	1087 32	—	—	—	—	19 74	—	12 63	33 87	16 66	—	35 0	0 10	33 36	—	45 0	7 12	—	—	—	—	1297 50
June ...	—	4 70	592 66	0 96	—	—	—	810 50	—	8 78	4 80	—	—	38 95	—	54 57	—	45 0	7 12	—	—	68 88	—	1636 92
July ...	408 32	0 60	1019 18	—	—	—	—	2072 38	—	14 30	37 27	—	—	110 40	2 30	41 50	—	45 0	7 12	—	135 46	70 0	—	3963 83
August ...	709 70	14 80	345 90	0 48	—	—	—	3105 42	—	12 0	14 22	—	—	—	0 70	41 85	—	45 0	7 12	—	—	20 0	321 11	4638 30
September ...	76 6	4 30	1038 67	—	—	—	—	5112 35	—	15 89	79 30	—	—	—	1 10	132 67	—	45 0	7 12	—	—	15 0	—	6527 46
October ...	1495 89	1 80	509 93	—	—	—	26 0	5740 98	—	6 50	17 92	—	3716 39	—	—	132 55	40 55	45 0	7 12	—	—	10 0	—	11750 63
November ...	72 76	3 90	374 82	1 44	—	13 99	1359 73	2266 21	—	2 0	21 22	641 53	—	—	—	—	—	45 0	7 12	—	—	15 0	—	4824 72
December ...	732 7	1 60	2563 1	—	—	—	10483 98	10740 98	2 50	10 0	—	653 12	27363 8	93 42	—	40 50	34 80	45 0	7 12	—	—	15 0	—	52786 18
Total ...	3498 90	64 56	13270 84	4 48	36 60	13 99	11879 16	30479 32	39 21	111 14	231 62	1385 4	31079 47	281 20	6 40	690 30	75 35	585 0	85 44	6 45	135 46	213 88	321 11	94494 92

Table 18.—Statement showing Receipts for each Month during 1900.

Month.	COACHING. Passengers. First Class. No.	First Class. Amount.	Second Class. No.	Second Class. Amount.	Third Class. No.	Third Class. Amount.	Coolies. No.	Coolies. Amount.	Total. No. of Passengers.	Total. Amount.	Season Tickets. 1st Class No.	2nd Class. No.	3rd Class. No.	Amount.	Total Passenger Receipts Amount.	Special Trains Amount.	Parcels and Mails. No.	Parcels and Mails. Amount.	Horses. No.	Horses. Amount.	Carriages. No.	Carriages. Amount.	Bicycles. No.	Bicycles. Amount.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.
January ...	9071	23666 62	23802	20742 28	432641	183383 16	12265	9187 21	477779	236979 27	37	136	2283	10489 30	247468 57	1550 0	42639	17896 61	313	2201 63	48	588 62	1081	676 89
February ...	7495	18884 17	21396	18129 74	387717	164197 98	14904	10655 24	431512	211867 13	19	49	1975	5503 1	217370 14	1472 0	38454	15706 90	232	1325 26	62	722 4	850	593 49
March ...	7760	20534 92	21280	19765 20	423338	188498 88	21394	15291 81	473772	244090 81	16	48	1995	5229 73	249320 54	1500 0	39401	16942 75	256	1842 62	66	935 37	881	579 18
April ...	7657	21494 66	23113	23236 26	444227	196078 48	33786	18121 0	508783	258930 40	22	74	1825	5654 94	264585 35	2022 0	35588	15803 28	204	1438 64	58	774 73	1072	807 34
May ...	6872	16771 50	22540	21021 37	470054	202669 11	45461	24836 27	544927	265298 25	23	59	1998	5821 88	271120 13	2700 0	36643	16149 89	239	1550 74	65	894 40	822	551 48
June ...	6645	15461 8	20890	17795 59	410464	177407 27	44019	32267 40	482018	242931 34	12	52	2039	5351 0	248282 34	2010 0	33337	14111 79	148	1063 13	50	614 85	635	385 40
July ...	6492	12999 80	20905	16972 44	419220	175500 35	45079	34517 35	491696	239989 94	25	97	2102	7065 10	247055 4	1750 0	34425	14697 88	181	1143 81	67	983 46	786	439 52
August ...	7502	16464 8	22870	20670 59	451515	201695 3	16563	9710 0	498450	248539 76	16	61	2019	5480 6	254019 76	1500 0	35821	17103 44	235	1908 45	56	804 15	938	593 15
September ...	7268	17976 94	21527	19515 97	406681	193475 83	12594	13420 55	448070	244389 29	19	75	2136	6038 65	250427 94	1715 90	36305	17012 75	289	1173 21	57	549 72	819	493 15
October ...	7467	16915 79	21270	18237 75	420874	173461 72	9205	10678 79	458816	219294 5	26	96	2258	7120 84	226414 89	1658 0	48301	20955 2	247	884 60	51	587 80	903	517 84
November ...	7443	16795 56	21936	20031 33	414675	173163 74	8256	5579 76	452310	215570 39	22	73	2274	6402 81	221973 20	1450 0	47702	19635 95	246	1128 18	37	339 26	845	513 55
December ...	9836	22679 84	29283	26861 92	465795	198177 21	10560	7465 5	515474	255184 2	21	66	2189	5793 81	260977 88	1550 0	53811	21980 66	246	1535 32	44	540 40	1179	768 90
Total ...	91508	220644 96	270812	242980 44	5147201	2227708 76	274086	191730 43	5783607	2883064 59	258	886	25093	75951 14	2959015 73	20877 90	482427	207996 92	2836	17195 59	661	8334 80	10811	6919 89

Month.	COACHING. Dogs. No.	Dogs. Amount.	Other Small Animals. No.	Other Small Animals. Amount.	Neat Cattle. No.	Neat Cattle. Amount.	Total other Coaching Amount.	Total Coaching Net Debit.	GOODS AND LIVE STOCK. Goods. Quantity.	Goods. Amount.	Live Stock. Cattle.	Calves, Sheep, and other Small Animals.	Amount.	Total Goods Net Debit.	Coaching Miscellaneous, Station.	Coaching Miscellaneous, Head Office.	Goods Miscellaneous, Station.	Goods Miscellaneous, Head Office.	Sundry other Receipts, Station.	Sundry other Receipts, Head Office.	Total Miscellaneous.	Gross Receipts.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Tons cwt.	Rs. c.	No.	No.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
January ...	560	384 25	26	37 13	15	157 82	23492 95	270961 52	43395 11	405850 67	265	2441	1639 0	407489 67	526 95	32 7	687 63	—	4 75	4048 1	5299 41	683750 60
February ...	361	250 0	35	35 26	11	157 37	20262 32	237632 46	38439 14	360693 23	99	2529	1243 50	361936 73	617 5	655 24	1243 35	14 52	12 24	3075 33	5617 73	605186 92
March ...	448	330 0	69	97 40	18	261 19	22488 51	271809 5	43371 9	417826 19	136	2257	1151 25	418977 44	554 40	634 66	684 3	14 39	10 15	5005 79	6903 42	697689 91
April ...	450	355 25	40	49 10	10	80 37	21330 71	285916 6	34455 18	334802 74	66	2032	834 75	335637 49	637 27	637 59	653 45	—	10 15	2961 49	4899 95	626453 56
May ...	519	399 65	27	35 67	11	126 73	22408 56	293528 69	41276 15	455041 3	115	2098	1151 25	456192 28	526 77	1276 33	609 38	9 89	10 15	3163 8	5595 60	755316 57
June ...	418	312 90	28	29 78	8	77 32	18605 17	266887 51	41492 7	433107 90	99	2041	1105 25	434213 15	489 18	632 41	794 26	—	10 15	7296 21	9222 21	710322 87
July ...	329	232 75	62	67 5	13	34 69	19349 16	266404 20	41199 1	401956 93	94	2824	1208 0	403164 93	480 3	633 42	654 44	—	10 15	11475 94	13253 98	682823 11
August ...	451	390 30	39	51 88	14	81 25	22432 62	276452 38	39094 8	400360 35	245	1880	1440 0	401800 35	519 19	633 41	753 51	370 73	10 15	4574 61	6861 60	685114 33
September ...	377	276 94	21	25 35	8	20 21	21267 23	271695 17	39656 3	382368 18	582	2322	3273 50	385641 68	502 17	651 74	635 20	60 46	4 75	2295 14	4149 46	661486 31
October ...	426	286 63	34	54 14	4	55 25	24999 28	251414 17	49203 12	471164 90	969	3714	4064 25	475229 15	1292 88	644 10	1065 20	—	4 75	2531 50	5538 43	732181 75
November ...	389	275 45	218	158 83	5	65 26	23566 48	245539 68	49703 17	460809 17	735	2218	3138 25	463947 42	1175 39	676 33	947 27	—	3 75	2741 9	5543 83	715030 93
December ...	451	312 13	37	52 95	3	16 42	26756 78	287734 61	44462 4	418527 12	880	2691	3617 25	422144 37	1062 12	909 39	737 37	0 50	5 75	4400 16	7115 29	716994 27
Total ...	5179	3806 25	636	694 54	120	1133 88	266959 77	3225975 50	505750 19	4942508 41	4285	29047	23866 25	4966374 66	8383 40	8016 69	9465 9	470 49	96 89	53568 35	80000 91	8272351 7

Table 19.—Statement showing Dates of Opening, Cost of Construction, Length, and Cost per Mile of the Ceylon Government Railways.

Line.	Date of Commencement of Construction.			Date of Opening for Traffic.			Length of Line.		Original Cost.	Expended since on Additional Accommodation and Improvement to December, 1899.	Expended on Additional Accommodation and Improvement to December, 1900.	Total Cost.	Average Cost per Mile to December, 1900.
	Year.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Month.	Day.	Miles.	Chains.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Colombo to Ambepussa	1863	February	2	1865	October	2	34	45	17,384,831 58	3,102,666 42	21,328 21	20,508,826 21	277,146 30
Ambepussa to Polgahawela	—	—	—	1866	November	1	10	69					
Polgahawela to Kandy	—	—	—	1867	August	1	29	11					
Colombo to Fort	—	—	—	1874	July	16	1	48	164,136 93	—	—	221,841 32	110,920 66
Fort Point to Breakwater Yard ...	1873	August	—	1874	July	16	—	45	57,704 39				
Mahara Quarry to Mahara Points ...	—	—	—	1874	July	16	1	35	75,163 0	34,878 21	—	139,938 8	69,969 4
Breakwater Yard to Wharf	1878	January	—	1878	May	27	—	53	29,896 87				
Two Engines and 2 Vans paid from Breakwater Funds and transferred to Railway in 1880 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81,221 0	—	81,221 0	—
Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	66	17,711,732 77	3,218,765 63	21,328 21	20,951,826 61	—
Peradeniya to Gampola	1871	July	1	1873	January	15	7	60	2,674,626 58	233,247 22	—	2,907,873 80	171,051 40
Gampola to Nawalapitiya	—	—	—	1874	December	1	9	4					
Fort to Moratuwa	1875	August	9	1877	March	1	11	61					
Moratuwa to Panadure	—	—	—	1877	September	1	4	44	2,192,214 56				
Panadure to Kalutara North	—	—	—	1879	February	1	8	35					
Kalutara North to Kalutara South ...	—	—	—	1879	September	22	1	22					
Kalutara South to Alutgama	1888	October	15	1890	March	31	10	70	639,682 53	787,928 51	—	10,925,854 7	112,637 67
Alutgama to Ambalangoda	—	—	—	1893	February	14	14	41	4,170,571 61				
Ambalangoda to Galle	—	—	—	1894	May	7	18	79					
Galle to Matara	—	—	—	1895	December	17	26	49	3,135,456 86				
Polgahawela to Kurunegala	—	—	—	1894	February	14	13	14	769,580 24	9,267 52	—	778,847 76	59,911 36
Kandy to Matale	1878	May	27	1880	October	4	17	49	3,391,952 55	32,104 23	—	3,424,056 78	190,225 37
Nawalapitiya to Hatton	1880	May	20	1884	June	4	20	60	10,953,450 81	567,708 32	—	18,969,765 94	256,348 19
Hatton to Talawakele	—	—	—	1884	November	20	7	67					
Talawakele to Nanu-oya	—	—	—	1885	May	20	12	59					
Nanu-oya to Haputale	1888	December	17	1893	June	19	25	37	5,760,691 38				
Haputale to Bandarawela	—	—	—	1894	September	3	6	74	1,687,915 43				
Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	297	11	53,087,875 32	4,849,021 43	21,328 21	57,958,224 96	—

Additional Expenditure on New Works during 1900 added to Capital Account.

Main Line.

	Rs. c.
Lighting up Goods yard, Colombo ...	847 68
Improvements to lavatory, Colombo Terminus...	388 0
Lighting Colombo yard with electricity ...	18,227 16
Improvements to Colombo station yard ...	1,865 37
Total ...	21,328 21

Table 20.—Capital Outstanding on Railway Loans on January 1, 1900.

Sterling Loans.	£		
Matale Railway	248,000		
Nanu-oya Railway	909,200		
Haputale and Bentota Railway	450,000		
Matara Railway	176,108		
Kurunegala Railway	37,315		
Galle Railway	125,187		
Bandarawela Railway	21,330		
Haputale Railway	758		
Main Line, improvements to Colombo Station ...	23,496		
Total ...	1,991,394 @ 1s. $4\frac{3}{4}$d. = Rs. 29,696,904 39		
Local Loans.	**Rs.**		
Galle Railway	1,670,554		
Kurunegala Railway	99,088		
Bandarawela Railway...	696,914		
	2,466,556	Rs.	2,466,556 0
		Total ...	32,163,460 39

Table 21.—Statement of Payments on account of the Sinking Fund and Interest on Railway Loans for 1900.

	Sinking Fund. £	s.	d.	Rs.	c.	Interest and Commission. £	s.	d.	Rs.	c.	Total. £	s.	d.	Rs.	c.
Nanu-oya Railway ...	9,904	2	2 =	148,274	31 ...	39,690	19	4 =	594,230	98 ...	49,595	1	6 =	742,505	29
Matale Railway ...	2,703	2	4 =	40.468	33 ...	10,793	3	2 =	161,586	35 ...	13,496	5	6 =	202,054	68
Haputale Railway ...	4,500	0	0 =	67,500	0 ...	13,533	15	0 =	203,004	29 ...	18,033	15	0 =	270,504	29
(Ordinance No. 17 of 1893 3 per cent. Sterling Loan.)															
Matara Railway ...	(Proportionate)			26.416	0 ...	(Proportionate)			79.551	0 ...	—			105,967	0
Kurunegala Railway ...	"			5,597	0 ...	"			16,857	0 ...	—			22,454	0
Galle Railway ...	"			18,778	0 ...	"			56,549	0 ...	—			75,327	0
Bandarawela Railway ...	"			3,199	0 ...	"			9,635	0 ...	—			12,834	0
Main Line Railway ...	"			4,447	0 ...	"			13,391	0 ...	—			17,838	0
Haputale Railway ...	"			114	0 ...	"			342	0 ...	—			456	0
(Ordinances Nos. 7 and 8 of 1892 4 per cent. Local Loans.)															
Galle Railway ...	"			16,706	0 ...	"			66,694	0 ...	—			83,400	0
Kurunegala Railway ...	"			991	0 ...	"			3,955	0 ...	—			4,946	0
Bandarawela Railway ...	"			6,969	0 ...	"			27,823	0 ...	—			34,792	0
Total ...				339,459	64				1,233,618	62				1,573,078	26

Table 22.—Statement of Debt on account of the Nawalapitiya-Nanu-oya Line on December 31, 1900 (Ordinance No. 9 of 1878).

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Loan ...	1,000,000	0	0	... By Debentures redeemed, 1886–1899 ...	90,800	0	0
				Do. 1900 ...	7,800	0	0
				Amount to credit of Stock Sinking Fund in respect of Debentures converted into Stock	90,164	4	0*
				Cash in Bank	4,027	3	11
				Balance to be provided for ...	807,208	12	1
	1,000,000	0	0		1,000,000	0	0

Table 23.—Statement of Debt on account of the Matale Line on December 31, 1900 (Ordinances Nos. 8 and 12 of 1877).

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Loan ...	275,000	0	0	... By Debentures redeemed, 1886–1899 ...	27,000	0	0
				Do. 1900 ...	2,200	0	0
				Amount to credit of Stock Sinking Fund in respect of Debentures converted into Stock	21,875	1	8*
				Cash in Bank	1,158	19	2
				Balance to be provided for	222,765	19	2
	275,000	0	0		275,000	0	0

* There being one sinking fund for the whole of the 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock, this figure is merely approximate, and based on the assumption that the sinking fund investments earn 3 per cent.

Table 24.—Statement of Debt on Haputale and Bentota Lines.

[Not received when this report was prepared.]

Table 25.—Statement showing the Revenue earned by the Railway from time of Opening to Date; also the Nett Amount which has been available for Colonial purposes after paying Interest on Loans and Sinking Fund.

Year.	Gross Receipts.		Working Expenses including New Works.		Profit on Working.		Interest paid.		Balance.		Sinking Fund.		Balance available for Colonial Purposes.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
1862 ...	—		—		—		59,550	0	59,550	0°	—		59,550	0°
1863 ...	—				—		133,170	0	133,170	0°	—		133,170	0°
1864 ...	—		—		—		209,160	0	209,160	0°	—		209,160	0°
1865 ...	27,103	0	53,899	0	26,796	0°	221,430	0	248,226	0°	—		248,226	0°
1866 ...	240,105	0	262,952	0	22,847	0°	263,400	0	286,247	0°	—		286,247	0°
1867 ...	815,603	0	479,338	0	336,265	0	368,335	0	32,070	0°	1,310,448	94	1,342,518	94°
1868 ...	1,636,671	0	746,860	0	889,811	0	477,240	0	412,571	0	919,976	50	507,405	50°
1869 ...	1,809,650	0	725,003	0	1,084,647	0	420,900	0	663,747	0	1,115,202	79	451,455	79°
1870 ...	2,066,403	0	735,468	0	1,330,935	0	418,770	0	912,165	0	160,000	0	752,165	0
1871 ...	1,996,051	0	742,717	0	1,253,334	0	418,740	0	834,594	0	160,000	0	674,594	0
1872 ...	1,867,494	0	738,082	0	1,129,412	0	423,960	0	705,452	0	160,000	0	545,452	0
1873 ...	2,384,505	0	889,855	0	1,494,650	0	378,860	0	1,115,790	0	220,000	0	895,790	0
1874 ...	2,425,560	0	886,849	0	1,538,711	0	406,080	0	1,132,631	0	234,666	67	897,964	33
1875 ...	2,896,224	0	982,831	0	1,913,393	0	403,552	0	1,509,841	0	381,666	66†	1,128,174	34
1876 ...	2,992,728	0	1,010,566	0	1,982,162	0	398,186	0	1,583,976	0	387,666	66†	1,196,309	34
1877 ...	3,641,940	0	1,266,215	0	2,375,725	0	383,360	0	1,992,365	0	334,666	67†	1,657,698	33
1878 ...	3,450,465	0	1,354,021	0	2,096,444	0	382,720	0	1,713,724	0	234,666	66	1,479,057	34
1879 ...	3,349,509	0	1,424,461	0	1,925,048	0	145,888	0	1,779,160	0	474,666	66	1,304,493	34
1880 ...	3,012,391	0	1,367,597	0	1,644,794	0	419,136	0	1,225,658	0	444,000	0	781,658	0
1881 ...	2,882,705	0	1,357,893	0	1,524,812	0	589,296	0	935,516	0	444,000	0	491,516	0
1882 ...	2,632,628	0	1,361,115	0	1,271,513	0	771,633	24	499,879	76	—		499,879	76
1883 ...	2,476,380	0	1,276,800	0	1,199,580	0	667,937	33	531,642	67	—		531,642	67
1884 ...	2,544,585	0	1,359,102	0	1,185,483	0	624,434	28	561,048	72	—		561,048	72
1885 ...	2,605,658	0	1,467,699	0	1,137,959	0	652,966	86	484,992	14	84,413	80	400,578	34
1886 ...	2,687,875	0	1,451,716	0	1,236,159	0	715,334	42	520,824	58	178,909	93	341,914	65
1887 ...	2,947,628	0	1,466,002	0	1,481,626	0	704,348	59	777,277	41	175,998	92	601,278	49
1888 ...	3,387,658	0	1,505,680	0	1,881,978	0	742,473	91	1,139,504	9	186,072	31	953,431	78
1889 ...	3,549,135	0	1,670,044	0	1,879,091	0	737,432	35	1,141,658	65	186,520	37	955,138	28
1890 ...	3,862,313	0	1,722,755	0	2,139,558	0	702,645	25	1,436,912	75	163,293	43	1,273,619	32
1891 ...	4,429,243	0	1,951,456	0	2,477,787	0	773,305	66	1,704,481	34	179,512	44	1,524,968	90
1892 ...	4,695,774	12	2,287,274	87	2,408,499	25	992,821	28	1,415,677	97	201,632	45	1,214,045	52
1893 ...	4,985,848	12	2,865,433	61	2,120,414	51	§1,055,498	0	1,064,916	51	251,028	74	813,887	77
1894 ...	5,555,058	0	4,145,547	0	*1,409,511	0	§1,244,856	0	164,655	0	304,833	0	140,178	0‡
1895 ...	6,233,709	0	3,440,705	0	2,793,004	0	§1,479,503	0	1,313,501	0	310,339	0	1,003,162	0
1896 ...	6,777,832	33	3,087,790	1	3,690,042	32	1,377,551	85	2,312,490	47	293,148	65	2,019,341	82
1897 ...	7,326,916	4	3,428,899	62	3,898,016	42	1,289,652	25	2,608,364	17	319,494	82	2,288,869	35
1898 ...	7,549,620	27	3,605,944	43	3,943,675	84	1,233,688	29	2,709,987	55	339,193	69	2,370,793	86
1899 ...	7,658,886	72	4,104,353	71	3,554,533	1	1,232,165	24	2,322,367	77	338,540	82	1,983,826	95
1900 ...	8,272,351	7	4,374,310	14	3,898,040	93	1,233,618	62	2,664,422	31	339,459	64	2,324,962	67
Total ...	127,674,205	67	61,597,234	39	66,076,971	28	25,153,599	42	40,923,371	86	10,834,020	22	30,089,351	64

* Loss.

† The repayment of the Rs. 400,000 raised on Debentures issued locally under Ordinance No. 2 of 1872 is included in these amounts, viz., 1875, Rs. 147,000; 1876, Rs. 153,000; and 1877, Rs. 100,000.

‡ Deficiency.

§ Amended as per Auditor-General's letter No. 105 of April 26, 1897.

Table 26.—Statement showing the Number of Miles of Running Line opened per Annum from October 2, 1865, to December 31, 1900.

Date of Opening.	Between which Points opened.	For what Class of Traffic.	Kurunegala Line.	Main Line.	Coast Line.	Breakwater Line.	Wharf Line.	Nawalapitiya Line.	Matale Line.	Bandarawela Line.	Total in One Year.
			M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.
Oct. 2, 1865	Colombo to Ambepussa ...	Coaching ...	—	34 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	34 45
Jan. 1, 1866	Do. ...	Goods ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nov. 1, 1866	Ambepussa to Polgahawela	Coaching & Goods	—	10 69	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 69
Aug. 1, 1867	Polgahawela to Kandy ...	Coaching ...	—	29 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 11
Sept. 6, 1867	Do. ...	Goods partially...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Oct. 1, 1867	Do. ...	Goods wholly ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Jan. 15, 1873	Peradeniya to Gampola ...	Goods ...	—	—	—	—	—	7 60	—	—	7 60
Feb. 1, 1873	Do. ...	Coaching ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
July 16, 1874	Colombo to Fort ...	Stone ...	—	—	1 48	—	—	—	—	—	12 52
Do.	Mahara Quarry to Mahara Junction ...	Do ...	—	—	—	1 35	—	—	—	—	
Do.	Fort Point to Breakwater Yard ...	Do. ...	—	—	—	0 45	—	—	—	—	
Dec. 1, 1874	Gampola to Nawalapitiya	Goods ...	—	—	—	—	—	9 4	—	—	
Dec. 21, 1874	Do.	Coaching ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mar. 1, 1877	Fort to Moratuwa ...	Do. ...	—	—	11 61	—	—	—	—	—	16 25
Sept. 1, 1877	Moratuwa to Panadure ...	Do. ...	—	—	4 44	—	—	—	—	—	
May 27, 1878	Breakwater Yard to Wharf	Goods ...	—	—	—	—	0 53	—	—	—	0 53
Feb. 1, 1879	Panadure to Kalutara North	Coaching ...	—	—	8 35	—	—	—	—	—	9 57
Sept. 22, 1879	Kalutara North to Kalutara South ...	Coaching & Goods	—	—	1 22	—	—	—	—	—	
Oct. 4, 1880	Kandy to Matale ...	Do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	17 49	—	17 49
June 4, 1884	Nawalapitiya to Hatton ..	Do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 60	28 47
Nov. 20, 1884	Hatton to Talawakele ...	Do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 67	
May 20, 1885	Talawakele to Nanu-oya...	Do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 59	12 59
Mar. 31, 1890	Kalutara South to Alutgama ...	Do. ...	—	—	10 70	—	—	—	—	—	10 70
Feb. 14, 1893	Alutgama to Ambalangoda	Do. ...	—	—	14 41	—	—	—	—	—	14 41
June 19, 1893	Nanu-oya to Haputale ...	Do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 37	32 31
Sept. 3, 1894	Haputale to Bandarawela	Do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 74	
May 7, 1894	Ambalangoda to Galle ...	Do. ...	—	—	18 79	—	—	—	—	—	18 79
Feb. 14, 1894	Polgahawela to Kurunegala	Do. ...	13 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 14
Dec. 17, 1895	Galle to Matara ...	Do. ...	—	—	26 49	—	—	—	—	—	26 49
		Total ...	13 14	74 45	98 49	2 0	0 53	16 64	17 49	73 48	297 11

Table 27.—Showing the Number of Miles opened per Annum, and the Annual and Average Daily Mileage of Trains, from the commencement on October 2, 1865, to December 31, 1900.

Year.	Miles opened per Annum.	Total Miles opened on December 31.	Total Train Mileage.	Average Daily Mileage, including Sundays.
1865 ...	34½	34½	10,839	119
1866 ...	10⅞	45⅜	71,197	195
1867 ...	29⅛	74½	133,846	366
1868 ...	—	74½	242,804	663
1869 ...	—	74½	245,464	672
1870 ...	—	74½	252,305	691
1871 ...	—	74½	251,921	690
1872 ...	—	74½	237,997	650
1873 ...	7¾	82¼	310,261	850
1874 ...	12⅜	94⅞	320,021	876
1875 ...	—	94⅞	383,401	1,050
1876 ...	—	94⅞	421,445	1,151
1877 ...	16⅜	111¼	547,556	1,500
1878 ...	⅜	111⅞	585,406	1,603
1879 ...	9⅜	121⅜	602,087	1,649
1880 ...	17¾	139¼	580,869	1,587
1881 ...	—	139¼	636,211	1,743
1882 ...	—	139¼	619,221	1,696
1883 ...	—	139¼	603,080	1,652
1884 ...	28⅝	167⅞	610,198	1,667
1885 ...	12⅜	180⅜	626,447	1,722
1886 ...	—	180⅜	632,440	1,733
1887 ...	—	180⅜	640,946	1,756
			Traffic Train Miles.	
1887* ...	—	180⅜	569,730	1,561
1888 (Leap Year) ...	—	180⅜	572,609	1,565
1889 ...	—	180⅜	577,237	1,582
1890 ...	10⅞	191⅛	647,151	1,773
1891 ...	—	191⅛	690,070	1,891
1892 (Leap Year) ...	—	191⅛	769,128	2,102
1893 ...	39⅜	231⅜	896,990	2,458
1894 ...	39⅛	270⅛	1,040,255	2,850
1895 ...	26⅞	297⅛	1,142,587	3,130
1896 (Leap Year) ...	—	297⅛	1,146,736	3,142
1897 ...	—	297⅛	1,172,700	3,213
1898 ...	—	297⅛	1,206,348	3,305
1899 ...	—	297⅛	1,251,179	3,428
1900 ...	—	297⅛	1,328,074	3,639

* The second line for 1887 has been worked on traffic train mileage only to compare with 1888.

Table 28.—Particulars of Sidings of all Lines not included in Running Lines.

	Length of Crossing Sidings.			Length of Sidings for placing Wagons.			Cross-over Roads.			Total Length of Sidings.		
	M.	C.	L.	M.	C.	L.	M.	C.	L.	M.	C.	L.
MAIN LINE.												
Colombo		—		7	74	31	0	76	0	8	70	31
Maradana Junction	0	11	25	0	11	67	0	2	73	0	25	65
Kelaniya	0	22	0	0	14	50		—		0	36	50
Hunupitiya	0	11	76		—			—		0	11	76
Ragama	0	7	75	0	26	0		—		0	33	75
Henaratgoda	0	11	0	0	18	26		—		0	29	26
Veyangoda	0	16	43	0	14	16	0	2	13	0	32	72
Mirigama	0	25	78	0	7	9	0	2	81	0	35	68
Ambepussa	0	16	0	0	21	0		—		0	37	0
Alawwa	0	30	57	0	8	50	0	3	40	0	42	47
Polgahawela	0	16	0	0	48	38	0	30	92	1	15	30
Rambukkana	0	16	50	0	53	5	0	7	30	0	76	85
Alagalla	0	18	0	0	7	15	0	2	0	0	27	15
Kadugannawa	0	17	75	0	52	75	0	4	74	0	75	24
Peradeniya Junction	0	11	80	1	4	94	0	10	0	1	26	74
Peradeniya		—		0	3	97	0	11	32	0	15	29
Kandy	0	23	0	1	50	36	0	12	1	2	5	37
Gampola	0	14	50	0	34	40	0	8	0	0	56	90
Ulapane	0	17	0	0	5	75		—		0	22	75
Nawalapitiya	0	22	0	3	18	72	1	6	11	4	46	83
Galboda	0	13	61	0	15	56	0	3	0	0	32	17
Watawala	0	12	50	0	3	85		—		0	16	35
Rozelle	0	5	62	0	9	50		—		0	15	12
Hatton	0	10	18	0	62	87	0	6	55	0	79	60
Kotagala	0	9	34	0	20	6	0	1	69	0	31	9
Talawakele	0	12	0	0	31	62	0	5	67	0	49	29
Watagoda	0	9	0	0	22	65	0	2	0	0	33	65
Nanu-oya	0	11	35	0	60	19	0	4	58	0	76	12
Ambawela	0	11	36	0	13	31		—		0	24	67
Pattipola	0	14	55	0	26	67		—		0	41	22
Ohiya	0	12	92	0	11	66		—		0	24	58
Haputale	0	14	89	0	65	23	0	2	15	1	2	27
Diyatalawa	0	21	36	0	31	7	0	4	5	0	56	48
Bandarawela	0	11	72	0	55	99	0	5	32	0	73	3
Total	5	79	49	23	25	19	3	54	48	32	79	16
COAST LINE.												
Pettah	0	13	41		—			—		0	13	41
Racquet Court		—		0	23	0		—		0	23	0
Fort	0	11	89		—			—		0	11	89
Slave Island	0	18	52		—			—		0	18	52
Kollupitiya		—			—			—			—	
Bambalapitiya	0	13	0		—			—		0	13	0
Wellawatta	0	13	0		—			—		0	13	0
Dehiwala		—			—			—			—	
Mount Lavinia	0	28	6		—			—		0	28	6
Angulana		—			—			—			—	
Lunawa		—			—			—			—	
Moratuwa	0	48	55	0	27	18	0	5	33	0	81	6
Panadure	0	17	77	0	21	23		—		0	39	0
Wadduwa	0	10	87		—			—		0	10	87
Kalutara North	0	14	42		—			—		0	14	42
Kalutara South		—		0	42	37	0	5	85	0	48	22
Katukurunda		—			—			—			—	
Paiyagala North		—			—			—			—	
Paiyagala South	0	11	31	0	9	30	0	2	38	0	22	99
Maggona		—			—			—			—	
Beruwala	0	11	64	0	7	19	0	2	40	0	21	23
Alutgama	0	16	55	0	35	93	0	2	64	0	55	12
Kosgoda	0	15	19	0	21	10		—		0	36	29
Balapitiya	0	16	0	0	19	46		—		0	35	46
Ambalangoda	0	16	73	0	40	87		—		0	57	60
Hikkaduwa	0	15	69	0	20	32		—		0	36	1
Dodanduwa	0	16	64	0	18	44		—		0	35	8
Gintota	0	13	64	0	17	46		—		0	31	10
Galle	0	10	91	1	45	12	0	22	45	1	78	48
Talpe	0	10	83	0	12	9	0	12	56	0	35	48
Ahangama	0	9	80	0	12	15	0	12	36	0	34	31
Weligama	0	10	65	0	15	77	0	15	34	0	41	76
Kamburugamuwa	0	11	65	0	11	92	0	12	56	0	36	13
Matara	0	12	90	0	38	23	0	13	53	0	64	66
Total	4	69	62	6	39	13	1	27	40	12	56	15
MATALE LINE.												
Mahaiyawa	0	10	0		—			—		0	10	0
Katugastota	0	17	57	0	14	28	0	6	53	0	38	38
Wattegama	0	11	16	0	36	69	0	15	24	0	63	9
Ukuwela	0	12	0	0	10	26	0	3	76	0	26	2
Matale	0	17	92	0	56	8	0	7	8	1	1	8
Total	0	68	65	1	37	31	0	32	61	2	58	57
KURUNEGALA LINE.												
Potuhera		—		0	2	70	0	1	30	0	4	0
Kurunegala		—		0	43	69	0	4	6	0	47	75
Total		—		0	46	39	0	5	36	0	51	75
Breakwater Yard	0	35	45	0	39	0		—		0	74	45
Reclamation Ground		—		0	43	0		—		0	43	0

Table 29.—Statement of Work done and Expenditure at each Station during 1900.

No.	Station.	Average Number of Hands employed, including Station Masters.	Total Expenditure. (For details see Table 32.)	Passengers: Number Return doubled and Excess.	Passengers: Amount, including Excess.	Season Tickets, including Deposits.	Special Trains.	Parcels, including Mails and Excess Luggage: Forwarded No.	Parcels: Forwarded Weight.	Parcels: Received No.	Parcels: Received Weight.	Parcels: Debit.	Horses: Forwarded.	Horses: Received.	Horses: Debit.	Carriages: Forwarded.	Carriages: Received.	Carriages: Debit.	Dogs: Forwarded.	Dogs: Received.	Dogs: Debit.	Other Small Animals: Forwarded.	Other Small Animals: Received.	Other Small Animals: Debit.	Bicycles: Forwarded.	Bicycles: Received.	Bicycles: Debit	Neat Cattle: Forwarded.	Neat Cattle: Received.	Neat Cattle: Debit.	Coaching Miscellaneous.	Total Coaching Debit.	Telegrams: Forwarded.	Telegrams: Received.	Telegrams: Transit.	Goods: Forwarded Weight.	Goods: Received Weight.	Goods: Debit.	Live Stock: Forwarded Cattle.	Live Stock: Forwarded Sheep and other Small Animals.	Live Stock: Received Cattle.	Live Stock: Received Sheep and other Small Animals.	Live Stock: Debit.	Total Goods Miscellaneous.	Total Goods Debit.	Sundry Other Receipts.	Gross Receipts.	No. of Coolies.	No.
		No.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Cwt. qr. lb.		Cwt. qr. lb.	Rs. c.	No.	No.	Rs. c.	No.	No.	Rs c.	No.	No.	Rs.	No.	No.	Rs. c.	No.	No.	Rs. c.	No.	No.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	No.	No.	No.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Rs. c.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		
1	Colombo	196	72,651 80	157,250	214,223 48	46 80	68 0	60,667	7,842 2 26	45,310	9,293 3 16	16,534 52	915	624	5,556 24	251	184	2,975 65	465	360	546	29	23	68 67	825	871	900 96	57	23	744 39	1,357 75	243,022 53	14,929	20,767	1,459	192,962 11	134,290 16	2,728,836 45	3376	27,200	217	113	19,968 75	3,411 78	2,752,216 98	—	2,995,239 51	45,111	1
2	Wharf	11	3,665 47	114,397	28,599 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 50	28,604 75	—	—	—	55,448 16	5,085 11	189,521 33	—	—	—	—	—	11 81	189,533 14	—	218,137 89	114397	2
3	Maradana Junction	17	7,029 54	178,118	137,159 31	2,613 38	—	14,947	1,888 1 6	19,174	5,771 3 21	4,870 70	1	—	18 25	5	1	109 50	224	213	176	35	9	43 24	701	651	628 39	—	—	—	768 16	146,387 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	146,387 18	2,573	3
4	Kelaniya	12	3,768 5	78,235	21,736 66	2,111 30	—	1,114	150 2 20	2,445	661 0 3	241 25	—	—	—	—	1	—	21	29	12	2	2	3 76	56	48	19 8	—	—	—	4 80	24,129 60	616	630	—	1,684 12	3,182 4	16,298 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,298 22	—	40,427 82	94	4
5	Hunupitiya	10	3,053 73	26,356	6,760 68	978 50	—	729	81 0 20	1,002	151 1 15	145 90	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	19	6	3	—	2 24	20	44	5 4	—	—	—	12 5	7,910 36	439	552	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,910 36	—	5
6	Ragama	10	3,087 93	113,351	75,556 52	5 40	—	1,378	362 3 15	3,043	529 3 5	573 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	44	20	5	2	2 82	68	81	18 62	—	—	—	45 22	76,222 16	1,744	1,306	—	1,267 0	1,422 4	2,836 19	—	—	—	—	—	2 84	2,839 3	—	79,061 19	54,794	6
7	Henaratgoda	9	3,461 60	100,070	44,627 75	—	—	2,668	485 3 3	5,335	879 2 27	624 50	—	1	—	—	—	—	29	58	13	3	2	0 50	73	59	19 46	—	—	—	133 25	45,418 96	725	387	—	2,042 5	663 3	9,873 43	4	1	—	—	—	1 80	9,875 23	—	55,294 19	381	7
8	Veyangoda	10	4,252 27	113,829	60,310 91	—	—	5,213	1,315 2 10	9,025	1,934 1 27	1,453 13	37	34	166 92	7	10	67 60	82	102	53	20	5	17 22	128	131	48 65	—	4	—	224 78	62,342 21	976	724	2	7,718 10	5,213 16	24,693 90	14	9	11	36	80 75	128 24	24,902 89	—	87,245 10	213	8
9	Mirigama	10	3,227 20	68,287	31,326 39	—	—	2,862	538 1 7	3,601	656 0 22	661 95	1	3	—	—	2	—	19	30	10	4	3	7 53	52	61	17 64	—	—	—	15 5	32,039 6	931	620	20	3,651 11	1,860 15	9,044 18	23	58	23	1	8 75	17 55	9,070 48	15 0	41,124 54	36	9
10	Ambepussa	7	2,262 46	34,262	14,292 12	—	—	1,449	181 2 7	1,896	291 0 20	267 87	—	—	—	—	2	13 14	12	10	5	3	3	3 17	8	11	2 60	—	—	—	4 43	14,588 83	624	478	18	1,065 18	893 13	4,060 45	1	—	—	—	8 75	37 20	4,106 40	—	18,695 23	51	10
11	Alawwa	5	2,169 90	31,116	13,470 31	—	—	2,021	290 3 10	1,474	171 1 24	292 84	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	3	—	—	—	6	3	1 66	—	—	—	13 70	13,781 51	563	317	—	1,519 11	610 4	4,499 59	8	—	—	—	30 75	4 0	4,534 34	—	18,315 85	83	11
12	Polgahawela	29	7,974 91	66,720	45,025 83	—	—	5,128	952 0 12	5,739	1,060 0 16	1,258 17	15	17	130 2	7	7	114 53	54	67	34	3	8	3 95	113	124	59 62	2	—	11 50	1,453 60	48,091 97	2,688	2,087	4,321	3,823 12	2,892 5	18,744 63	16	128	22	182	49 50	51 42	18,845 55	—	66,937 52	741	12
13	Potuhera	7	1,775 14	13,894	6,156 77	—	—	672	132 0 21	336	30 1 6	146 66	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	1	1	—	0 74	2	1	0 50	—	—	—	1 90	6,308 32	402	56	—	695 14	253 8	2,402 48	—	—	—	—	—	0 48	2,402 96	—	8,711 28	31	13
14	Kurunegala	13	5,966 56	66,664	69,433 91	—	—	8,629	2,210 2 22	9,162	2,160 0 24	3,787 41	30	50	226 3	19	29	284 79	112	134	98	11	3	16 30	247	262	153 54	—	16	20 75	30 48	74,051 96	1,383	662	—	14,339 5	14,656 11	66,875 98	23	32	91	785	102 75	189 92	67,168 65	—	141,220 61	708	14
15	Rambukkana	20	6,504 36	33,438	22,737 37	—	—	2,045	430 1 0	2,390	416 2 3	520 30	2	4	32 52	1	4	24 19	24	33	13	3	4	3 42	61	47	21 81	—	—	—	567 77	23,920 88	7,678	6,562	579	7,031 19	5,950 19	15,877 32	3	—	2	1	48 75	250 92	16,176 99	—	40,097 87	73	15
16	Kadigamuwa	3	1,657 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	220	358	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
17	Alagalla	5	2,092 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,238	665	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
18	Ballany	3	1,489 83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	401	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
19	Kadugannawa	17	5,735 70	53,684	27,429 17	—	—	4,469	544 1 24	7,616	676 1 10	702 33	13	13	76 39	—	1	—	68	79	36	2	1	—	41	37	16 75	2	—	—	34 75	28,295 54	2,643	3,378	547	3,527 7	4,370 17	25,963 7	13	4	26	3	53 0	26 21	26,042 28	—	54,337 82	404	19
20	Peradeniya Junction	28	8,432 75	63,007	17,255 37	6 15	—	755	65 0 20	649	76 2 0	85 65	1	—	2 50	—	—	—	11	17	3	4	—	3 60	31	23	12 76	—	—	—	20 75	17,390 28	3,983	6,206	20	534 9	256 16	53 84	2	—	—	150	—	0 36	54 20	—	17,444 48	395	20
21	Peradeniya	8	2,435 32	32,120	11,272 47	—	—	2,661	497 2 5	2,481	429 1 25	594 4	16	16	129 2	4	2	55 50	58	48	36	2	—	0 77	116	98	44 96	—	1	—	3 70	12,137 21	185	223	—	4,071 5	3,490 2	3,635 24	23	7	7	148	100 50	95 36	3,831 10	—	15,968 31	516	21
22	Kandy	62	24,259 16	221,433	179,678 41	171 10	—	44,712	13,236 3 22	37,332	8,986 3 3	12,412 28	311	339	1,539 6	80	84	785 83	430	520	278	3	12	5 30	979	1,012	581 35	6	8	30 48	192 69	195,675 10	12,197	12,356	13,539	14,027 2	33,980 5	345,039 35	377	40	234	5,612	1,053 75	1,145 82	347,239 92	30 0	542,945 2	2,078	22
23	Mahaiyawa	4	1,659 26	51,229	15,393 49	6 20	—	2,142	370 1 14	1,384	232 0 8	298 41	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	26	18	3	3	1 50	34	37	9 15	—	—	—	1 50	15,728 50	10	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,728 50	105	23
24	Katugastota	8	2,552 5	37,391	10,430 30	24 15	—	853	224 1 24	1,026	172 0 12	198 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	17	13	—	3	—	50	26	18 71	—	—	—	4 80	10,689 73	91	129	—	2,460 13	569 18	3,630 73	20	—	—	—	29 50	21 12	3,681 35	—	14,371 8	160	24
25	Wattegama	12	3,733 90	90,769	31,923 27	50 65	—	3,095	645 3 21	4,331	760 3 21	985 22	56	39	255 11	4	5	19 13	88	127	58	2	—	1 0	95	129	42 49	2	3	7 77	70 10	33,412 74	512	682	1	5,144 11	7,780 2	23,765 74	10	1	5	3	39 50	146 10	23,951 34	—	57,364 8	1,071	25
26	Ukuwela	3	1,200 97	35,492	12,083 93	—	—	833	121 3 21	1,708	227 0 1	227 14	5	1	16 50	—	—	—	17	46	14	2	3	1 78	43	51	19 38	—	3	—	12 66	12,376 14	142	135	—	702 10	691 4	2,948 70	—	—	9	3	—	15 56	2,964 26	—	15,340 40	243	26
27	Matale	13	5,999 90	96,062	65,628 79	201 20	—	6,828	1,626 0 26	11,146	2,284 0 15	2,963 43	112	230	1,029 27	24	33	367 10	119	186	96	6	9	6 40	311	315	177 97	1	6	19 75	32 70	70,522 86	606	717	—	5,490 18	10,986 7	107,598 75	7	959	36	4	227 50	343 51	108,169 76	—	178,692 62	1,624	27
28	Gampola	23	9,137 50	148,674	81,467 26	—	—	4,615	820 0 15	11,415	2,771 3 27	1,911 94	92	109	495 25	14	18	116 48	222	239	154	3	2	3 0	274	230	138 5	4	2	18 61	460 26	84,764 85	1,768	1,687	—	9,031 8	17,736 8	91,534 0	38	142	48	218	136 25	179 69	91,849 94	12 0	176,626 79	2,419	28
29	Ulapane	6	2,720 69	13,923	3,679 5	—	—	487	56 2 13	824	91 1 10	92 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	16	4	—	—	—	7	12	2 20	—	—	—	2 35	3,780 24	328	846	—	651 11	606 8	4,052 55	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,052 55	—	7,832 79	125	29
30	Nawalapitiya	43	16,220 90	111,939	73,536 80	—	—	9,160	1,177 2 27	22,917	4,673 0 15	2,924 73	107	123	437 64	11	7	111 82	225	222	113	10	2	18 60	276	228	144 21	—	5	0 25	77 55	77,364 60	29,735	29,971	4,677	7,325 14	27,558 0	95,359 4	12	342	64	6,260	411 25	377 13	96,147 42	—	173,512 2	2,23[illegible]	30
31	Galboda	8	3,055 71	11,236	3,933 53	—	—	521	50 1 19	1,056	99 0 15	140 9	3	5	33 26	—	—	—	23	22	10	—	—	—	2	4	1 80	—	—	—	10 20	4,128 88	2,024	1,725	1	578 18	850 16	473 87	—	25	2	85	21 0	—	494 87	—	4,623 75	136	31
32	Watawala	10	3,162 91	25,305	12,731 50	—	—	773	111 2 8	2,668	470 0 13	442 33	19	25	91 90	3	3	5 25	55	53	35	—	1	—	47	56	25 62	1	—	25 25	15 75	13,372 60	1,940	1,740	—	1,838 15	3,767 5	12,900 22	3	1	9	84	7 75	141 52	13,049 49	—	26,422 9	1,098	32
33	Rozelle	7	2,812 23	12,796	5,526 80	—	—	554	66 2 6	902	188 3 22	216 25	—	—	—	1	—	69 0	26	16	14	1	—	—	45	40	15 9	—	—	—	5 32	5,846 46	1,108	1,721	2	683 7	997 1	3,682 59	—	—	—	—	—	19 92	3,702 51	—	9,548 97	267	33
34	Hatton	34	14,557 89	123,087	113,076 37	22 20	—	7,270	1,352 0 25	18,149	4,530 0 5	5,104 82	241	228	1,431 74	26	20	283 69	437	335	311	2	6	5 64	695	839	530 9	12	7	54 73	527 65	121,347 93	4,925	5,754	3	14,707 14	33,370 7	280,134 52	19	4	101	7,713	300 25	217 66	280,652 43	—	402,000 36	6,399	34
35	Kotagala	12	3,535 78	38,868	14,275 68	8 40	—	1,961	255 0 9	2,854	428 2 6	728 18	34	25	174 15	15	14	220 89	67	63	38	—	1	—	168	143	79 11	1	4	3 13	36 21	15,564 0	956	1,565	—	2,261 13	4,523 7	17,369 79	11	—	14	144	50 0	61 54	17,481 33	—	33,045 33	932	35
36	Talawakele	17	7,107 82	82,853	69,175 85	27 40	—	5,602	836 1 4	8,234	1,930 3 21	3,437 22	93	80	491 67	12	12	321 9	292	164	233	—	1	1 52	418	366	271 13	4	3	45 57	265 67	74,270 62	3,904	2,740	9	9,901 9	22,627 6	145,731 26	14	4	113	751	110 75	417 31	146,259 32	—	220,529 94	4,435	36
37	Watagoda	9	3,041 2	19,322	10,320 36	—	—	1,733	202 0 23	1,493	296 1 5	664 1	21	23	124 78	—	1	11 44	36	35	22	—	1	—	86	122	46 89	—	—	—	166 36	11,355 84	894	1,258	—	1,824 19	3,861 8	10,839 48	4	18	11	6	17 75	6 90	10,864 13	—	22,219 97	372	37
38	Nanu-oya	22	10,537 47	48,922	66,857 51	—	—	21,247	4,754 3 20	17,139	3,242 3 14	11,847 2	333	334	1,592 30	91	92	903 61	377	300	344	3	4	7 14	700	807	873 64	22	25	115 20	1,134 11	83,674 63	7,296	5,011	9,686	6,220 4	13,516 13	144,902 27	39	18	76	613	98 25	341 53	145,342 5	—	229,016 68	2,340	38
39	Ambawela	5	1,684 92	5,275	3,735 75	—	—	596	77 1 5	660	83 0 24	197 45	6	8	29 38	—	—	—	31	15	18	—	1	0 10	15	23	13 16	—	—	—	6 76	4,001 23	1,091	738	1	341 16	608 10	1,452 4	—	—	—	—	—	27 0	1,479 4	—	5,480 27	309	39
40	Pattipola	3	1,120 71	491	232 85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	232 85	513	1,007	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	232 85	—	40
41	Ohiya	5	1,923 95	7,048	4,835 4	—	—	525	50 1 4	1,412	185 1 26	218 53	34	32	16 88	—	—	—	74	97	24	—	—	—	8	7	9 71	—	—	—	7 80	5,112 46	565	1,189	2	900 6	512 11	2,410 11	—	8	—	7	5 0	27 96	2,443 7	—	7,555 53	214	41
42	Haputale	12	4,719 25	28,043	27,689 29	12 60	—	2,243	347 2 27	4,103	762 2 12	1,479 91	69	56	579 25	5	5	143 67	141	120	138	4	1	2 0	82	169	95 76	—	2	—	16 45	30,156 93	2,581	1,219	7	4,092 0	7,106 0	96,769 26	35	5	38	6	158 0	146 34	97,073 60	—	127,230 53	1,551	42
43	Diyatalawa	10	3,391 13	11,299	10,870 88	19 40	—	1,094	146 3 8	4,717	1,579 3 10	3,468 16	18	40	322 81	—	—	—	23	39	18	—	—	—	24	40	30 48	—	—	—	26 66	14,756 89	2,493	1,625	—	323 5	9,048 0	29,066 72	63	7	2772	682	5 0	462 18	29,533 90	—	44,290 79	123	43
44	Bandarawela	16	7,038 82	35,772	42,857 36	40 40	—	2,959	431 0 5	6,159	1,072 0 1	2,132 55	70	88	651 41	9	11	180 21	138	96	152	1	—	10 35	223	161	185 62	4	1		17 19	46,228 4	3,891	2,456	16	6,392 9	12,563 3	140,247 84	15	9	79	3	249 25	290 13	140,787 22	—	187,015 26	2,830	44
45	Pettah	23	6,985 24	310,033	125,614 32	1,017 80	—	24,355	4,299 1 11	33,520	12,139 0 15	5,719 68	—	—	—	3	—	90 0	141	59	62	300	9	292 97	144	135	60 37	—	—	—	15 56	132,873 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	132,873 45	63	45
46	Fort	22	6,264 85	163,744	57,132 99	1,003 43	—	34,934	5,454 2 8	4,944	614 0 5	12,212 48	—	—	—	1	—	35 50	88	71	49	24	—	20 51	687	564	292 10	—	—	—	42 63	70,788 64	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70,788 64	19,195	46
47	Slave Island	18	5,512 53	121,948	36,124 1	975 75	—	47,718	13,845 3 3	16,910	5,663 1 6	11,927 87	—	—	—	1	—	16 50	65	35	40	7	5	7 94	216	216	118 91	—	—	—	14 85	49,226 48	90	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49,226 48	15	47
48	Kollupitiya	8	2,696 35	116,634	26,002 86	5,290 19	—	4,507	461 2 23	7,621	1,498 1 16	1,076 91	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	53	46	2	—	13 78	226	314	110 8	—	—	—	21 90	32,562 22	20	33	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32,562 22	13	48
49	Bambalapitiya	10	3,812 62	144,988	25,713 59	10,989 10	—	2,886	221 0 22	4,891	591 1 16	686 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	45	40	7	4	5 50	205	185	123 33	—	—	—	29 5	37,587 17	25	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37,587 17	59	49
50	Wellawatta	10	3,922 1	115,269	20,948 3	11,174 43	—	1,605	165 0 5	3,278	473 0 26	383 38	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	36	21	3	3	5 10	152	109	55 45	—	—	—	28 35	32,615 99	35	58	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32,615 99	14	50
51	Dehiwala	6	2,464 90	125,371	23,825 34	14,221 97	—	2,155	341 2 21	3,129	407 1 21	400 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	55	11	9	2	5 34	33	19	7 50	—	—	—	19 3	38,490 84	23	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38,490 84	21	51
52	Mount Lavinia	12	4,204 64	110,988	23,178 87	1,856 21	—	1,681	327 0 6	6,547	2,154 3 5	590 83	1	—	13 63	—	—	—	45	51	23	4	—	6 0	264	157	87 93	—	—	—	12 16	25,768 88	87	18	3,055	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,768 88	18	52
53	Angulana	5	2,135 17	50,425	11,260 92	1,769 15	—	5,034	1,785 1 16	1,294	185 2 15	917 88	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	14	2	—	—	—	17	13	5 95	—	—	—	9 70	13,965 60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,965 60	22	53
54	Lunawa	6	2,379 33	96,778	25,693 98	5,253 28	—	4,044	1,027 3 7	3,376	466 2 24	671 66	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	31	8	1	4	0 50	104	84	36 92	—	—	—	5 59	31,669 93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,669 93	—	54
55	Moratuwa	15	5,204 56	210,157	65,793 4	9,416 86	—	13,382	3,584 3 7	9,364	1,578 1 20	2,209 83	—	—	—	—	4	—	37	93	18	12	15	8 19	88	97	33 26	2	—	—	14 20	77,494 13	266	128	1	1,663 8	1,798 3	7,047 98	13	1	5	4	77 0	22 96	7,147 94	—	84,642 7	36	55
56	Panadure	16	5,325 67	194,990	68,791 61	3,915 21	—	11,573	2,589 3 4	11,134	1,709 0 19	2,080 26	5	13	36 63	5	6	21 0	46	101	28	13	2	8 46	130	129	37 84	—	—	—	162 92	75,082 43	96	97	1	1,723 2	2,174 8	8,654 74	3	1	12	21	—	81 40	8,736 14	—	83,818 57	171	56
57	Wadduwa	7	2,373 11	84,549	23,751 12	427 86	—	2,870	580 1 17	2,153	364 2 24	376 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	25	3	2	1	1 0	15	21	6 0	—	—	—	6 49	24,572 32	50	64	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,572 32	42	57
58	Kalutara North	7	2,582 50	56,982	20,146 99	392 7	—	2,847	531 0 12	3,229	609 1 14	505 34	—	—	—	—	1	—	11	13	4	—	—	—	31	26	9 19	—	—	—	3 40	21,060 99	30	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,060 99	113	58
59	Kalutara South	19	6,054 38	121,022	54,537 45	848 35	—	6,503	1,227 2 5	13,781	2,506 3 17	1,656 0	34	44	327 33	9	8	81 63	53	67	44	3	13	1 94	239	226	91 48	—	—	—	2 25	57,590 43	434	151	2,537	2,027 1	3,324 0	10,165 81	1	1	97	1,311	41 25	136 82	10,343 88	—	67,934 31	408	59
60	Katukurunda	6	1,654 42	38,337	10,985 54	24 65	—	1,827	607 1 26	1,411	191 3 14	429 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	10	2	—	2	—	1	3	1 8	—	—	—	1 0	11,443 97	19	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,443 97	—	60
61	Paiyagala North	4	1,381 6	25,917	6,868 43	13 20	—	1,012	228 0 24	710	77 0 23	229 76	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	0	1	1	0 50	1	—	—	—	—	—	0 70	7,113 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,113 34	—	61
62	Paiyagala South	9	2,883 73	40,327	10,393 19	38 0	—	3,102	1,117 2 20	2,317	712 2 21	925 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	0	—	—	—	12	12	2 30	—	—	—	3 80	11,362 80	56	64	16	522 17	792 13	3,423 86	—	—	2	—	—	9 36	3,433 22	—	14,796 2	—	62
63	Maggona	6	1,803 80	42,885	11,749 60	43 0	—	4,973	1,924 2 11	3,179	842 2 4	1,292 29	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	14	2	1	23	0 68	4	2	2 41	—	—	—	2 9	13,092 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,092 32	—	63
64	Beruwala	8	2,674 51	89,357	30,149 67	30 15	—	6,180	2,140 0 12	4,685	1,019 3 19	1,570 86	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	13	4	2	304	3 70	20	20	6 40	—	—	—	7 90	31,773 43	102	93	1	495 3	949 7	4,389 9	5	5	—	—	—	9 68	4,398 77	—	36,172 20	—	64
65	Alutgama	19	5,297 4	128,230	56,670 89	—	—	2,884	544 1 27	7,384	1,663 0 17	1,064 44	15	17	91 6	4	9	43 92	38	52	24	7	50	6 72	84	80	27 97	—	—	—	7 45	57,936 95	986	522	374	2,540 11	3,989 0	16,674 33	—	—	8	77	17 25	52 32	16,743 90	—	74,680 85	362	65
66	Kosgoda	8	2,674 13	37,828	14,840 30	—	—	754	99 3 12	1,543	401 2 25	150 1	42	41	9 63	3	6	36 3	8	18	9	—	1	—	37	50	9 51	—	4	—	4 10	15,058 83	787	177	—	785 1	752 11	3,013 36	4	4	41	11	11 50	9 36	3,034 22	—	18,093 5	58	66
67	Balapitiya	8	2,897 79	48,581	22,544 1	—	—	5,856	2,660 0 27	4,060	1,413 1 12	2,329 59	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	12	2	—	11	8 20	11	13	5 63	—	—	—	3 28	24,893 21	489	146	—	708 2	565 11	3,358 84	—	—	—	—	—	16 48	3,375 32	—	28,268 53	19	67
68	Ambalangoda	15	5,517 61	84,392	50,038 12	75 70	—	3,406	977 3 26	4,694	1,197 2 20	1,239 19	3	4	29 13	3	2	33 63	38	38	25	2	6	1 72	142	148	62 64	—	—	—	92 33	51,598 21	760	270	3,584	2,526 12	2,824 1	13,417 37	2	—	—	24	31 75	57 46	13,506 58	—	65,104 79	315	68
69	Hikkaduwa	8	2,623 71	71,013	28,256 72	114 30	—	2,022	609 3 27	1,691	394 1 1	642 5	—	—	—	1	—	11 50	6	17	2	2	2	1 50	22	20	8 52	—	—	—	4 0	29,041 9	508	189	—	3,063 14	689 7	3,417 5	—	—	2	—	—	29 88	3,446 93	—	32,488 2	181	69
70	Dodanduwa	8	2,882 2	99,056	27,139 6	493 60	—	3,200	[illegible]	2,107	408 0 18	944 90	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	15	2	10	—	1 35	20	14	10 69	—	—	—	4 70	28,597 5	519	278	—	1,506 19	885 5	5,346 51	—	—	4	—	—	7 16	5,353 67	—	33,950 72	32	70
71	Gintota	11	3,234 97	31,451	10,708 43	33 70	—	465	36 0 22	1,156	213 3 15	159 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	9	5	9	3	5 3	32	27	11 41	—	—	—	0 85	10,924 33	482	165	—	1,462 5	277 13	17,530 35	—	—	—	—	—	18 12	17,548 47	—	28,472 80	37	71
72	Galle	30	13,874 88	173,531	128,514 91	—	—	9,629	2,027 0 14	24,952	6,761 2 27	4,622 70	54	117	661 12	27	49	486 74	129	116	87	34	40	38 59	435	458	238 97	—	3	36 50	50 92	134,737 55	1,440	4,854	91	14,124 3	11,139 16	67,821 11	19	2	93	3,986	181 25	203 96	68,205 72	—	202,943 27	314	72
73	Talpe	5	1,738 61	21,219	8,504 15	—	—	621	145 2 12	661	223 2 17	218 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	3	—	1 2	—	—	—	—	8,725 36	322	38	3	201 10	148 19	454 86	—	—	—	—	—	3 36	458 22	—	9,183 58	—	73
74	Ahangama	6	1,917 9	50,069	19,892 10	94 35	—	1,071	355 3 26	1,333	324 0 3	410 98	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	17	1	2	2	—	5	12	1 25	—	—	—	0 70	20,400 88	326	56	—	429 2	492 7	1,871 3	—	—	—	—	—	11 0	1,882 3	39 89	22,322 80	46	74
75	Weligama	8	2,887 5	76,684	28,878 34	93 60	—	13,773	6,086 1 27	6,338	2,054 1 20	4,790 80	3	1	30 95	1	2	34 14	5	11	2	1	10	0 50	58	54	17 73	—	—	—	7 79	33,856 60	376	77	4	643 0	815 6	3,487 70	—	—	—	—	—	15 32	3,503 2	—	37,359 62	210	75
76	Kamburugamuwa	5	1,655 81	12,450	5,582 8	—	—	716	263 0 27	332	33 2 0	205 85	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	0 50	—	—	—	—	5,789 93	288	30	—	96 16	132 19	479 73	—	—	—	—	—	161 24	479 73	—	6,269 66	8	76
77	Matara	13	4,949 97	80,804	59,419 68	—	—	17,632	8,374 1 0	6,316	1,315 2 24	5,681 81	24	52	345 86	14	19	260 10	46	67	40	8	8	6 56	252	233	151 90	—	—	—	15 33	65,921 49	643	329	—	5,478 17	6,177 11	43,167 97	65	11	11	—	133 25	—	43,462 46	—	109,383 95	651	77
	Total, Stations ...	1,135	412,323 89	5,778,036	2,846,964 63	75,951 14	68 0	482,427	110472 1 4	482,427	110472 1 4	153,172 15	2,836	2,836	17,195 59	661	661	8,334 80	5,179	5,179	3,806	636	636	694 54	10,811	10,811	6,919 89	120	120	1,133 88	8,383 40	3,122,624 27	130,865	130,865	44,624	436,283 0	436,283 0	4,896,846 82	4285	29,047	4285	29,047	23,866 25	9,465 9	4,930,178 16	96 89	8,052,899 32	274086	
	Special Trains ...	—	—	—	—	—	20,809 90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,809 90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,809 90	—	
	Mails ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54,824 77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54,824 77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54,824 77	—	
	Boer Camp ...	—	—	5,571	24,734 62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,734 62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,734 62	—	
	Stone and Engineer's Specials ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69,467 19	69,467 19	45,661 59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45,661 59	—	
	Head Office, Miscellaneous ...	—	—	—	11,365 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,016 69	19,382 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	470 49	470 49	53,568 35	73,420 87	—	
	Running Staff.																																																
	Guards ...	82	110,993 29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Do. allowances	—	49,013 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Gate Inspectors ...	5	1,806 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Do. allowances	—	76 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Train Porters ...	24	5,758 79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Do. allowances	—	634 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Patrolmen ...	55	6,914 29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Do. allowances	—	84 57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Lamp Foremen ...	2	717 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Relief.																																																
	Clerks ...	11	11,528 61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Do. allowances	—	4,637 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Pointsmen ...	11	1,779 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Do. allowances	—	289 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Total ...	1,325	606,556 44	5,783,607	2,883,064 59	75,951 14	20,877 90	482,427	110472 1 4	482,427	110472 1 4	207,996 92	2,836	2,836	17,195 59	661	661	8,334 80	5,179	5,179	3,806	636	636	694 54	10,811	10,811	6,919 89	120	120	1,133 88	16,400 9	3,242,375 59	130,865	130,865	44,624	505,750 19	505,750 19	4,942,508 41	4285	29,047	4285	29,047	23,866 25	9,935 58	4,930,648 65	53,665 24	8,272,351 7	274086	

Table 30.—Detailed Statement of Staff Expenditure at Stations during 1900.

Stations.	Station Masters. No.	Station Masters. Amount.	Goods Clerks. No.	Goods Clerks. Amount.	Booking Clerks, &c. No.	Booking Clerks, &c. Amount.	Warehousemen. No.	Warehousemen. Amount.	Shroff and Kanakkapulle. No.	Shroff and Kanakkapulle. Amount.	Shunters. No.	Shunters. Amount.	Head Porters. No.	Head Porters. Amount.	Gatemen and Pointsmen. No.	Gatemen and Pointsmen. Amount.	Policemen and Sergeants. No.	Policemen and Sergeants. Amount.	Porters and Coolies. No.	Porters and Coolies. Amount.	Messengers. No.	Messengers. Amount.	Special Allowances. Amount.	Stamps. Amount.	Stationery. Amount.	Grand Total. No.	Grand Total. Amount.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Colombo ...	1	3500 0	20	13442 52	7	4492 79	2	2014 68	2	2029 96	7	2360 92	22	8209 29	30	5601 44	25	4549 94	76	9784 3	—	—	397 38	8561 26	4808 49	190	72954 89
Wharf ...	1	1120 92	—	—	1	401 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	445 38	2	361 78	2	359 49	1	119 35	1	75 14	307 12	67 35	296 29	11	3663 47
Kelaniya ...	1	700 0	—	—	1	529 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1356 44	1	179 52	2	302 5	—	—	116 62	317 37	139 6	12	3298 5
Hunupitiya ...	1	250 0	—	—	1	330 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	879 6	1	171 25	2	152 29	—	—	149 45	128 86	77 79	10	2053 73
Ragama ...	1	800 0	—	—	1	550 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	892 18	1	176 62	2	143 34	—	—	148 58	278 7	113 87	10	2887 33
Henaratgoda ...	1	800 0	—	—	1	600 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	229 5	2	521 9	1	180 0	2	291 40	—	—	124 47	130 63	224 99	9	3401 69
Veyangoda ...	1	1294 34	—	—	2	1550 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	232 56	2	349 81	1	176 66	3	449 69	—	—	52 50	142 25	205 8	10	4335 27
Mirigama ...	1	900 0	—	—	1	600 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	721 6	—	—	4	617 42	—	—	76 30	541 3	171 26	10	3327 39
Ambepussa ...	1	515 31	—	—	1	430 62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	360 1	—	—	3	461 94	—	—	146 80	229 38	136 70	7	2262 46
Alawwa ...	1	800 0	—	—	1	433 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	350 15	—	—	1	182 99	—	—	311 44	505 53	146 45	5	2149 99
Polgahawela ...	1	1200 0	1	654 31	2	1301 72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	2120 36	2	362 16	10	1582 62	—	—	209 27	209 63	308 68	29	7874 91
Potuhera ...	1	700 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	473 36	1	178 8	2	297 74	—	—	24 80	24 30	51 89	7	1779 14
Kurunegala ...	1	1339 97	1	1038 44	2	1235 37	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	413 1	2	353 45	2	348 78	3	490 35	—	—	22 0	113 20	443 98	13	5066 54
Rambukkana ...	1	1800 0	1	115 57	2	1300 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	234 0	8	1430 54	2	354 91	5	742 29	—	—	122 76	257 41	296 98	20	6504 36
Kadigamuwa ...	1	826 14	—	—	1	395 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	184 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	139 81	28 50	13 77	3	1457 31
Alagalla ...	1	840 56	—	—	1	361 94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	358 1	—	—	1	54 24	—	—	143 47	133 92	39 87	5	2002 4
Balana ...	1	600 0	—	—	1	639 33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	143 97	—	—	75 30	42 71	14 44	3	1468 63
Kadugannawa ...	1	1210 70	—	—	2	1325 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	228 71	7	1296 90	2	323 61	4	605 4	—	—	125 61	385 58	308 22	17	5733 29
Peradeniya Junc.	1	1550 9	—	—	2	1737 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	2442 70	5	893 12	5	969 3	—	—	201 24	367 47	172 24	28	8432 73
Peradeniya ...	1	419 22	—	—	1	464 78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	302 22	1	184 76	2	296 50	—	—	17 30	115 64	204 62	8	2421 33
Kandy ...	1	2200 0	3	4546 17	6	3975 13	1	1100 0	2	[illegible]	2	498 90	4	1572 56	10	1717 89	11	1969 45	20	2779 47	—	—	735 97	1252 19	1347 28	62	24259 15
Mahaiyawa ...	1	250 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	180 0	1	157 66	1	150 0	—	—	51 25	63 35	67 6	4	1059 28
Katugastota ...	1	1041 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	361 41	—	—	2	293 26	—	—	699 32	77 47	128 8	5	2156 5
Wattegama ...	1	1200 0	—	—	1	330 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	238 7	4	658 3	2	358 62	2	299 78	—	—	144 14	163 47	369 73	13	3733 90
Ukuwela ...	1	700 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	178 18	1	150 81	—	—	—	67 67	84 11	3	1209 97
Matale ...	1	1080 0	1	600 0	1	650 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	240 96	2	341 61	2	336 36	3	450 1	—	—	62 73	181 78	474 45	12	3909 36
Gampola ...	1	1200 0	2	1720 0	2	1089 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	487 34	9	1625 6	2	354 16	5	771 0	—	—	39 95	455 9	422 78	22	7157 56
Ulapane ...	1	1000 0	—	—	1	700 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	359 51	—	—	2	299 4	—	—	126 27	120 24	215 65	8	2720 86
Nawalapitiya ...	1	1800 0	2	2284 13	5	3228 69	—	—	—	—	2	499 76	2	711 24	14	2578 15	2	338 6	10	1472 14	—	—	264 6	1125 98	1249 42	46	16220 96
Galboda ...	1	1100 0	—	—	1	491 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	340 0	—	—	3	448 73	—	—	225 0	186 18	60 64	8	3608 71
Watawala ...	1	1100 0	—	—	1	500 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	360 0	—	—	6	888 68	—	—	80 25	127 78	106 22	10	2882 79
Rosella ...	1	603 51	—	—	1	427 29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	377 31	1	182 0	2	290 15	—	—	175 36	204 41	158 36	7	2612 23
Hatton ...	1	2200 0	2	2012 53	4	2580 0	1	700 0	1	[illegible]	—	—	4	894 90	7	1353 45	3	511 30	10	1440 45	—	—	280 78	420 14	258 48	34	14557 49
Kotagala ...	1	900 0	—	—	1	630 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	322 9	1	161 8	6	854 36	—	—	78 31	361 55	160 62	12	3558 78
Talawakele ...	1	1200 0	2	1582 2	2	1450 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	555 78	2	402 3	2	362 64	2	314 61	—	—	118 74	206 10	464 18	17	7107 82
Watagoda ...	1	800 0	—	—	1	421 70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	320 76	—	—	4	567 56	—	—	25 70	238 46	176 78	9	3040 2
Nanu-oya ...	1	1800 0	2	1700 0	4	2880 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	408 90	5	902 18	2	367 78	6	870 30	—	—	198 44	649 43	530 41	22	10047 47
Ambewela ...	1	600 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	346 78	—	—	2	298 69	—	—	67 40	200 21	85 84	6	1984 68
Pattipola ...	1	608 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	347 46	—	—	—	—	—	—	64 14	70 65	59 13	3	1129 71
Ohiya ...	1	953 86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	350 16	—	—	2	251 92	—	—	54 73	109 17	14 62	5	4720 35
Haputale ...	1	1300 0	1	475 4	1	633 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	218 89	2	332 93	2	353 30	3	440 13	—	—	85 5	311 68	179 90	12	4719 35
Diyatalawa ...	1	725 28	—	—	1	391 62	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	187 71	2	309 43	1	156 5	2	152 9	—	—	62 9	1243 25	236 42	10	3884 13
Bandarawela ...	1	1800 [illegible]	2	1483 94	1	635 82	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	532 64	4	692 14	2	422 33	4	478 29	—	—	194 60	295 16	419 45	16	5608 68
Maradana Junc. ...	1	1380 0	—	—	4	3222 35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	189 64	2	460 30	5	779 78	—	—	337 25	332 78	397 64	17	7029 54
Pettah ...	1	1340 0	—	—	2	2090 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1041 87	4	684 79	6	820 13	—	—	346 75	185 50	262 38	22	6260 34
Fort ...	1	1305 50	—	—	2	1198 58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1412 18	3	534 92	6	1073 84	—	—	307 42	170 93	357 76	22	6264 85
Slave Island ...	1	1200 0	—	—	2	1139 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1067 77	2	328 65	6	877 94	—	—	354 47	146 33	233 79	19	5512 53
Kollupitiya ...	1	772 29	—	—	1	577 48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	347 74	3	479 25	—	—	18 10	42 55	213 8	8	2606 33
Bambalapitiya ...	1	600 0	—	—	2	1250 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	302 76	2	359 0	3	470 77	—	—	90 60	224 28	174 68	10	3912 63
Wellawatta ...	1	800 0	—	—	2	1201 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	359 30	2	359 51	3	465 31	—	—	47 61	229 25	179 28	10	3922 1
Dehiwala ...	1	673 8	—	—	1	509 37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	178 59	3	443 55	—	—	13 12	275 19	199 8	6	2444 30
Mount Lavinia ...	1	1085 40	—	—	2	1335 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	369 12	2	260 0	4	650 61	—	—	39 67	228 16	128 30	12	4204 64
Angulana ...	1	600 0	—	—	1	497 90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	178 5	3	305 53	—	—	139 62	73 97	73 8	5	2135 17
Lunawa ...	1	700 0	—	—	1	428 99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	179 56	3	455 76	—	—	296 22	197 57	131 46	6	2379 38
Moratuwa ...	1	1420 96	—	—	2	1430 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	325 78	2	358 91	2	359 17	7	726 56	—	—	44 89	243 2	279 87	15	5204 56
Panadure ...	1	1500 0	—	—	2	1335 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	120 0	2	331 92	2	359 36	7	754 65	—	—	30 61	244 25	200 28	16	5325 67
Wadduwa ...	1	800 0	—	—	1	550 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	358 9	1	179 7	2	261 56	—	—	30 0	95 75	57 80	7	2373 11
Kalutara North ...	1	800 0	—	—	1	600 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	350 76	2	376 45	2	169 65	—	—	31 62	156 71	107 15	7	2582 50
Kalutara South ...	1	1320 6	—	—	2	1200 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	230 0	7	1269 7	2	345 6	6	915 50	—	—	290 4	261 24	208 47	27	6054 38
Katukurunda ...	1	680 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	180 0	1	180 6	2	273 62	—	—	—	29 81	43 95	6	1634 42
Paiyagala North ...	1	825 64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	177 58	2	218 42	—	—	16 25	74 89	67 22	4	1391 6
Paiyagala South ...	1	880 0	—	—	1	606 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	330 42	1	179 75	2	296 1	—	—	81 0	103 19	119 27	7	2883 73
Maggona ...	1	803 41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	175 27	1	173 45	3	452 75	—	—	4 11	24 77	99 82	6	1891 80
Beruwala ...	1	880 0	—	—	1	500 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	328 25	2	359 43	2	300 35	—	—	22 50	126 96	157 93	8	2474 53
Alutgama ...	1	1200 0	—	—	2	1150 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1177 75	2	332 31	7	900 61	—	—	182 96	299 3	163 24	17	5297 4
Kosgoda ...	1	880 0	—	—	1	506 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	356 91	1	176 68	3	454 29	—	—	132 68	101 28	89 1	8	2874 13
Balapitiya ...	1	880 40	—	—	1	475 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	172 0	2	371 88	3	424 3	—	—	83 7	146 22	144 74	8	2057 79
Ambalangoda ...	1	1410 86	1	515 25	1	880 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	695 13	2	359 6	6	877 75	—	—	139 47	147 69	247 60	15	5347 61
Hikkaduwa ...	1	825 0	—	—	1	408 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	363 32	2	357 62	2	300 25	—	—	121 20	120 58	118 31	8	2525 71
Dodanduwa ...	1	1316 60	—	—	1	648 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	359 25	2	359 40	2	288 70	—	—	75 22	117 42	120 29	8	2862 2
Gintota ...	1	1128 26	—	—	1	375 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	695 50	2	360 6	3	395 95	—	—	73 41	152 69	86 16	11	3284 97
Galle ...	1	1980 0	2	2511 27	2	2580 13	—	—	—	—	1	347 87	2	447 15	8	1329 74	4	854 77	8	1080 60	—	—	104 61	1024 53	763 94	37	13874 99
Talpe ...	1	880 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	180 0	1	178 94	2	300 0	—	—	75 37	84 9	90 32	5	2789 88
Ahangama ...	1	880 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	358 81	1	176 60	2	293 13	—	—	33 78	90 79	94 38	6	1917 9
Weligama ...	1	1200 0	—	—	1	582 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	175 98	2	287 8	3	444 37	—	—	21 97	129 91	104 29	8	2882 3
Kamburugamuwa	1	800 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	183 38	1	178 79	2	297 92	—	—	5 24	78 94	61 65	5	1653 81
Matara ...	1	1118 26	1	221 64	1	606 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	94 84	2	340 46	1	179 71	5	753 25	—	—	64 42	163 87	394 15	12	4049 97
Total ...	77	86582 62	48	38479 45	110	67380 30	4	3814 68	6	4367 74	12	3707 45	62	16651 19	294	52212 86	153	26534 49	508	49889 7	1	75 14	9851 57	28029 8	23452 47	1130	412325 80

RELIEF STAFF.

	No.	Amount.	Allowance.	Total. No.	Total. Amount.	Average per head.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Clerks ...	11	11026 61	4037 1	11	15063 62	1409 [illegible]
Pointsmen ...	11	1779 18	289 25	11	2068 43	188 4
Total ...	22	12805 79	4326 26	22	17132 5	—

RUNNING STAFF.

Stations.	Guards. No.	Guards. Amount.	Guards. Allowance.	Train Porters. No.	Train Porters. Amount.	Train Porters. Allowance.	Total. No.	Total. Amount.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Colombo ...	43	59059 [illegible]	20550 74	11	2632 58	313 26	54	82274 63
Kurunegala ...	2	2357 25	754 58	—	—	—	2	3112 34
Kadugannawa ...	3	4447 26	1565 10	4	678 1	34 15	7	6725 44
Kandy ...	9	12943 58	4303 74	1	270 13	1 9	10	17522 41
Nawalapitiya ...	10	19741 59	5098 44	2	484 69	65 74	12	25415 56
Nanu-oya ...	4	5933 72	2174 94	—	—	—	4	8108 66
Bandarawela ...	2	682 56	397 62	—	—	—	2	1080 23
Galle ...	8	15800 37	6055 59	5	1209 81	213 0	13	22239 58
Matara ...	1	1300 0	746 68	1	297 58	—	2	2344 18
Total ...	82	113998 29	43613 45	24	5759 79	654 72	106	164469 29
Average per head ...	—	1359 58	507 72	—	239 93	26 46	—	—

GATE INSPECTORS, &c.

	Gate Inspectors. No.	Gate Inspectors. Amount.	Gate Inspectors. Allowance.	Patrolmen. No.	Patrolmen. Amount.	Patrolmen. Allowance.	Lamp Firemen. No.	Lamp Firemen. Amount.	Lamp Firemen. Allowance.	Total. No.	Total. Amount.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
	5	1806 0	76 2	55	6504 29	84 57	2	717 34	—	62	9198 22
Total ...	5	1806 0	76 2	55	6614 29	84 57	2	717 36	—	62	9298 22
Average per head ...	—	361 20	15 20	—	120 71	1 54	—	358 67	—	—	154 81

Table 31.—Detailed Statement of Wages of Daily-paid Men, Ways and Works Department, 1900.

Description.	Number of Days.	Average Number of Men employed Daily.	Wages.	Average per Day per Man.
			Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Blacksmiths ...	3,452½	18	3,414 7	1 3
Boys ...	2,605½	9	738 27	0 28
Platelaying Boys ...	4,802½	16	1,402 44	0 29
Kanganies ...	46,770½	150	47,069 28	1 1
Carpenters ...	17,720½	59	18,879 77	1 6
Coolies ...	141,467½	472	66,642 92	0 47
Fitters ...	12,395½	41	16,348 91	1 31
Masons ...	22,413½	75	25,404 6	1 5
Painters ...	4,876½	16	3,379 68	0 62
Patrols ...	12,335	41	6,111 31	0 49
Platelaying Coolies ...	298,455½	792	136,508 6	0 47
Strikers ...	6,925½	23	4,203 44	0 62
Women ...	3,696½	12	1,097 54	0 30
Stationary Enginemen ...	25½	—	13 62	0 56
Miners ...	651½	2	408 27	0 55
Moulders ...	78½	—	80 1	1 5
Pumpers ...	2,098	7	916 77	0 43
Pattern Makers ...	450	1	213 58	0 47
Total ...	573,849½	1,712	333,896 7	0 58

Table 32.—Detailed Statement of Wages of Daily-paid Men, Locomotive Department, 1900.

Description.	Number of Days.	Average Number of Men employed Daily.	Wages.	Piecework.	Allowance.	Total.	Average per Day per Man.
			Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Blacksmiths ...	10,775½	36	10,807 21	1,832 28	—	[illegible]	1 18
Do. apprentices ...	416½	1	231 62	65 13	—	[illegible]	0 71
Boiler washers ...	1,842½	6	2,439 28	—	—	[illegible]	1 25
Carpenters ...	41,862½	139	44,752 17	505 47	2 0	[illegible]	1 8
Do. head ...	649½	2	1,951 96	—	—	[illegible]	3 1
Cleaners, carriage ...	7,868½	26	3,901 18	—	20 75	[illegible]	0 50
Do. engine ...	46,713½	156	22,224 18	—	39 50	[illegible]	0 48
Do. wagon ...	12,231½	41	5,587 34	1,088 5	—	[illegible]	0 54
Coolies ...	62,029	207	27,809 57	101 7	14 28	[illegible]	0 45
Do. store ...	223½	1	111 65	—	—	[illegible]	0 50
Coppersmiths ...	279½	1	479 45	—	—	[illegible]	1 71
Do. assistants ...	1,165½	4	1,052 14	227 15	—	[illegible]	1 18
Do. apprentices ...	294	1	126 85	31 53	—	[illegible]	0 54
Engine drivers, 3rd class ...	729½	2	1,803 75	—	—	[illegible]	2 52
Do. lighters ...	3,359½	12	3,204 86	—	—	[illegible]	1 12
Do. turners ...	2,074½	7	2,803 35	1 0	1 0	[illegible]	1 35
Enginemen, stationary ...	1,738½	6	1,532 65	—	—	[illegible]	0 88
Examiners, carriage ...	729½	2	2,344 84	—	—	[illegible]	3 7
Do. wagon ...	3,700½	12	6,722 94	—	—	6,722 94	1 82
Firemen, "Class B" ...	56,599½	189	33,448 85	30 30	1,586 50	35,065 65	0 57
Fitters ...	85,032½	284	112,137 68	2,054 66	147 88	114,339 92	1 34
Do. apprentices ...	1,689	6	734 51	—	—	734 51	0 42
Fuelmen ...	17,878	58	9,406 86	—	2 90	9,409 76	0 55
Greasers ...	10,456½	35	3,802 95	—	—	3,802 95	0 37
Kanganies ...	6,568½	22	7,569 38	84 92	—	7,653 30	1 17
Labourers ...	4,008½	13	1,996 29	—	—	1,996 29	0 50
Lifters ...	9,263½	31	4,530 81	—	—	4,530 81	0 49
Machinists ...	25,637½	85	12,892 39	6,035 63	—	18,928 2	0 74
Moulders ...	1,412	5	1,771 7	—	—	1,771 7	1 25
Painters ...	11,197½	37	7,053 56	3,305 94	—	10,359 50	0 92
Pattern makers ...	238½	1	469 21	—	—	469 21	1 96
Do. assistants ...	281½	1	418 35	—	—	418 35	1 49
Pumpers ...	9,655½	32	4,918 99	—	—	4,918 99	0 50
Saddlers ...	298½	1	447 53	—	—	447 53	1 50
Stokers ...	1,652½	5	1,135 40	—	—	1,135 40	0 69
Strikers ...	12,261½	41	6,262 42	1,635 94	—	7,898 26	0 64
Tinsmiths ...	1,665½	6	1,805 65	—	—	1,805 65	1 7
Trimmers ...	2,729½	9	2,363 25	—	—	2,363 25	0 87
Watchmen ...	5,162	17	2,750 13	—	—	2,750 13	0 53
Total ...	463,125	1,544	377,608 72	17,835 19	1,814 86	397,349 79	0 86

Table 33.—Sectional Expenditure for 1900.

Particulars.		Coast Line. 1	Main Line, including Mahara Quarry and Wharf, Colombo to Kandy and Nawalapitiya. 2	Nawalapitiya to Nanu-oya. 3	Nanu-oya to Bandarawela. 4	Kandy to Matale. 5	Polgahawela to Kurunegala. 6	All Lines. 7
Figures on which Calculations are based. — *Miles open*	...	98⅝	94	41⅜	32⅝	17⅝	13¼	297⅛
Train miles	...	469,703	564,284	166,148	58,237	50,594	19,108	1,328,074
Receipts	Rs.	1,626,488 33	4,940,853 91	1,121,948 71	307,584 19	174,953 83	100,522 10	8,272,351 7
Expenditure	Rs.	1,053,838 31	2,018,094 63	829,545 36	258,794 39	136,099 93	77,937 52	4,374,310 14
Gross ton miles	Tons	98,060,773	162,539,972	45,234,369	12,496,245	7,875,065	4,066,289	330,272,713
Engine miles	...	546,275	773,727	306,349	86,494	58,745	22,163	1,793,753
Vehicle miles	...	7,596,916	11,615,029	2,365,269	653,146	483,680	305,883	23,019,923
Maintenance of Ways and Works and Bridges	Rs.	214,517 49	406,774 73	306,934 71	58,869 51	24,722 55	26,110 35	1,037,929 34
Per mile of line open	Rs.	2,175 8	4,327 39	7,418 36	1,818 36	1,402 70	1,989 36	3,493 24
Per train mile	Rs.	0 46	0 72	1 85	1 1	0 49	1 37	0 78
Per cent. of earnings	...	13·19	8·23	27·36	19·13	14·13	25·98	12·55
Per cent. of expenditure	...	20·35	20·16	37·00	22·77	18·16	33·50	23·73
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	2 19	2 50	6 79	4 71	3 14	6 42	3 14
Locomotive Department, General Superintendence	Rs.	7,406 8	11,555 94	2,433 32	680 49	483 60	300 39	22,859 82
Per mile of line open	Rs.	75 8	122 94	58 81	21 2	27 44	22 89	76 94
Per train mile	Rs.	0 2	0 2	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2
Per cent. of earnings	...	0·45	0·23	0·22	0·23	0·28	0·30	0·28
Per cent. of expenditure	...	0·70	0·57	0·29	0·26	0·35	0·39	0·52
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	0 7	0 7	0 5	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 7
Per engine mile	Rs.	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
Per 1,000 vehicle miles	Rs.	0 97	1 0	1 3	1 4	1 0	0 98	0 99
Locomotive Power	Rs.	286,256 65	773,373 90	298,773 99	103,343 24	51,181 38	19,342 29	1,532,271 45
Per mile of line open	Rs.	2,902 48	8,227 38	7,221 12	3,192 7	2,903 91	1,473 70	5,156 99
Per train mile	Rs.	0 61	1 37	1 80	1 78	1 1	1 1	1 15
Per cent. of earnings	...	17·60	15·65	26·63	33·56	29·25	19·24	18·52
Per cent. of expenditure	...	27·16	38·32	36·02	39·93	37·61	24·82	35·03
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	2 92	4 76	6 60	8 27	6 50	4 76	4 64
Per engine mile	Rs.	0 52	1 0	0 97	1 19	0 87	0 88	0 85
Per 1,000 vehicle miles	Rs.	37 68	66 58	126 32	158 22	105 82	63 24	66 56
Carriages and Wagons	Rs.	75,615 9	117,611 71	23,779 78	6,815 22	4,864 26	3,041 63	231,727 69
Per mile of line open	Rs.	766 69	1,251 19	574 74	210 51	275 99	231 74	779 90
Per train mile	Rs.	0 16	0 21	0 14	0 12	0 10	0 16	0 17
Per cent. of earnings	...	4·65	2·38	2·12	2·22	2·78	3·03	2·81
Per cent. of expenditure	...	7·18	5·83	2·87	2·63	3·57	3·90	5·30
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	0 77	0 72	0 53	0 55	0 62	0 75	0 70
Per 1,000 vehicle miles	Rs.	9 95	10 13	10 5	10 44	10 6	9 94	10 7
Plant and Machinery	Rs.	6,433 42	10,461 15	2,156 70	622 15	448 12	258 86	20,380 40
Per mile of line open	Rs.	65 23	111 29	52 12	19 22	25 42	19 72	68 59
Per train mile	Rs.	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2
Per cent. of earnings	...	0·40	0·21	0·19	0·21	0·26	0·26	0·25
Per cent. of expenditure	...	0·61	0·52	0·26	0·24	0·33	0·33	0·47
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	0 7	0 6	0 5	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 6
Traffic, General Superintendence	Rs	16,674 21	17,412 4	7,085 43	5,468 20	3,158 89	2,536 42	52,335 19
Per mile of line open	Rs.	169 7	185 23	171 25	168 90	179 23	193 25	176 14
Per train mile	Rs.	0 4	0 3	0 4	0 9	0 6	0 13	0 4
Per cent. of earnings	...	1·02	0·35	0·63	1·78	1·81	2·52	0·63
Per cent. of expenditure	...	1·58	0·86	0·85	2·11	2·32	3·26	1·20
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	0 17	0 11	0 16	0 44	0 40	0 62	0 16
Traffic Charges	Rs.	134,793 23	251,445 20	54,942 98	25,240 74	18,303 77	9,362 57	494,088 49
Per mile of line open	Rs.	1,366 72	2,674 95	1,327 93	779 64	1,038 51	713 34	1,662 90
Per train mile	Rs.	0 29	0 45	0 33	0 43	0 36	0 49	0 37
Per cent. of earnings	...	8·29	5·09	4·90	8·21	10·46	9·31	5·97
Per cent. of expenditure	...	12·79	12·46	6·62	9·75	13·45	12·01	11·29
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	1 37	1 55	1 21	2 2	2 33	2 30	1 50
Running Staff	Rs.	60,664 20	72,993 94	21,478 94	7,512 26	6,547 1	3,349 88	172,546 23
Per mile of line open	Rs.	615 10	776 53	519 13	232 4	371 46	255 23	580 72
Per train mile	Rs.	0 12	0 13	0 13	0 13	0 13	0 18	0 13
Per cent. of earnings	...	3·73	1·48	1·91	2·45	3·74	3·33	2·08
Per cent. of expenditure	...	5·76	3·62	2·59	2·90	4·81	4·30	3·94
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	0 62	0 45	0 47	0 60	0 83	0 83	0 52
Telegraph Charges	Rs.	28,414 48	30,613 19	9,509 23	4,823 69	2,769 85	1,991 71	78,122 15
Per mile of line open	Rs.	288 11	325 67	229 83	148 99	157 15	151 75	262 92
Per train mile	Rs.	0 6	0 5	0 6	0 8	0 6	0 10	0 6
Per cent. of earnings	...	1·75	0·62	0·85	1·57	1·58	1·98	0·94
Per cent. of expenditure	...	2·70	1·51	1·14	1·86	2·04	2·56	1·79
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	0 28	0 19	0 21	0 38	0 35	0 49	0 24

Table 33.—Sectional Expenditure for 1900—*contd.*

Particulars.		Coast Line.	Main Line, including Mahara Quarry and Wharf, Colombo to Kandy and Nawalapitiya.	Nawalapitiya to Nanu-oya.	Nanu-oya to Bandarawela.	Kandy to Matale.	Polgahawela to Kurunegala.	All Lines.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
General Charges	Rs.	51,467 28	37,939 28	17,106 9	11,580 8	8,891 58	4,607 93	131,592 24
Per mile of line open	Rs.	521 85	403 61	413 44	357 69	504 48	351 8	442 89
Per train mile	Rs.	0 11	0 7	0 10	0 20	0 17	0 24	0 10
Per cent. of earnings ...		3·16	0·77	1·52	3·76	5·08	4·58	1·59
Per cent. of expenditure ...		4·88	1·88	2·07	4·47	6·53	5·90	3·00
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	0 52	0 23	0 38	0 93	1 13	1 13	0 40
New Works	Rs.	171,596 18	287,913 55	85,344 19	33,838 81	14,728 92	7,035 49	600,457 14
Per mile of line open	Rs.	1,739 89	3,062 91	2,062 70	1,045 21	835 68	536 3	2,020 88
Per train mile	Rs.	0 36	0 51	0 52	0 58	0 29	0 37	0 45
Per cent. of earnings ...		10·55	5·83	7·61	11·01	8·42	7·00	7·26
Per cent. of expenditure ...		16·29	14·27	10·29	13·08	10·83	9·03	13·73
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	1 71	1 77	1 89	2 71	1 87	1 73	1 81
Total Working Expenses	Rs.	1,053,838 31	2,018,094 63	829,545 36	258,794 39	136,099 93	77,937 52	4,374,310 14
Per mile of line open	Rs.	10,685 31	21,469 9	20,049 43	7,993 65	7,721 98	5,938 9	14,722 12
Per train mile	Rs.	2 24	3 58	4 99	4 44	2 69	4 7	3 29
Per cent. of earnings ...		64·79	40·84	73·94	84·13	77·79	77·53	52·88
Per cent. of expenditure ...		100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	10 74	12 41	18 34	20 70	17 28	19 16	13 24
Additional expenditure on new works not included in the above calculations, but added to Capital Account	Rs.	—	21,328 21	—	—	—	—	—
Per mile of line open	Rs.	—	226 89	—	—	—	—	—

Table 34.—Sectional Earnings for 1900.

Particulars.		Coast Line.	Main Line, Colombo to Nawalapitiya, including Wharf & Quarry Branches and Kandy.	Nawalapitiya to Nanu-oya.	Nanu-oya to Bandarawela.	Kandy to Matale.	Kurunegala Line.	All Lines.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Figures on which Calculations are based.								
Original cost ...	Rs.	10,362,062 49	20,222,222 42	10,953,450 81	7,448,606 81	3,391,952 55	769,580 24	53,087,875 32
Railway debt on lines opened for traffic	Rs.	6,892,402 0	350,387 0	12,198,629 0	8,368,160 0	3,698,330 0	655,552 0	32,163,460 0
Miles open	...	98¾	94	41¾	32¾	17¾	13¼	297¼
Traffic train miles ...	...	469,703	564,284	166,148	58,237	50,594	19,108	1,328,074
Gross ton miles ...	...	98,060,773	162,539,972	45,234,369	12,496,245	7,875,055	4,066,289	330,272,713
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c	Rs. c.
Earnings from coaching traffic	...	1,271,033 76	1,372,884 72	328,183 53	92,904 36	111,257 58	49,711 55	3,225,975 50
Per mile open ...	...	12,887 54	14,605 16	7,931 93	2,869 63	6,312 49	3,787 55	10,857 30
Per train mile ...	...	2 71	2 43	1 97	1 59	2 20	2 60	2 43
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	...	12 96	8 45	7 25	7 43	14 13	12 2	9 77
Earnings from goods traffic...	...	339,071 82	3,507,180 56	778,990 84	207,151 52	60,776 95	49,336 72	4,942,508 41
Per mile open ...	...	3,437 99	37,310 43	18,827 58	6,398 50	3,448 34	3,758 99	16,634 44
Per train mile ...	...	0 72	6 22	4 69	3 56	1 21	2 58	3 72
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	...	3 46	21 58	17 22	16 58	7 72	12 13	14 97
Earnings from live stock ...	...	2,125 11	14,840 89	4,327 45	2,282 68	151 16	138 96	23,866 25
Per mile open ...	...	21 55	157 88	104 59	70 51	8 57	10 59	80 33
Per train mile ...	...	—	0 3	0 3	0 4	—	0 1	0 2
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	...	0 2	0 9	0 10	0 18	0 2	0 3	0 7
Miscellaneous earnings ...	...	14,257 64	45,947 74	10,446 89	5,245 63	2,768 14	1,334 87	80,000 91
Per mile open ...	...	144 56	488 81	252 49	162 3	157 6	101 70	269 25
Per train mile ...	...	0 3	0 8	0 6	0 9	0 5	0 7	0 6
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	...	0 15	0 28	0 23	0 42	0 35	0 53	0 24
Total earnings ...	...	1,626,488 33	4,940,853 91	1,121,948 71	307,584 19	174,953 83	100,522 10	8,272,351 7
Per mile open ...	...	16,491 64	52,562 28	27,116 59	9,500 67	9,926 46	7,658 83	27,841 32
Per train mile ...	...	3 46	8 76	6 75	5 28	3 46	5 26	6 23
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	...	16 59	30 60	24 80	24 61	22 22	24 72	25 5
Expenditure, including new works	...	1,053,838 31	2,018,094 63	829,545 36	258,794 39	136,099 93	77,937 52	4,374,310 14
Profit on working ...	...	572,650 2	2,922,759 28	292,403 35	48,789 80	38,853 90	22,584 58	3,898,040 93
Do. per cent. on original cost	...	5·56	14·45	2·67	0·66	1·15	2·93	7·34
Do. per cent. on capital outstanding on December 31	...	8·31	834·15	2·40	0·58	1·05	3·45	12·12
Do. per mile open	...	5,806 34	31,093 18	7,067 15	1,507 2	2,204 48	1,720 73	13,119 20
Do. per train mile	...	1 22	5 18	1·76	0 84	0 77	1 18	2 94
Do. per 1,000 gross ton miles	...	5 84	17 98	6 46	3 90	4 93	5 55	11 81

Table 34 A.—Approximate Financial Statement of the Working of the Extension from Nanu-oya to Bandarawela in 1899 and 1900, assuming the whole of the Traffic carried between Stations on the Extension and other parts of the Railway to have been New Traffic brought on to the Railway by the opening of this Extension and giving the Extension credit for Profit accruing therefrom.

[For the information of those who are of opinion that the whole of the Traffic to and from the Nanu-oya-Bandarawela Extension is new Traffic contributed to the Main Line.]

	1899.	1900.
Total goods tonnage	Tons 28,545	41,888
Freight paid on same	Rs. 680,441	917,805·17
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Proportion of freight paid for carriage of goods over extension	152,995 87	207,151 52
Live stock	309 65	2,282 68
Coaching traffic	65,141 99	92,904 36
Miscellaneous receipts	4,642 6	5,245 63
Total Receipts ...	223,089 57	307,584 19
Deduct cost of working over extension ...	233,879 34	258,794 39
Balance profit	—	48,789 80
Do. loss	10,789 77	—
Add amount received for carrying above goods traffic over Main Line	527,445 76	710,653 65
	516,655 99	759,443 45
Deduct working expenses over Main Line below Nanu-oya	264,645 5	377,037 26
Net Earnings ...	252,010 94	382,406 19

Interest and Sinking Fund payments:—

		1899.	1900.
Proportion of interest on Haputale capital		232,873 0	233,348 0
Do.	Sinking fund ...	74,496 0	74,671 0
Do.	Bandarawela line capital	37,361 0	37,458 0
Do.	Sinking fund ...	10,159 0	10,168 0
	Total ...	354,889 0	355,645 0
Net loss on working		1 02,878 6	—
Net profit on working		—	26,761 19

Table 34 B.—Approximate Financial Statement of the Working of the Extension from Nanu-oya to Bandarawela in 1899 and 1900, in which the Extension is credited with the Earnings of only Sixty per Cent. of the Traffic to and from the Main Line, as the Records of the Goods received at and despatched from Nanu-oya Station before and after the Extension was opened show that Forty per Cent. of the Uva Traffic was dealt with at that Station prior to the Extension of the Line to Haputale.

	1899.	1900.
Total goods tonnage	Tons 28,545	41,888
Freight paid on same	Rs. 680,441	917,805·17
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Proportion of freight paid for carriage of goods on extension	152,995 87	207,151 52
Live stock	309 65	2,282 68
Coaching traffic ...	65,141 99	92,904 36
Miscellaneous receipts ...	4,642 6	5,245 63
Total Receipts ...	223,089 57	307,584 19
Deduct cost of working over extension ...	233,879 34	258,794 39
Balance profit	—	48,789 80
Do. loss	10,789 77	—
Add amount received for carrying above goods traffic over Main Line	316,467 45	426,392 19
	305,677 68	475,181 99
Deduct working expenses over Main Line below Nanu-oya	158.787 3	226,222 36
Net Earnings ...	146,890 65	248,959 63

Interest and sinking fund payments—

		1899.	1900.
Proportion of interest on Haputale capital		232,873 0	233 348 0
Do.	Sinking fund ...	74,496 0	74,671 0
Do.	Bandarawela line capital ...	37,361 0	37,458 0
Do.	Sinking fund ...	10,159 0	10,168 0
	Total ...	354,889 0	355,645 0
Net loss on working ...		— 207.998 35	106,685 37

[For Tables 35 to 43 see pages 39–41.]

Table 44.—Receipts from all Sources from 1865 to 1900.

Year.	Average Length of Line Open.	Length of Line on December 31.	No. of Passengers.	No. of Season Ticket Holders.	Tonnage of Goods.	Earnings from Coaching Traffic.	Earnings from Goods Traffic.	Earnings from Live Stock Traffic.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total Earnings.	Working Expenses, including New Works.	Earnings per Mile of Line Open.	Working Expenses per Mile of Line Open.	Train Miles.	Earnings per Train Mile.	Working Expenses per Train Mile.	Percentage of Expenses to Gross Receipts.	Nett Earnings.
	Miles.	Miles.	No.	No.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs.
1865 ...	34½	34½	19,253	—	—	25,632	—	—	1,471	27,103	53,899	786	1,562	10,839	2 50	4 97	Loss	—26,796
1866 ...	36¾	45⅝	132,431	—	12,789	165,240	66,943	442	7,480	240,105	262,952	6,601	7,229	71,197	3 37	3 69	Loss	—22,845
1867 ...	57½	74½	167,360	—	54,850	257,256	547,009	769	10,569	815,603	479,338	14,167	8,336	133,846	6 9	3 58	58·7	336,261
1868 ...	74½	74½	196,722	—	116,176	371,694	1,251,779	2,013	11,185	1,636,671	746,860	21,969	10,025	242,804	6 74	3 7	45·3	889,817
1869 ...	74½	74½	201,258	—	134,369	367,575	1,414,814	3,062	24,199	1,809,650	725,003	24,291	9,732	245,464	7 37	2 96	40·0	1,084,647
1870 ...	74½	74½	223,121	—	156,205	413,765	1,626,193	4,072	22,373	2,066,403	735,468	27,737	9,872	252,305	8 19	2 91	35·5	1,330,935
1871 ...	74½	74½	234,978	—	149,033	414,041	1,556,599	4,431	20,980	1,996,051	742,717	26,793	9,969	251,921	7 92	2 95	37·2	1,253,334
1872 ...	74½	74½	358,651	—	138,429	405,735	1,435,086	4,799	21,874	1,867,494	738,082	25,067	9,907	237,097	7 84	3 10	39·5	1,129,412
1873 ...	82	82½	644,374	—	171,193	574,288	1,779,476	5,861	24,880	2,384,505	889,855	29,079	10,852	310,261	7 68	2 86	37·3	1,494,650
1874 ...	84¾	95	708,376	—	167,975	633,491	1,754,205	6,340	31,524	2,425,560	886,849	28,620	10,464	320,021	7 58	2 77	36·6	1,538,711
1875 ...	95	95	858,094	—	212,229	739,345	2,107,071	9,095	40,713	2,896,224	982,831	30,487	10,346	383,401	7 55	2 56	33·9	1,913,393
1876 ...	95	95	879,308	—	258,984	807,714	2,140,293	11,071	33,650	2,992,728	1,010,566	31,502	10,637	421,445	7 10	2 39	33·7	1,982,162
1877 ...	106½	111½	1,562,244	—	298,856	972,628	2,598,453	14,279	56,580	3,641,940	1,266,215	34,299	11,945	547,556	6 65	2 31	34·8	2,375,725
1878 ...	111⅜	111⅜	2,053,816	—	282,930	980,288	2,424,379	14,128	31,670	3,450,465	1,354,021	30,911	12,130	585,406	5 89	2 31	39·2	2,096,444
1879 ...	119⅞	121⅛	2,230,522	508	253,427	1,026,895	2,291,450	9,314	21,850	3,349,509	1,424,461	27,942	11,883	602,087	5 56	2 36	42·5	1,925,048
1880 ...	126	139½	2,231,226	835	264,463	985,287	1,940,390	7,281	79,433	3,012,391	1,367,597	23,908	10,854	580,869	5 18	2 35	45·4	1,644,794
1881 ...	139½	139½	2,166,930	1,393	317,490	956,589	1,885,798	7,175	33,143	2,882,705	1,357,893	20,702	9,751	636,211	4 53	2 13	47·1	1,524,812
1882 ...	139½	139½	2,129,621	1,913	292,599	925,157	1,670,023	6,314	31,134	2,632,628	1,361,115	18,904	9,775	619,221	4 25	2 20	51·7	1,271,513
1883 ...	139½	139½	2,091,484	2,201	237,652	879,456	1,568,692	6,225	22,007	2,476,380	1,276,800	17,784	9,169	603,080	4 11	2 11	51·5	1,199,580
1884 ...	152½	167½	2,111,334	2,254	187,360	916,878	1,592,496	5,222	29,989	2,544,585	1,359,102	16,713	8,927	610,198	4 17	2 22	53·4	1,185,483
1885 ...	175⅝	180⅝	1,846,427	2,586	160,316	873,025	1,695,646	4,707	32,280	2,605,658	1,467,699	14,426	8,358	626,447	4 16	2 34	56·3	1,137,959
1886 ...	180⅝	180⅝	1,818,509	2,748	156,434	869,463	1,790,121	4,863	23,428	2,687,875	1,451,716	14,881	8,037	632,440	4 25	2 29	54·0	1,236,159
1887 ...	180⅝	180⅝	1,966,280	3,154	162,295	962,751	1,955,311	5,558	24,008	2,947,628	1,466,002	16,319	8,116	640,946	4 60	2 29	49·7	1,481,627
1887* ...	180⅝	180⅝	1,966,280	3,154	162,295	962,751	1,955,311	5,558	24,008	2,947,628	1,466,002	16,319	8,116	569,730	5 17	2 57	49·7	1,481,627
1888 ...	180⅝	180⅝	2,182,298	3,231	193,182	1,037,982	2,302,970	5,727	40,979	3,387,658	1,505,680	18,755	8,336	572,608	5 92	2 63	44·5	1,881,978
1889 ...	180⅝	180⅝	2,285,208	3,556	210,248	1,087,648	2,402,744	6,489	52,278	3,549,135	1,670,044	19,649	9,246	577,237	6 15	2 89	47·0	1,879,091
1890 ...	188¾	191½	2,708,719	3,358	228,998	1,225,369	2,569,851	6,854	60,239	3,862,313	1,722,755	20,462	9,127	647,151	5 97	2 66	44·6	2,139,558
1891 ...	191½	191½	3,076,828	3,670	281,499	1,384,450	2,986,587	8,237	49,969	4,429,243	1,951,456	23,129	10,190	690,070	6 42	2 83	44·06	2,477,787
1892 ...	191½	191½	3,484,394	3,960	267,193	1,536,556	3,089,436	8,100	61,682	4,695,774	2,287,275	24,521	11,944	769,128	6 10	2 97	48·71	2,408,499
1893 ...	218	231½	3,709,324	4,423	294,283	1,671,932	3,258,305	7,771	47,840	4,985,848	2,865,434	22,871	13,144	896,990	5 56	3 20	57·47	2,120,414
1894 ...	258	270½	4,215,994	5,355	314,461	1,908,977	3,585,703	9,808	50,570	5,555,058	4,145,547	21,531	16,068	1,040,255	5 34	3 98	74·62	1,409,511
1895 ...	271¼	297½	4,821,867	5,500	411,915	2,174,256	3,984,276	11,793	63,384	6,233,709	3,440,705	22,950	12,667	1,142,587	5 46	3 1	55·19	2,793,004
1896 ...	297⅞	297⅞	5,683,957	5,643	421,129	2,552,516	4,149,954	12,863	62,499	6,777,832	3,087,790	22,811	10,392	1,146,736	5 91	2 69	45·55	3,690,042
1897 ...	297⅞*	297⅞	5,025,275	5,252	471,975	2,762,254	4,485,244	11,638	67,780	7,326,916	3,428,900	24,659	11,540	1,172,700	6 25	2 92	46·80	3,898,016
1898 ...	297½	297½	5,141,355	10,977	481,664	2,798,851	4,656,697	10,639	83,433	7,549,620	3,605,944	25,409	12,136	1,206,348	6 26	2 99	47·76	3,943,676
1899 ...	297½	297½	5,351,967	22,512	499,717	2,904,662	4,677,278	12,480	64,467	7,658,887	4,104,354	25,777	13,814	1,251,179	6 12	3 28	53·60	3,554,533
...	297½	297½	5,783,607	26,237	505,750	3,225,976	4,942,508	23,866	80,001	8,272,351	4,374,310	27,841	14,722	1,328,074	6 23	3 29	52·88	3,898,041

* The second line for 1887 has been worked on traffic train mileage only, to compare with 1888.

No. 35.—STATEMENT of Details of Working Expenses from 1862 to 1900.—ALL LINES.

Year.	Average Miles Open.	Train Miles.	General Superintendence.					Locomotive Department. General Superintendence.					Locomotive Power.					Repairs of Carriages and Wagons.					Plant and Machinery.					Total Expenditure, Locomotive Department.					Maintenance of Way and Works and Buildings.					New Works.				
			Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Total Receipts.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Total Receipts, Per Locomotive Mile.	Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Total Receipts.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Total Receipts, Per Locomotive Mile.	Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Total Receipts.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Total Receipts, Per Locomotive Mile.	Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Total Receipts.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Total Receipts, Per Locomotive Mile.	Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Total Receipts.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Total Receipts, Per Locomotive Mile.	Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Total Receipts.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Total Receipts, Per Locomotive Mile.	Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Total Receipts.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Total Receipts, Per Locomotive Mile.	Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Total Receipts.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Total Receipts, Per Locomotive Mile.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%
1861	84	10833	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1862	85	12137	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60330	1903	0·97	29·2	29·2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74594	2352	1·20	29·4	29·4	103625	3267	1·64	37·7	37·7	—	—	—	—	—
1863	91	13248	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74316	2344	1·12	27·1	27·1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92267	2910	1·39	27·1	27·1	127577	4023	1·92	37·2	37·2	—	—	—	—	—
1864	91	14904	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90800	2867	1·22	29·4	29·4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	113832	3592	1·52	29·4	29·4	155855	4917	2·09	37·2	37·2	—	—	—	—	—
1865	91	15364	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93175	2940	1·21	28·7	28·7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116875	3688	1·52	28·7	28·7	159955	5048	2·08	37·2	37·2	—	—	—	—	—
1866	91	15267	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92679	2927	1·21	28·7	28·7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116264	3670	1·52	28·7	28·7	159455	5033	2·08	37·2	37·2	—	—	—	—	—
1867	91	15267	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87396	2759	1·16	27·6	27·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110163	3478	1·46	27·6	27·6	150264	4743	2·00	37·2	37·2	—	—	—	—	—
1868	91	15267	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90968	2872	1·21	27·6	27·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	114648	3620	1·52	27·6	27·6	156364	4935	2·07	37·2	37·2	—	—	—	—	—
1869	91	15267	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91396	2885	1·21	27·6	27·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115187	3637	1·52	27·6	27·6	157000	4956	2·07	37·2	37·2	—	—	—	—	—
1870	91	15267	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91396	2885	1·21	27·6	27·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115187	3637	1·52	27·6	27·6	157000	4956	2·07	37·2	37·2	—	—	—	—	—
1871	91	15267	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91396	2885	1·21	27·6	27·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115187	3637	1·52	27·6	27·6	157000	4956	2·07	37·2	37·2	—	—	—	—	—
1872	91	15267	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91396	2885	1·21	27·6	27·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115187	3637	1·52	27·6	27·6	157000	4956	2·07	37·2	37·2	—	—	—	—	—
1873	91	15267	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91396	2885	1·21	27·6	27·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115187	3637	1·52	27·6	27·6	157000	4956	2·07	37·2	37·2	—	—	—	—	—
1874	91	15267	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91396	2885	1·21	27·6	27·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115187	3637	1·52	27·6	27·6	157000	4956	2·07	37·2	37·2	—	—	—	—	—
1875	91	15267	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91396	2885	1·21	27·6	27·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115187	3637	1·52	27·6	27·6	157000	4956	2·07	37·2	37·2	—	—	—	—	—
1876	91	15267	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91396	2885	1·21	27·6	27·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115187	3637	1·52	27·6	27·6	157000	4956	2·07	37·2	37·2	—	—	—	—	—
1877	91	15267	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91396	2885	1·21	27·6	27·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115187	3637	1·52	27·6	27·6	157000	4956	2·07	37·2	37·2	—	—	—	—	—
1878	91	15267	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91396	2885	1·21	27·6	27·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115187	3637	1·52	27·6	27·6	157000	4956	2·07	37·2	37·2	—	—	—	—	—
1879	91	15267	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91396	2885	1·21	27·6	27·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115187	3637	1·52	27·6	27·6	157000	4956	2·07	37·2	37·2	—	—	—	—	—
1880	91	15267	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91396	2885	1·21	27·6	27·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115187	3637	1·52	27·6	27·6	157000	4956	2·07	37·2	37·2	—	—	—	—	—
1881	91	15267	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91396	2885	1·21	27·6	27·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115187	3637	1·52	27·6	27·6	157000	4956	2·07	37·2	37·2	—	—	—	—	—
1882	91	15267	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91396	2885	1·21	27·6	27·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115187	3637	1·52	27·6	27·6	157000	4956	2·07	37·2	37·2	—	—	—	—	—
1883	91	15267	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91396	2885	1·21	27·6	27·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115187	3637	1·52	27·6	27·6	157000	4956	2·07	37·2	37·2	—	—	—	—	—
1884	91	15267	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91396	2885	1·21	27·6	27·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115187	3637	1·52	27·6	27·6	157000	4956	2·07	37·2	37·2	—	—	—	—	—
1885	91	15267	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91396	2885	1·21	27·6	27·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115187	3637	1·52	27·6	27·6	157000	4956	2·07	37·2	37·2	—	—	—	—	—
1886	91	15267	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91396	2885	1·21	27·6	27·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115187	3637	1·52	27·6	27·6	157000	4956	2·07	37·2	37·2	—	—	—	—	—
1887	91	15267	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91396	2885	1·21	27·6	27·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115187	3637	1·52	27·6	27·6	157000	4956	2·07	37·2	37·2	—	—	—	—	—
1888	91	15267	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91396	2885	1·21	27·6	27·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115187	3637	1·52	27·6	27·6	157000	4956	2·07	37·2	37·2	—	—	—	—	—
1889	91	15267	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91396	2885	1·21	27·6	27·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115187	3637	1·52	27·6	27·6	157000	4956	2·07	37·2	37·2	—	—	—	—	—
1890	91	15267	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91396	2885	1·21	27·6	27·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115187	3637	1·52	27·6	27·6	157000	4956	2·07	37·2	37·2	—	—	—	—	—
1891	91	15267	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91396	2885	1·21	27·6	27·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115187	3637	1·52	27·6	27·6	157000	4956	2·07	37·2	37·2	—	—	—	—	—
1892	91	15267	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91396	2885	1·21	27·6	27·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115187	3637	1·52	27·6	27·6	157000	4956	2·07	37·2	37·2	—	—	—	—	—
1893	91	15267	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91396	2885	1·21	27·6	27·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115187	3637	1·52	27·6	27·6	157000	4956	2·07	37·2	37·2	—	—	—	—	—
1894	91	15267	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91396	2885	1·21	27·6	27·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115187	3637	1·52	27·6	27·6	157000	4956	2·07	37·2	37·2	—	—	—	—	—
1895	91	15267	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91396	2885	1·21	27·6	27·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115187	3637	1·52	27·6	27·6	157000	4956	2·07	37·2	37·2	—	—	—	—	—
1896	91	15267	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91396	2885	1·21	27·6	27·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115187	3637	1·52	27·6	27·6	157000	4956	2·07	37·2	37·2	—	—	—	—	—
1897	91	15267	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91396	2885	1·21	27·6	27·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115187	3637	1·52	27·6	27·6	157000	4956	2·07	37·2	37·2	—	—	—	—	—
1898	91	15267	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91396	2885	1·21	27·6	27·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115187	3637	1·52	27·6	27·6	157000	4956	2·07	37·2	37·2	—	—	—	—	—
1899	91	15267	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91396	2885	1·21	27·6	27·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115187	3637	1·52	27·6	27·6	157000	4956	2·07	37·2	37·2	—	—	—	—	—
1900	91	15267	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91396	2885	1·21	27·6	27·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115187	3637	1·52	27·6	27·6	157000	4956	2·07	37·2	37·2	—	—	—	—	—

Year.	Traffic Department. General Superintendence.					Traffic and Police Charges.					Running Staff.					Telegraph Charges.					Total Traffic Expenditure.					General Charges.					Heavy Repairs and Renewals.					Total Working Expenses.					Receipts.					
	Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Total Receipts.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Total Receipts, Per Traffic Mile.	Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Total Receipts.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Total Receipts, Per Traffic Mile.	Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Total Receipts.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Total Receipts, Per Traffic Mile.	Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Total Receipts.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Total Receipts, Per Traffic Mile.	Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Total Receipts.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Total Receipts, Per Traffic Mile.	Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Total Receipts.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Total Receipts, Per Traffic Mile.	Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Total Receipts.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Total Receipts, Per Traffic Mile.	Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Total Receipts.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Total Receipts, Per Traffic Mile.	Coaching.	Goods.	Live Stock.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Net Receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1861	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1862	—	—	—	—	—	40750	1284	0·662	19·5	19·5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1863	—	—	—	—	—	52202	1645	0·85	19·5	19·5	—	—	—	—	—	1535	48	0·025	12·0	12·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1864	—	—	—	—	—	63262	1992	0·93	18·4	18·4	—	—	—	—	—	1967	62	0·029	12·0	12·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1865	—	—	—	—	—	63262	1992	0·93	18·4	18·4	—	—	—	—	—	2000	63	0·029	12·0	12·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1866	—	—	—	—	—	63262	1992	0·93	18·4	18·4	—	—	—	—	—	2000	63	0·029	12·0	12·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1867	—	—	—	—	—	63262	1992	0·93	18·4	18·4	—	—	—	—	—	2000	63	0·029	12·0	12·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1868	—	—	—	—	—	63262	1992	0·93	18·4	18·4	—	—	—	—	—	2000	63	0·029	12·0	12·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1869	—	—	—	—	—	63262	1992	0·93	18·4	18·4	—	—	—	—	—	2000	63	0·029	12·0	12·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1870	—	—	—	—	—	63262	1992	0·93	18·4	18·4	—	—	—	—	—	2000	63	0·029	12·0	12·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1871	—	—	—	—	—	63262	1992	0·93	18·4	18·4	—	—	—	—	—	2000	63	0·029	12·0	12·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1872	—	—	—	—	—	63262	1992	0·93	18·4	18·4	—	—	—	—	—	2000	63	0·029	12·0	12·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1873	—	—	—	—	—	63262	1992	0·93	18·4	18·4	—	—	—	—	—	2000	63	0·029	12·0	12·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1874	—	—	—	—	—	63262	1992	0·93	18·4	18·4	—	—	—	—	—	2000	63	0·029	12·0	12·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1875	—	—	—	—	—	63262	1992	0·93	18·4	18·4	—	—	—	—	—	2000	63	0·029	12·0	12·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1876	—	—	—	—	—	63262	1992	0·93	18·4	18·4	—	—	—	—	—	2000	63	0·029	12·0	12·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1877	—	—	—	—	—	63262	1992	0·93	18·4	18·4	—	—	—	—	—	2000	63	0·029	12·0	12·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1878	—	—	—	—	—	63262	1992	0·93	18·4	18·4	—	—	—	—	—	2000	63	0·029	12·0	12·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1879	—	—	—	—	—	63262	1992	0·93	18·4	18·4	—	—	—	—	—	2000	63	0·029	12·0	12·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1880	—	—	—	—	—	63262	1992	0·93	18·4	18·4	—	—	—	—	—	2000	63	0·029	12·0	12·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1881	—	—	—	—	—	63262	1992	0·93	18·4	18·4	—	—	—	—	—	2000	63	0·029	12·0	12·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1882	—	—	—	—	—	63262	1992	0·93	18·4	18·4	—	—	—	—	—	2000	63	0·029	12·0	12·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1883	—	—	—	—	—	63262	1992	0·93	18·4	18·4	—	—	—	—	—	2000	63	0·029	12·0	12·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1884	—	—	—	—	—	63262	1992	0·93	18·4	18·4	—	—	—	—	—	2000	63	0·029	12·0	12·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1885	—	—	—	—	—	63262	1992	0·93	18·4	18·4	—	—	—	—	—	2000	63	0·029	12·0	12·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1886	—	—	—	—	—	63262	1992	0·93	18·4	18·4	—	—	—	—	—	2000	63	0·029	12·0	12·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1887	—	—	—	—	—	63262	1992	0·93	18·4	18·4	—	—	—	—	—	2000	63	0·029	12·0	12·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1888	—	—	—	—	—	63262	1992	0·93	18·4	18·4	—	—	—	—	—	2000	63	0·029	12·0	12·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1889	—	—	—	—	—	63262	1992	0·93	18·4	18·4	—	—	—	—	—	2000	63	0·029	12·0	12·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1890	—	—	—	—	—	63262	1992	0·93	18·4	18·4	—	—	—	—	—	2000	63	0·029	12·0	12·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1891	—	—	—	—	—	63262	1992	0·93	18·4	18·4	—	—	—	—	—	2000	63	0·029	12·0	12·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1892	—	—	—	—	—	63262	1992	0·93	18·4	18·4	—	—	—	—	—	2000	63	0·029	12·0	12·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1893	—	—	—	—	—	63262	1992	0·93	18·4	18·4	—	—	—	—	—	2000	63	0·029	12·0	12·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1894	—	—	—	—	—	63262	1992	0·93	18·4	18·4	—	—	—	—	—	2000	63	0·029	12·0	12·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1895	—	—	—	—	—	63262	1992	0·93	18·4	18·4	—	—	—	—	—	2000	63	0·029	12·0	12·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1896	—	—	—	—	—	63262	1992	0·93	18·4	18·4	—	—	—	—	—	2000	63	0·029	12·0	12·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1897	—	—	—	—	—	63262	1992	0·93	18·4	18·4	—	—	—	—	—	2000	63	0·029	12·0	12·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1898	—	—	—	—	—	63262	1992	0·93	18·4	18·4	—	—	—	—	—	2000	63	0·029	12·0	12·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1899	—	—	—	—	—	63262	1992	0·93	18·4	18·4	—	—	—	—	—	2000	63	0·029	12·0	12·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1900	—	—	—	—	—	63262	1992	0·93	18·4	18·4	—	—	—	—	—	2000	63	0·029	12·0	12·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* The second line for 1847 has been worked in traffic train mileage only to compare with 1866.

† The second line for 1866 shows the locomotive expenditure under new heads of classification.

‡ Exclusive of New Works and Rolling Stock.

§ The second line for 1866 shows traffic and running charges separately to compare with 1866.

‖ Not included in total working expenses.

¶ Does not include loss on exchange.

Table 36.—Earnings and Working Expenses of the Main Line from 1865 to 1900 (includes Earnings and Expenses of the Breakwater and Wharf Lines from 1884 and of Nawalapitiya Line from 1896).

Year.	Miles Open.	Train Miles.	Earnings: Amount. Rs. c.	Earnings: Per Mile Open. Rs. c.	Earnings: Per Train Mile. Rs. c.	Working Expenses, Maintenance: Amount. Rs. c.	Maintenance: Percentage of Receipts.	Maintenance: Cost per Mile Open. Rs. c.	Maintenance: Cost per Train Mile. Rs. c.	Locomotive General Superintendence: Amount. Rs. c.	Loco. Gen. Supt.: Percentage of Receipts.	Loco. Gen. Supt.: Cost per Mile Open. Rs. c.	Loco. Gen. Supt.: Cost per Train Mile. Rs. c.
1865	34½	10839	27103 0	786 0	2 50	27800 0	102·6	806 0	2 56	—	—	—	—
1866	36½	71197	240105 0	6601 0	3 37	109625 0	45·6	3014 0	1 54	—	—	—	—
1867	57½	133846	815603 0	14167 0	6 9	179013 0	21·9	3113 0	1 34	—	—	—	—
1868	74½	242804	1636671 0	21969 0	6 74	249045 0	15·2	3343 0	1 3	—	—	—	—
1869	74½	245464	1809650 0	24291 0	7 37	260616 0	14·4	3499 0	1 6	—	—	—	—
1870	74½	252305	2066403 0	27737 0	8 19	259542 0	12·6	3484 0	1 3	—	—	—	—
1871	74½	251921	1996051 0	26793 0	7 92	260777 0	13·0	3500 0	1 3	—	—	—	—
1872	74½	237997	1867494 0	25067 0	7 84	251772 0	13·5	3379 0	1 6	—	—	—	—
1873	74½	287510	2261726 89	30359 0	7 86	279778 69	12·3	3755 0	0 97	—	—	—	—
1874	74½	294769	2273333 83	30514 0	7 71	268900 24	11·8	3610 0	0 91	—	—	—	—
1875	74½	312256	2570918 13	34509 0	8 23	241947 59	9·4	3248 0	0 77	—	—	—	—
1876	74½	335013	2618579 82	35148 72	7 82	223905 0	8·5	3005 0	0 67	—	—	—	—
1877	74½	378590	3051355 4	40958 0	8 6	268696 89	8·8	3607 0	0 71	—	—	—	—
1878	74½	388661	2821933 36	37878 0	7 29	284573 16	10·1	3820 0	0 73	—	—	—	—
1879	74½	369285	2648981 47	35556 80	7 17	270511 99	10·2	3631 3	0 73	—	—	—	—
1880	74½	316203	2290396 79	30743 58	7 24	268782 0	11·7	3607 81	0 85	—	—	—	—
1881	74½	302528	2087343 87	28018 4	6 90	214571 87	10·4	2880 16	0 71	—	—	—	—
1882	74½	290938	1864603 83	25028 24	6 41	227366 99	12·3	3051 91	0 78	—	—	—	—
1883	74½	299641	1770873 72	23770 12	5 91	225003 47	12·7	3000 4	0 75	—	—	—	—
1884*	74½	310523	1740990 23	23368 99	5 61	250986 12	14·4	3368 94	0 81	—	—	—	—
1885*	74½	†278875	1658193 15	22109 24	5 94	227964 36	13·7	3039 52	0 82	—	—	—	—
1886*	74½	276105	1715224 94	22869 67	6 21	196733 67	11·5	2623 12	0 71	—	—	—	—
1887*	77½‡	264879	1844266 47	23873 99	6 96	171509 70	9·3	2220 19	0 65	—	—	—	—
1888*	77½	266113	2075863 52	26872 2	7 80	141029 3	6·8	1825 62	0 53	7553 38	0·4	97 78	0·03
1889*	77½	266345	2136896 20	27662 8	8 2	147144 2	6·9	1904 78	0 55	7887 41	0·4	102 10	0·02
1889*													
1890*	77½	297859	2303439 3	29817 98	7 73	161497 88	7·0	2090 59	0 54	8106 81	0·4	104 94	0·03
1891*	77½	318252	2642575 93	34208 10	8 30	205414 85	7·8	2659 9	0 65	8018 46	0·3	103 80	0·03
1892*	77½	354802	2799017 84	36233 24	7 88	181447 51	6·5	2348 84	0 51	8431 79	0·3	109 15	0·02
1893*	77½	360951	2846745 0	36851 0	7 88	192842 57	6·8	2496 35	0 53	8369 32	0·3	108 35	0·02
1894*	77½	368675	2967127 41	38409 42	8 5	247170 58	8·3	3199 62	0 67	8334 0	0·3	107 88	0·03
1895*	77½	397909	3296808 15	42677 13	8 29	213805 20	6·5	2767 71	0 54	9478 93	0·3	122 70	0·02
1896*¶	94	512870	4131100 59	43948 88	8 5	230217 94	5·6	2449 13	0 45	10979 16	0·3	116 79	0·02
1897	94	516672	4409819 45	46912 97	8 53	250223 68	5·7	2661 95	0 48	11936 40	0·3	126 98	0·02
1898	94	525584	4515197 45	48034 1	8 59	343193 59	7·6	3650 99	0 65	11997 98	0·3	127 64	0·02
1899	94	531056	4645061 43	49436 82	8 75	319239 36	6·9	3396 16	0 60	11606 18	0·3	123 47	0·02
1900	94	564284	4940853 91	52562 28	8 76	406774 73	8·2	4327 39	0 72	11555 94	0·3	122 94	0·02

Year.	Locomotive Power: Amount. Rs. c.	Loco. Power: Percentage of Receipts.	Loco. Power: Cost per Mile Open. Rs. c.	Loco. Power: Cost per Train Mile. Rs. c.	Carriages and Wagons: Amount. Rs. c.	Carriages: Percentage of Receipts.	Carriages: Cost per Mile Open. Rs. c.	Carriages: Cost per Train Mile. Rs. c.	Plant and Machinery: Amount. Rs. c.	Plant: Percentage of Receipts.	Plant: Cost per Mile Open. Rs. c.	Plant: Cost per Train Mile. Rs. c.
1865	10433 0	38·4	302 0	0 96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1866	69230 0	28·8	1903 0	0 97	5664 0	2·3	156 0	0 8	—	—	—	—
1867	169911 0	20·8	2956 0	1 27	14356 0	1·7	249 0	0 10	—	—	—	—
1868	289607 0	17·7	3887 0	1 19	31015 0	1·9	416 0	0 13	—	—	—	—
1869	243183 0	13·4	3264 0	1 0	53101 0	2·9	712 0	0 22	—	—	—	—
1870	258270 0	12·5	3467 0	1 3	55795 0	2·7	749 0	0 22	—	—	—	—
1871	262785 0	13·2	3527 0	1 4	60495 0	3·0	812 0	0 24	—	—	—	—
1872	277604 0	14·8	3726 0	1 16	49036 0	2·7	658 0	0 21	—	—	—	—
1873	319699 39	14·1	4291 0	1 11	72119 72	3·1	968 0	0 25	—	—	—	—
1874	313129 95	13·8	4203 0	1 6	75098 20	3·3	1008 0	0 26	—	—	—	—
1875	318049 19	12·4	4269 0	1 2	67529 7	2·6	906 0	0 21	—	—	—	—
1876	325767 0	12·4	4372 0	0 97	82602 0	3·1	1009 0	0 25	—	—	—	—
1877	373610 70	12·3	5015 0	0 99	107454 42	3·5	1442 0	0 28	—	—	—	—
1878	375287 85	13·3	5037 0	0 97	92506 0	3·3	1242 0	0 24	—	—	—	—
1879	396453 95	15·0	5321 53	1 8	95338 0	3·6	1729 71	0 26	—	—	—	—
1880	332573 7	14·5	4464 7	1 5	106939 0	4·7	1435 42	0 34	—	—	—	—
1881	276546 80	13·3	3712 4	0 91	83185 4	4·0	1116 58	0 28	—	—	—	—
1882	259100 16	14·0	3477 85	0 89	77606 52	4·2	1041 70	0 27	—	—	—	—
1883	274803 64	15·5	3664 4	0 92	65996 13	3·7	879 94	0 22	—	—	—	—
1884*	295009 51	17·0	3959 86	0 95	58410 14	3·3	784 3	0 19	—	—	—	—
1885*	353393 79	21·3	4711 92	1 27	102685 50	6·2	1369 14	0 37	—	—	—	—
1886*	318006 90	18·5	4240 9	1 15	70833 82	4·1	944 45	0 25	—	—	—	—
1887*	305698 2	16·6	3957 25	1 16	51312 29	2·8	664 24	0 19	—	—	—	—
1888*	268135 3	12·9	3471 0	1 1	72226 18	3·5	934 97	0 27	5452 62	0·3	70 58	0·02
1889*	280311 2	13·1	3632 50	1 6	65245 95	3·1	844 61	0 25	7161 31	0·3	92 70	0·03
1889*												
1890*	306008 30	13·3	3961 27	1 3	65834 43	2·9	852 23	0 22	5583 91	0·4	111 11	0·03
1891*	341387 6	12·9	4419 25	1 7	80018 80	3·0	1035 84	0 25	7580 94	0·3	98 14	0·02
1892*	394031 60	14·4	5100 73	1 12	86791 7	3·1	1123 51	0 24	6375 57	0·2	82 53	0·02
1893*	403545 92	14·2	5223 89	1 12	85448 95	3·0	1106 14	0 23	6625 73	0·2	85 78	0·02
1894*	445511 3	15·0	5767 13	1 21	204379 26	6·9	2645 69	0 55	9680 54	0·3	125 31	0·02
1895*	478798 66	14·5	6198 4	1 20	91598 37	2·8	1185 74	0 23	9326 11	0·3	120 72	0·02
1896*¶	642667 16	15·6	6836 88	1 25	109236 8	2·6	1162 9	0 21	13279 97	0·3	141 28	0·03
1897	777780 16	17·6	8274 26	1 51	117853 5	2·7	1253 76	0 23	8791 50	0·2	93 53	0·02
1898	700048 70	15·5	7447 33	1 33	120105 46	2·7	1277 72	0 23	9290 7	0·2	98 83	0·02
1899	758618 93	16·3	8070 42	1 43	171295 38	3·7	1822 29	0 32	11420 53	0·2	121 50	0·02
1900	773373 90	15·6	8227 38	1 37	117611 71	2·4	1251 19	0 21	10461 15	0·2	111 29	0·02

Year.	Traffic General Superintendence: Amount. Rs. c.	Traffic Gen. Supt.: Percentage of Receipts.	Traffic Gen. Supt.: Cost per Mile Open. Rs. c.	Traffic Gen. Supt.: Cost per Train Mile. Rs. c.	Traffic Charges: Amount. Rs. c.	Traffic Charges: Percentage of Receipts.	Traffic Charges: Cost per Mile Open. Rs. c.	Traffic Charges: Cost per Train Mile. Rs. c.	Traffic Running Staff: Amount. Rs. c.	Running Staff: Percentage of Receipts.	Running Staff: Cost per Mile Open. Rs. c.	Running Staff: Cost per Train Mile. Rs. c.
1865	—	—	—	—	12344 0	45·5	357 0	1 14	—	—	—	—
1866	—	—	—	—	60704 0	25·2	1669 0	0 85	—	—	—	—
1867	—	—	—	—	73186 0	—	—	—	12984 0	—	—	—
1868	—	—	—	—	104637 0	—	1405 0	0 42	17655 0	—	237 0	0 7
1869	—	—	—	—	104949 0	—	1408 0	0 42	17340 0	—	233 0	0 7
1870	—	—	—	—	104473 0	—	1402 0	0 40	16057 0	—	215 0	0 6
1871	—	—	—	—	102577 0	—	1377 0	0 40	16509 0	—	222 0	0 7
1872	—	—	—	—	105688 0	—	1418 0	0 44	16318 0	—	219 0	0 7
1873	—	—	—	—	108301 46	4·7	1454 0	0 38	16479 21	0·7	221 0	0 6
1874	—	—	—	—	106441 30	4·7	1429 0	0 36	16978 58	0·7	228 0	0 6
1875	—	—	—	—	112895 77	4·4	1515 0	0 36	17190 50	0·7	231 0	0 6
1876	—	—	—	—	122535 0	4·6	1645 0	0 36	17056 0	0·7	229 0	0 5
1877	—	—	—	—	135655 44	4·4	1821 0	0 36	18504 72	0·6	248 0	0 5
1878	—	—	—	—	146535 60	5·2	1967 0	0 38	20804 39	0·7	279 0	0 5
1879	—	—	—	—	154191 12	5·8	2069 68	0 42	16951 12	0·6	227 53	0 4
1880	—	—	—	—	119330 6	5·2	1601 75	0 38	12273 90	0·5	164 75	0 4
1881	—	—	—	—	106661 78	5·0	1431 70	0 35	12823 28	0·6	172 13	0 4
1882	—	—	—	—	119491 78	6·4	1603 92	0 41	14724 99	0·8	197 65	0 5
1883	—	—	—	—	117982 12	6·7	1573 9	0 41	14034 86	0·8	187 13	0 4
1884*	—	—	—	—	126861 8	7·3	1702 84	0 41	14746 98	0·9	197 94	0 5
1885*	—	—	—	—	126407 13	7·6	1685 43	0 45	14523 51	0·9	193 65	0 5
1886*	—	—	—	—	123329 41	7·2	1644 39	0 45	14264 39	0·8	190 19	0 5
1887*	—	—	—	—	139292 37	7·5	1803 14	0 52	14844 60	0·8	192 16	0 6
1888*	—	—	—	—	134283 9	6·5	1738 29	0 50	16306 9	0·8	211 8	0 6
1889*	9327 78	0·4	120 75	0·04	140938 67	6·6	1824 45	0 53	Included in Traffic Charges.			
1889*									Running Staff.			
1890*	10401 75	0·3	134 65	0·04	111668 13	4·8	1445 54	0 38	31895 48	1·4	412 89	0 11
1891*	11468 53	0·4	148 46	0·04	115976 71	4·4	1501 32	0 36	44458 53	1·7	575 52	0 14
1892*	15098 64	0·5	195 45	0·04	137068 9	4·9	1774 34	0 39	39452 10	1·1	510 71	0 11
1893*	14528 36	0·5	188 6	0·05	153412 64	5·4	1985 93	0 42	52574 96	1·8	680 59	0 14
1894*	12538 6	0·4	162 30	0·03	169456 7	5·7	2193 62	0 46	51064 32	1·7	661 3	0 14
1895*	13243 52	0·4	171 44	0·03	175397 35	5·3	2270 52	0 44	49767 0	1·5	644 23	0 13
1896*¶	15833 31	0·4	168 44	0·03	210669 51	5·1	2241 17	0 41	72144 98	1·7	767 50	0 14
1897	17632 66	0·4	187 58	0·03	222325 38	5·0	2365 16	0 43	81936 32	1·9	871 66	0 16
1898	18111 19	0·4	192 67	0·03	235757 77	5·2	2508 6	0 45	69048 99	1·5	734 56	0 13
1899	16315 56	0·4	173 57	0·03	238343 66	5·1	2535 57	0 45	67610 63	1·5	719 26	0 13
1900	17412 4	0·4	185 23	0·03	251445 20	5·1	2674 95	0 45	72993 94	1·5	776 53	0 13

Year.	Telegraph: Amount. Rs. c.	Telegraph: Percentage of Receipts.	Telegraph: Cost per Mile Open. Rs. c.	Telegraph: Cost per Train Mile. Rs. c.	General: Amount. Rs. c.	General: Percentage of Receipts.	General: Cost per Mile Open. Rs. c.	General: Cost per Train Mile. Rs. c.	Heavy Repairs and Renewals: Amount. Rs. c.	Heavy Repairs: Percentage of Receipts.	Heavy Repairs: Cost per Mile Open. Rs. c.	Heavy Repairs: Cost per Train Mile. Rs. c.	New Works.‖: Amount. Rs. c.	New Works: Percentage of Receipts.	New Works: Cost per Mile Open. Rs. c.	New Works: Cost per Train Mile. Rs. c.	Total: Amount. Rs. c.	Total: Percentage of Receipts.	Total: Cost per Mile Open. Rs. c.	Total: Cost per Train Mile. Rs. c.
1865	—	—	—	—	3222 0	12·2	97 0	0 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53899 0	Loss	1562 0	4 97
1866	—	—	—	—	17729 0	7·4	487 0	0 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	262952 0	Loss	7229 0	3 69
1867	5561 0	0·7	96 0	0 4	24327 0	3·1	423 0	0 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	479338 0	58·7	8336 0	3 58
1868	12067 0	0·7	162 0	0 5	42834 0	2·6	575 0	0 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	746860 0	45·6	10025 0	3 7
1869	10687 0	0·6	144 0	0 4	35127 0	1·9	472 0	0 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	725003 0	40·0	9732 0	2 96
1870	9917 0	0·5	133 0	0 4	31414 0	1·5	422 0	0 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	735468 0	35·5	9872 0	2 91
1871	9273 0	0·5	124 0	0 5	30301 0	1·5	407 0	0 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	742717 0	37·0	9969 0	2 95
1872	10387 0	0·6	139 0	0 4	27277 0	1·4	368 0	0 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	738082 0	39·5	9907 0	3 10
1873	8487 90	0·3	114 0	0 3	30614 11	1·3	411 0	0 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	835480 48	36·5	11214 0	2 91
1874	8762 75	0·4	117 0	0 3	27517 26	1·2	369 0	0 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	816828 28	35·9	10964 0	2 77
1875	11345 6	0·4	152 0	0 4	35918 50	1·4	482 0	0 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	804875 68	31·3	10803 0	2 57
1876	11228 0	0·4	151 0	0 3	29285 0	1·1	393 0	0 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	812378 0	30·8	10904 0	2 42
1877	11151 45	0·4	150 0	0 3	34075 70	1·1	457 0	0 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	949149 32	31·1	12740 0	2 51
1878	13928 6	0·5	187 0	0 4	33878 23	1·2	455 0	0 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	967513 29	34·3	12987 0	2 50
1879	14799 36	0·6	198 65	0 4	32271 41	1·2	433 17	0 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	980516 95	37·0	13161 30	2 66
1880	13745 5	0·6	184 50	0 4	24220 84	1·1	325 11	0 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	877863 92	38·3	11783 41	2 78
1881	11378 69	0·6	152 73	0 4	24445 64	1·2	328 13	0 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	729613 10	35·1	9793 47	2 41
1882	17919 64	0·9	240 53	0 6	23528 61	1·3	315 85	0 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	739738 69	39·9	9939 41	2 54
1883	16031 22	0·9	213 75	0 5	24385 26	1·4	348 13	0 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	738236 90	41·7	9866 12	2 48
1884*	15695 81	0·8	210 67	0 5	23769 23	1·4	319 5	0 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	785478 37	45·1	10543 33	2 53
1885*	14820 94	0·9	197 61	0 5	21679 77	1·3	289 6	0 8	—	—	—	—	576 38	—	7 69	—	862051 38	51·9	11494 2	3 9
1886*	14170 47	0·8	188 94	0 5	23031 0	1·4	307 8	0 9	—	—	—	—	3650 86	0·2	48 68	0 1	764020 52	44·5	10186 94	2 76
1887*	15056 34	0·8	194 90	0 6	25004 99	1·3	323 69	0 9	—	—	—	—	12571 70	0·7	162 74	0 4	735290 1	39·8	9518 31	2 77
1888*	16787 62	0·8	217 32	0 6	28586 27	1·4	370 5	0 11	—	—	—	—	22900 88	1·1	296 45	0 9	713260 19	34·4	9233 14	2 68
1889*	16572 92	0·8	214 54	0 6	29757 41	1·4	385 21	0 11	—	—	—	—	72965 60	3·4	944 54	0 27	777612 9	36·4	10066 18	2 92
1889*																				
1890*	19181 8	0·8	248 30	0 6	29668 79	1·3	384 6	0 10	—	—	—	—	47187 38	2·0	610 84	0 16	800033 59	34·7	10356 42	2 69
1891*	21374 47	0·8	276 69	0 7	30024 79	1·2	388 67	0 9	—	—	—	—	66670 8	2·5	863 4	0 21	932393 22	35·3	12069 82	2 93
1892*	21870 51	0·8	283 11	0 6	33638 15	1·2	435 44	0 9	—	—	—	—	198140 62	7·1	2564 93	0 56	1122345 65	40·1	14528 74	3 16
1893*	22274 98	0·8	288 33	0 6	31279 27	1·1	404 90	0 9	13131 91	0·4	169 99	0 4	144740 11	5·1	1873 66	0 40	1128774 72§	39·6	14611 97	3 12
1894*	24032 33	0·8	311 10	0 7	31929 28	1·1	413 32	0 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1204095 47	40·5	15587 0	3 27
1895*	24281 99	0·7	314 33	0 6	38918 50	1·2	503 80	0 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1104615 63	33·5	14299 23	2 77
1896*¶	30329 24	0·7	322 65	0 6	37909 71	0·9	403 29	0 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1373267 6	33·2	14609 22	2 68
1897	30331 38	0·7	322 68	0 6	47090 93	1·1	500 97	0 9	—	—	—	—	72656 74	1·6	772 94	0 14	1638558 80	37·2	17431 47	3 17
1898	31328 95	0·7	333 29	0 6	42948 19	1·0	456 90	0 8	—	—	—	—	267950 20	5·9	2850 53	0 51	1849781 9	41·0	19678 52	3 51
1899	32133 94	0·7	341 85	0 6	38136 10	0·8	405 70	0 7	—	—	—	—	290293 65	6·2	3088 23	0 55	1955013 92	42·1	20798 2	3 68
1900	30613 19	0·6	325 67	0 5	37939 28	0·8	403 61	0 7	—	—	—	—	287913 55	5·8	3062 91	0 51	2018094 63	40·8	21469 9	3 58

* Includes Earnings and Working Expenses of Breakwater and Wharf Lines. † The one-eighth of train mileage hitherto allowed for shunting was omitted from 1885. ‡ The mileages of the Breakwater and Wharf Lines have been included this year. § Does not include loss on exchange. ‖ New works charged to Capital Account in 1894 and 1895. ¶ Includes earnings and working expenses of Nawalapitiya Line.

Table 37.—Earnings and Working Expenses of the Nawalapitiya Line from 1873 to 1895 (included with Main Line from 1896).

Year.	Miles Open.	Train Miles.	Earnings: Amount.	Earnings: Per Mile Open.	Earnings: Per Train Mile.	Maintenance: Amount.	Maintenance: Percentage of Receipts.	Maintenance: Cost per Mile Open.	Maintenance: Cost per Train Mile.	Loco. Gen. Supt.: Amount.	Loco. Gen. Supt.: Percentage of Receipts.	Loco. Gen. Supt.: Cost per Mile Open.	Loco. Gen. Supt.: Cost per Train Mile.
1873	7¾	22751	122777 97	15842 0	5 39	17290 76	14·0	2305 0	0 76	—	—	—	—
1874	8½	25252	151481 66	17821 0	6 0	20200 0	13·3	2376 0	0 79	—	—	—	—
1875	17	65414	311726 48	18337 0	4 76	41301 25	13·2	2429 0	0 63	—	—	—	—
1876	17	72118	338281 74	19899 0	4 69	45434 0	13·4	2673 0	0 63	—	—	—	—
1877	17	82258	406490 1	23911 0	4 61	47659 0	11·7	2803 0	0 54	—	—	—	—
1878	17	91036	399449 34	23497 0	4 39	81000 0	20·3	4764 0	0 89	—	—	—	—
1879	17	83222	388510 62	22853 57	4 50	66188 11	17·1	3893 42	0 77	—	—	—	—
1880	17	80111	327697 20	19276 31	4 9	56203 81	17·2	3306 11	0 70	—	—	—	—
1881	17	76922	296150 55	17420 62	3 85	72605 5	24·5	4270 89	0 95	—	—	—	—
1882	17	75988	290202 88	17070 76	3 82	75264 29	25·9	4427 31	0 99	—	—	—	—
1883	17	73493	268450 95	15791 23	2 91	41304 21	15·3	2423 77	0 45	—	—	—	—
1884	17	75866	286785 12	16869 71	3 78	41794 33	14·6	2458 49	0 55	—	—	—	—
1885*	17	60966	251994 85	14823 22	4 13	43467 0	17·2	2556 88	0 71	—	—	—	—
1886	17	56105	267355 60	15726 80	4 76	26837 69	10·0	1578 69	0 48	—	—	—	—
1887	16¾	54052	294802 32	17600 14	5 45	40767 90	13·3	2433 91	0 76	—	—	—	—
1888	16¾	53872	333955 7	19937 62	6 20	40746 63	12·2	2432 63	0 76	1286 47	0·4	76 80	0·02
1889	16¾	54885	348310 73	20794 67	6 35	50014 72	14·4	2985 95	0 91	1414 54	0·4	84 45	0·02
1889													
1890	16¾	57331	373691 65	22309 95	6 52	28747 34	7·7	1716 26	0 50	1414 22	0·4	84 43	0·02
1891	16¾	62178	430074 95	25676 11	6 92	25674 52	6·0	1532 80	0 42	1417 74	0·3	84 64	0·02
1892	16¾	69637	451450 41	26952 26	6 48	27992 36	6·2	1671 18	0 42	1383 65	0·3	82 61	0·01
1893	16¾	68762	447740 49	26730 78	6 51	27409 49	6·1	1636 39	0 40	1518 23	0·3	90 64	0·02
1894	16¾	72167	481660 40	28755 84	6 67	33675 3	7·0	2010 45	0 46	1456 21	0·3	86 94	0·02
1895	16¾	78590	527952 95	31519 58	6 72	50999 73	9·6	3044 76	0 65	1517 44	0·3	90 59	0·02

Year.	Loco. Power: Amount.	Loco. Power: Percentage of Receipts.	Loco. Power: Cost per Mile Open.	Loco. Power: Cost per Train Mile.	Carriages and Wagons: Amount.	Carriages: Percentage of Receipts.	Carriages: Cost per Mile Open.	Carriages: Cost per Train Mile.	Plant and Machinery: Amount.	Plant: Percentage of Receipts.	Plant: Cost per Mile Open.	Plant: Cost per Train Mile.
1873	15925 70	12·1	2124 0	0 70	3412 65	2·4	455 0	0 15	—	—	—	—
1874	17900 0	12·0	2106 0	0 70	3800 0	2·4	447 0	0 15	—	—	—	—
1875	66722 28	21·4	3925 0	1 2	11774 52	3·8	697 0	0 18	—	—	—	—
1876	62021 0	18·3	3648 0	0 86	14423 0	4·3	848 0	0 20	—	—	—	—
1877	78550 0	19·3	4621 0	0 89	17652 0	4·3	1038 0	0 20	—	—	—	—
1878	77836 62	19·5	4579 0	0 86	19230 0	4·8	1131 0	0 21	—	—	—	—
1879	77325 14	19·9	4548 52	0 90	15972 60	4·1	939 57	0 18	—	—	—	—
1880	68687 63	21·0	4040 45	0 86	19330 17	5·9	1140 60	0 24	—	—	—	—
1881	73535 22	24·9	4325 60	0 95	20447 6	6·9	1202 77	0 26	—	—	—	—
1882	75160 80	25·9	4421 22	0 99	22429 94	7·7	1319 41	0 29	—	—	—	—
1883	69131 25	25·7	4066 54	0 75	21200 25	7·9	1247 7	0 23	—	—	—	—
1884	65310 96	22·8	3841 82	0 86	18121 60	6·3	1065 98	0 24	—	—	—	—
1885*	33355 18	13·2	1962 7	0 55	15546 31	6·2	914 49	0 25	—	—	—	—
1886	64329 84	24·0	3784 10	1 15	14393 55	5·4	846 68	0 25	—	—	—	—
1887	62058 39	21·1	3704 98	1 15	10416 68	3·5	621 89	0 19	—	—	—	—
1888	53335 60	16·0	3184 22	0 99	12153 50	3·6	725 58	0 23	918 18	0·3	54 82	0·02
1889	57112 29	16·4	3409 69	1 5	11455 78	3·3	683 93	0 21	1260 72	0·4	75 27	0·02
1889												
1890	62443 21	16·7	3727 95	1 9	11067 11	3·0	660 72	0 19	1485 24	0·4	88 67	0·03
1891	71149 32	16·6	4247 72	1 14	13330 34	3·1	795 84	0 22	1345 58	0·3	80 33	0·02
1892	54869 12	12·2	3275 77	0 79	14866 17	3·3	888 73	0 21	1089 58	0·3	65 5	0·01
1893	81087 18	18·1	4841 3	1 18	14905 96	3·3	889 97	0 22	1175 4	0·3	70 15	0·01
1894	91338 90	19·0	5453 7	1 27	33073 97	6·9	1974 56	0 46	1539 24	0·3	91 89	0·02
1895	100862 72	19·1	6021 66	1 28	14588 23	2·8	870 94	0 19	1502 3	0·3	89 67	0·02

Year.	Traffic Gen. Supt.: Amount.	Traffic Gen. Supt.: Percentage of Receipts.	Traffic Gen. Supt.: Cost per Mile Open.	Traffic Gen. Supt.: Cost per Train Mile.	Traffic Charges: Amount.	Traffic Charges: Percentage of Receipts.	Traffic Charges: Cost per Mile Open.	Traffic Charges: Cost per Train Mile.	Traffic Running Staff: Amount.	Running Staff: Percentage of Receipts.	Running Staff: Cost per Mile Open.	Running Staff: Cost per Train Mile.
1873	—	—	—	—	12058 3	9·8	1608 0	0 53	2730 12	2·2	364 0	0 12
1874	—	—	—	—	20936 0	13·8	2463 0	0 82	4399 84	2·9	517 0	0 17
1875	—	—	—	—	32929 0	10·6	1937 0	0 50	6497 0	2·1	382 0	0 10
1876	—	—	—	—	33470 0	9·9	1969 0	0 46	6404 0	1·9	377 0	0 9
1877	—	—	—	—	34397 0	8·5	2023 0	0 39	6676 66	1·6	393 0	0 7
1878	—	—	—	—	36346 43	9·2	2138 0	0 40	8159 56	2·1	480 0	0 9
1879	—	—	—	—	37780 1	9·7	2222 35	0 44	9457 67	2·4	556 34	0 11
1880	—	—	—	—	37780 49	11·5	2222 38	0 47	5009 61	1·5	294 68	0 6
1881	—	—	—	—	35212 79	11·9	2071 34	0 46	4983 17	1·7	293 13	0 6
1882	—	—	—	—	31800 7	10·9	1870 59	0 42	3895 66	1·4	229 16	0 5
1883	—	—	—	—	31455 56	12·1	1850 32	0 42	4074 41	1·2	239 67	0 5
1884	—	—	—	—	30475 73	10·6	1792 69	0 40	3733 97	1·3	219 64	0 5
1885*	—	—	—	—	27961 89	11·1	1644 82	0 46	4045 94	1·6	237 99	0 7
1886	—	—	—	—	27771 80	10·4	1633 61	0 49	3427 91	1·3	201 64	0 6
1887	—	—	—	—	29770 67	10·1	1777 35	0 55	3939 69	1·3	235 20	0 7
1888	—	—	—	—	28271 93	8·5	1687 88	0 52	3194 95	0·9	190 74	0 6
1889	2065 11	0·6	123 29	0·04	29164 60	8·4	1741 17	0 53	Included in Traffic Charges.			
1889									Running Staff.			
1890	2192 23	0·6	130 88	0·04	23022 69	6·1	1374 49	0 40	7932 9	2·1	473 56	0 14
1891	2572 72	0·6	153 59	0·04	20716 19	4·8	1236 79	0 33	6144 21	1·4	366 82	0 10
1892	2845 4	0·6	169 85	0·04	22303 63	4·9	1331 56	0 32	5794 87	1·3	345 96	0 8
1893	2599 98	0·6	155 22	0·04	27612 33	6·2	1648 50	0 40	7198 13	1·6	429 74	0 11
1894	2709 24	0·6	161 75	0·04	33293 99	6·9	1987 70	0 46	7944 63	1·6	474 31	0 11
1895	2728 43	0·5	162 89	0·03	31639 11	6·6	1888 90	0 40	7836 75	1·5	467 86	0 10

Year.	Telegraph: Amount.	Telegraph: Percentage of Receipts.	Telegraph: Cost per Mile Open.	Telegraph: Cost per Train Mile.	General: Amount.	General: Percentage of Receipts.	General: Cost per Mile Open.	General: Cost per Train Mile.	Heavy Repairs: Amount.	Heavy Repairs: Percentage of Receipts.	Heavy Repairs: Cost per Mile Open.	Heavy Repairs: Cost per Train Mile.	New Works: Amount.	New Works: Percentage of Receipts.	New Works: Cost per Mile Open.	New Works: Cost per Train Mile.	Total: Amount.	Total: Percentage of Receipts.	Total: Cost per Mile Open.	Total: Cost per Train Mile.
1873	1365 6	1·1	182 0	0 6	1592 57	1·1	212 0	0 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54374 89	42·7	7250 0	2 39
1874	916 82	0·6	108 0	0 3	1123 74	0·7	132 0	0 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69276 40	45·7	8149 0	2 70
1875	1694 0	0·5	100 0	0 3	1633 0	0·5	96 0	0 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	162551 5	52·1	9561 0	2 49
1876	2210 0	0·7	130 0	0 3	3200 0	0·9	188 0	0 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	167162 0	49·4	9833 0	2 32
1877	1761 70	0·4	104 0	0 2	4910 0	1·2	289 0	0 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	191606 73	47·0	11271 0	2 17
1878	2141 4	0·5	126 0	0 2	4879 74	1·2	287 0	0 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	229593 39	57·5	13505 0	2 52
1879	2065 16	0·5	121 48	0 2	4596 10	1·2	270 36	0 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	213384 79	54·9	12552 4	2 47
1880	2435 68	0·7	143 27	0 3	6575 31	2·0	386 78	0 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	196082 70	59·8	11534 27	2 44
1881	2798 82	0·8	164 63	0 4	6682 4	2·3	393 6	0 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	216264 15	73·0	12721 42	2 81
1882	1703 35	0·6	100 20	0 2	6146 25	2·2	361 54	0 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	216400 36	74·6	12729 43	2 84
1883	2565 37	0·9	150 90	0 3	5425 78	2·0	309 18	0 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	175156 83	65·1	10287 45	2 5
1884	2468 87	0·9	145 23	0 3	5604 47	1·9	329 67	0 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	167509 93	58·4	9853 52	2 21
1885*	2646 90	1·1	155 70	0 4	4919 14	1·9	289 36	0 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	131942 36	52·3	7761 31	2 16
1886	3128 51	1·2	184 3	0 6	5062 39	1·9	297 79	0 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	144951 19	54·2	8526 54	2 58
1887	2841 49	0·9	169 64	0 5	5425 67	1·8	323 92	0 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	155220 49	52·6	9266 89	2 87
1888	2786 46	0·8	166 36	0 5	6264 86	1·9	374 2	0 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	148958 58	44·6	8893 5	2 77
1889	2914 35	0·8	173 99	0 5	4051 87	1·1	241 90	0 7	—	—	—	—	1425 26	0·4	85 9	0 3	160879 24	46·2	9604 73	2 93
1889																				
1890	2785 71	0·7	166 31	0 5	4000 0	1·1	238 81	0 7	—	—	—	—	1046 1	0·3	62 45	0 2	146135 85	39·1	8724 53	2 55
1891	2294 36	0·5	136 98	0 4	4037 19	1·0	241 3	0 6	—	—	—	—	9900 54	2·3	591 8	0 16	158582 71	36·9	9467 62	2 55
1892	2427 0	0·5	144 89	0 4	4464 32	1·0	266 53	0 6	—	—	—	—	37114 79	8·2	2215 81	0 53	175170 53	38·8	10457 94	2 51
1893	3168 26	0·7	189 15	0 5	4909 83	1·1	293 12	0 7	—	—	—	—	20488 69	4·6	1223 20	0 30	†192074 12	42·9	11467 11	2 80
1894	3916 7	0·8	233 79	0 5	4906 74	1·0	292 94	0 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	213854 2	44·4	12767 40	2 96
1895	4267 23	0·8	254 76	0 5	6558 77	1·2	391 57	0 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	222500 44	42·1	13283 60	2 83

* The one-eighth of train mileage hitherto allowed for shunting was omitted from 1885. † Does not include loss on exchange.

Table 38.—Earnings and Working Expenses of the Breakwater Line from 1874 to 1895 (called Mahara Quarry Branch from 1888; included with Main Line from 1884; not worked separately in 1896).

Year.	Miles Open.	Train Miles.	Earnings: Amount.	Earnings: Per Mile Open.	Earnings: Per Train Mile.	Maintenance: Amount.	Maintenance: Percentage of Receipts.	Maintenance: Cost per Mile Open.	Maintenance: Cost per Train Mile.	Loco. Gen. Supt.: Amount.	Loco. Gen. Supt.: Percentage of Receipts.	Loco. Gen. Supt.: Cost per Mile Open.	Loco. Gen. Supt.: Cost per Train Mile.
1874	2	—	744 16	372 8	—	308 0	—	154 0	—	—	—	—	—
1875	2	5731	13578 60	6789 30	—	4645 2	—	2322 51	—	—	—	—	—
1876	2	14314	35866 44	17933 22	2 51	9590 0	—	4795 0	—	—	—	—	—
1877	2	—	39217 71	19608 85	2 27	6347 0	—	3173 50	—	—	—	—	—
1878	2	13174	36608 0	18304 0	2 77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1879	2	8580	23846 0	11923 0	2 78	9316 74	—	4658 37	1 8	—	—	—	—
1880	2	16782	49564 0	24782 0	2 95	5318 67	—	2659 34	0 32	—	—	—	—
1881	2	32764	89717 0	44858 50	2 74	17646 1	—	8823 0	0 54	—	—	—	—
1882	2	29800	88842 0	44421 0	2 98	20860 0	—	10430 0	0 70	—	—	—	—
1883	2	13283	37772 0	18886 0	2 84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1884–1887	Included in Main Line												
1888*	1½	678	2798 79	1865 86	4 13	1587 61	56·7	1058 41	2 34	33 52	1·2	22 35	0·05
1889	1½	672	2843 57	1895 71	4 23	1139 18	40·1	759 45	1 69	21 92	0·8	14 61	0·03
1889													
1890	1½	873	3562 58	2375 5	4 8	811 3	22·8	540 69	0 93	24 72	0·7	16 48	0·03
1891	1½	1370	5759 68	3839 79	4 20	2381 77	41·3	1587 85	1 74	33 83	0·6	22 55	0·02
1892	1½	480	2253 39	1502 26	4 69	1991 31	88·4	1327 54	4 15	11 52	0·5	7 68	0·02
1893	1½	606	3242 68	2161 79	5 35	3255 64	Loss	2170 43	5 37	15 30	0·5	10 21	0·03
1894	1½	1071	5195 7	3463 38	4 85	5010 31	96·4	3340 21	4 68	34 4	0·7	22 68	0·03
1895	1½	2580	11752 13	7834 35	4 56	1578 60	13·4	1052 40	0 61	64 69	0·6	43 13	0·03

Year.	Loco. Power: Amount.	Loco. Power: Percentage of Receipts.	Loco. Power: Cost per Mile Open.	Loco. Power: Cost per Train Mile.	Carriages and Wagons: Amount.	Carriages: Percentage of Receipts.	Carriages: Cost per Mile Open.	Carriages: Cost per Train Mile.	Plant and Machinery: Amount.	Plant: Percentage of Receipts.	Plant: Cost per Mile Open.	Plant: Cost per Train Mile.
1874	336 0	—	168 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1875	5797 0	—	2898 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1876	13884 0	—	6942 0	—	600 0	—	300 0	—	—	—	—	—
1877	8048 0	—	4024 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1878	—	—	3432 40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1879	6864 80	—	7178 56	0 80	1448 44	—	724 22	0 17	—	—	—	—
1880	14357 13	—	9901 90	0 85	125 0	—	62 50	0 1	—	—	—	—
1881	19803 79	—	11920 0	0 60	828 73	—	414 36	0 3	—	—	—	—
1882	23840 0	—	—	0 80	1392 0	—	696 0	0 5	—	—	—	—
1883	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1884–1887												
1888*	794 15	28·4	529 43	1 17	279 72	10·0	186 48	0 42	22 40	0·8	14 93	0·03
1889	825 82	29·0	550 55	1 23	416 32	14·6	277 55	0 62	20 73	0·7	13 82	0·03
1889												
1890	730 94	20·5	487 29	0 84	213 70	6·0	142 47	0 24	27 21	0·8	18 14	0·03
1891	1043 8	18·1	695 39	0 76	321 48	5·6	214 32	0 23	29 68	0·5	19 79	0·02
1892	267 59	11·9	178 39	0 56	141 59	6·3	94 39	0 30	9 57	0·4	6 38	0·02
1893	1545 69	47·7	1030 42	2 55	179 47	5·5	119 66	0 30	12 79	0·4	8 53	0·02
1894	1239 97	23·9	826 65	1 16	213 54	4·1	142 36	0 20	28 22	0·5	18 81	0·02
1895	2688 67	22·9	1792 45	1 4	632 88	5·4	421 92	0 25	63 27	0·5	42 18	0·02

Year.	Traffic Gen. Supt.: Amount.	Traffic Gen. Supt.: Percentage of Receipts.	Traffic Gen. Supt.: Cost per Mile Open.	Traffic Gen. Supt.: Cost per Train Mile.	Traffic Charges: Amount.	Traffic Charges: Percentage of Receipts.	Traffic Charges: Cost per Mile Open.	Traffic Charges: Cost per Train Mile.	Traffic Running Staff: Amount.	Running Staff: Percentage of Receipts.	Running Staff: Cost per Mile Open.	Running Staff: Cost per Train Mile.
1874	—	—	—	—	100 16	—	50 8	—	—	—	—	—
1875	—	—	—	—	2579 0	—	1289 50	—	2383 0	—	1191 50	—
1876	—	—	—	—	2720 0	—	1360 0	—	3672 0	—	1836 0	—
1877	—	—	—	—	3157 0	—	1578 50	—	3572 50	—	1786 25	—
1878	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1879	—	—	—	—	340 0	—	170 0	0 10	2340 0	—	1170 0	0 27
1880	—	—	—	—	3158 29	—	1579 15	0 19	1132 49	—	566 24	0 7
1881	—	—	—	—	2809 92	—	1404 96	0 8	1092 70	—	546 35	0 3
1882	—	—	—	—	3013 82	—	1506 91	0 10	1115 28	—	557 64	0 3
1883	—	—	—	—	2475 0	—	1237 50	0 18	1140 0	—	570 0	0 8
1884–1887												
1888*	—	—	—	—	376 24	13·4	250 83	0 55	188 11	6·8	125 40	0 27
1889	150 54	5·3	100 36	0·22	403 50	14·2	269 0	0 60	Included in Traffic Charges.			
1889									Running Staff.			
1890	158 99	4·4	105 99	0·18	412 57	11·6	275 5	0 47	296 82	8·3	197 88	0 34
1891	184 23	3·2	122 82	0·14	389 82	6·8	259 88	0 28	49 20	0·9	32 80	0 4
1892	211 80	9·4	141 20	0·44	375 54	16·7	250 36	0 78	—	—	—	—
1893	177 67	5·5	118 45	0·29	385 2	11·9	256 68	0 64	—	—	—	—
1894	173 27	3·3	115 51	0·16	361 49	7·0	241 0	0 34	—	—	—	—
1895	189 39	1·6	126 26	0·07	369 64	3·1	246 43	0 14	1 50	—	1 0	—

Year.	Telegraph: Amount.	Telegraph: Percentage of Receipts.	Telegraph: Cost per Mile Open.	Telegraph: Cost per Train Mile.	General: Amount.	General: Percentage of Receipts.	General: Cost per Mile Open.	General: Cost per Train Mile.	Heavy Repairs: Amount.	Heavy Repairs: Percentage of Receipts.	Heavy Repairs: Cost per Mile Open.	Heavy Repairs: Cost per Train Mile.	New Works: Amount.	New Works: Percentage of Receipts.	New Works: Cost per Mile Open.	New Works: Cost per Train Mile.	Total: Amount.	Total: Percentage of Receipts.	Total: Cost per Mile Open.	Total: Cost per Train Mile.
1874	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	744 16	—	372 8	—
1875	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15404 2	—	7702 1	—
1876	—	—	—	—	560 0	—	280 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31026 0	—	15513 0	—
1877	200 0	—	100 0	—	724 0	—	362 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22048 50	—	11024 25	—
1878	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1879	—	—	—	—	250 0	—	125 0	0 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21059 98	—	10529 99	2 45
1880	—	—	—	—	738 92	—	369 46	0 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24830 50	—	12415 25	1 48
1881	—	—	—	—	836 0	—	418 0	0 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43017 15	—	21508 57	1 31
1882	—	—	—	—	2410 9	—	1205 4	0 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52631 19	—	26315 59	1 76
1883	—	—	—	—	949 63	—	474 81	0 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4564 63	—	2282 31	0 33
1884–1887																				
1888*	—	—	—	—	556 87	19·9	371 25	0 83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3838 62	137·1	2559 8	5 66
1889	38 78	1·4	25 85	0·6	847 61	29·8	565 7	1 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3864 40	135·9	2576 26	5 74
1889																				
1890	—	—	—	—	852 47	23·9	568 31	0 98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3528 45	99·0	2352 30	4 4
1891	—	—	—	—	864 74	15·0	576 49	0 63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5297 83	92·0	3531 89	3 86
1892	—	—	—	—	979 48	43·4	652 99	2 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3988 40	Loss	2658 93	8 31
1893	—	—	—	—	924 3	28·5	616 3	1 52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6495 61	Loss	4330 41	10 72
1894	—	—	—	—	970 57	18·7	647 5	0 91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8031 41	Loss	5354 27	7 50
1895	0 20	—	0 13	—	1032 89	8·8	688 59	0 40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6621 73	56·3	4414 49	2 56

* From 1888 the line between Mahara Points and Mahara Quarry Yard has been taken as the Quarry Branch.

Table 39.—Earnings and Working Expenses of the Seaside Line from 1877 to 1900.

(Amounts in Rs. c.; percentages in %.)

Year.	Miles Open.	Train Miles.	Earnings: Amount	Earnings: Per Mile Open	Earnings: Per Train Mile	Maintenance: Amount	Maintenance: Percentage of Receipts	Maintenance: Cost per Mile Open	Maintenance: Cost per Train Mile	Locomotive Department, General Superintendence: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile
1877	12¾	63460	144877 54	11703 0	2 28	34268 0	—	2768 0	0 54	—	—	—	—
1878	17¼	—	184890 93	10718 0	2 0	35875 10	19·4	2080 0	0 39	—	—	—	—
1879*	27¼	136351	278010 64	—	2 4	52274 73	18·8	—	0 38	—	—	—	—
1880	27¼	151692	301791 90	10875 38	1 99	76501 78	25·4	—	0 51	—	—	—	—
1881	27¼	152510	273484 33	9855 29	1 80	46299 79	17·0	1668 48	0 30	—	—	—	—
1882	27¼	150669	274513 26	9892 37	1 82	47196 15	17·2	1700 76	0 31	—	—	—	—
1883	27¼	152962	301944 15	10783 74	1 90	80519 99	28·5	2875 71	0 51	—	—	—	—
1884	27¼	152796	282661 68	10186 1	1 85	50281 51	17·8	1811 95	0 33	—	—	—	—
1885†	27¼	131163	252174 76	9006 24	1 92	65970 45	26·2	2356 8	0 50	—	—	—	—
1886	27¼	117446	251803 72	8992 99	2 14	63238 12	25·1	2258 50	0 54	—	—	—	—
1887	27¼	119996	254745 69	9221 56	2 12	79534 87	31·2	2879 9	0 66	—	—	—	—
1888	27¼	120920	297573 88	10771 90	2 46	70905 92	23·8	2566 77	0 59	2360 57	0·8	85 45	0 2
1889	27¼	119312	318777 34	11539 45	2 67	79589 16	25·0	2881 6	0 67	2461 53	0·8	89 10	0 2
1889													
1890‡	35¾	154546	403879 48	11297 33	2 62	100254 44	·8	2804 32	0 65	2857 85	0·7	79 94	0 2
1891	38¼	168096	458437 36	11907 46	2 73	93244 11	20·3	2421 92	0 55	2980 97	0·6	77 43	0 2
1892	38¼	183920	515322 26	13384 99	2 80	94469 62	18·3	2453 76	0 51	3298 56	0·6	85 68	0 2
1893	51½	265424	625154 3	12168 45	2 35	150864 70	24·1	2936 54	0 57	4519 55	0·7	87 97	0 2
1894	65¼	348053	802316 44	12202 53	2 31	185440 50	23·1	2820 39	0 53	5330 27	0·7	81 7	0 2
1895	73¼	402068	965024 96	13174 40	2 40	161882 31	16·8	2210 0	0 40	6360 23	0·6	86 83	0 2
1896	98¾	381964	1128982 56	11447 22	2 96	203700 23	18·0	2065 40	0 53	6445 51	0·6	65 35	0 2
1897	98¾	391053	1239675 28	12569 59	3 17	186438 98	15·0	1890 38	0 48	6885 42	0·6	69 81	0 2
1898	98¾	413327	1369217 91	13883 7	3 31	140212 53	10·2	1421 67	0 34	7040 78	0·5	71 39	0 2
1899	98¾	449921	1555713 71	15774 3	3 46	172980 37	11·1	1753 92	0 38	7608 74	0·5	77 15	0 2
1900	98¾	469703	1626488 33	16491 64	3 46	214517 49	13·2	2175 8	0 46	7406 8	0·5	75 8	0 2

Year.	Locomotive: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile	Carriages and Wagons: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile	Plant and Machinery: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile
1877	27922 0	—	2255 0	0 44	1269 0	—	103 0	0 2	—	—	—	—
1878	41848 83	22·6	2426 0	0 45	4813 58	2·6	279 0	0 5	—	—	—	—
1879*	67047 77	24·1	—	0 49	8051 41	2·9	—	0 6	—	—	—	—
1880	69664 83	23·1	—	0 46	12742 40	4·2	—	0 8	—	—	—	—
1881	70751 24	25·9	2549 59	0 47	26866 9	9·8	968 15	0 17	—	—	—	—
1882	69767 74	25·4	2514 15	0 46	36209 59	13·2	1304 85	0 24	—	—	—	—
1883	73047 8	25·9	2608 82	0 46	36523 54	12·9	1304 41	0 23	—	—	—	—
1884	67230 24	23·8	2422 71	0 44	33660 12	11·9	1212 98	0 22	—	—	—	—
1885†	59220 59	23·5	2115 2	0 45	12924 88	5·1	461 60	0 10	—	—	—	—
1886	53756 45	21·3	1919 87	0 46	14510 38	5·8	518 23	0 12	—	—	—	—
1887	55578 62	21·8	2011 89	0 46	25539 86	10·0	924 52	0 21	—	—	—	—
1888	54992 25	18·5	1990 67	0 45	22978 82	7·7	831 81	0 19	1670 39	0·6	60 47	0 1
1889	65427 26	20·5	2368 41	0 54	21973 35	6·9	795 41	0 18	2213 3	0·7	80 11	0 2
1889												
1890‡	72112 91	17·8	2017 14	0 47	22687 78	5·6	634 62	0 15	3016 69	0·7	84 38	0 2
1891	107229 44	23·4	2785 18	0 63	29621 58	6·5	769 39	0 18	2874 59	0·6	74 66	0 2
1892	103541 88	20·1	2689 40	0 56	35532 68	6·9	922 93	0 19	2574 14	0·5	66 86	0 1
1893	139910 79	22·4	2723 33	0 53	45937 97	7·3	894 17	0 17	3544 54	0·6	68 99	0 1
1894	188201 16	23·5	2862 39	0 54	127034 6	15·8	1982 8	0 37	6145 66	0·8	93 47	0 2
1895	238850 99	24·7	3260 77	0 59	60794 45	6·3	829 96	0 15	6349 25	0·6	86 68	0 2
1896	228786 41	20·3	2319 77	0 60	70941 77	6·3	719 31	0 19	7880 28	0·7	79 90	0 2
1897	224807 11	18·1	2279 41	0 57	66893 2	5·4	678 26	0 17	4962 57	0·4	50 32	0 1
1898	215698 66	15·7	2187 6	0 52	68803 76	5·0	697 63	0 17	5152 48	0·4	52 25	0 1
1899	261500 24	16·8	2651 46	0 58	110747 79	7·1	1122 92	0 25	7080 53	0·5	71 79	0 1
1900	286256 65	17·6	2902 48	0 61	75615 9	4·6	766 69	0 16	6433 42	0·4	65 23	0 1

Year.	Traffic Department, General Superintendence: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile	Traffic Charges: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile	Running Staff: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile
1877	—	—	—	—	29483 27	—	2382 0	0 46	6367 60	—	514 0	0 10
1878	—	—	—	—	32495 2	17·6	1884 0	0 35	8839 99	4·8	512 0	0 10
1879*	—	—	—	—	49053 39	17·7	—	0 36	12329 80	4·4	—	0 9
1880	—	—	—	—	48368 70	16·0	—	0 32	7702 27	2·6	—	0 5
1881	—	—	—	—	40229 44	14·7	1449 71	0 26	7708 88	2·8	277 80	0 5
1882	—	—	—	—	41815 97	15·2	1506 89	0 27	7371 57	2·7	265 64	0 5
1883	—	—	—	—	40755 29	13·4	1455 54	0 26	7591 85	2·5	271 13	0 4
1884	—	—	—	—	43330 46	15·3	1561 45	0 28	7932 38	2·8	285 85	0 5
1885†	—	—	—	—	42663 25	16·9	1523 69	0 33	7986 73	3·2	285 24	0 6
1886	—	—	—	—	44357 29	17·6	1584 19	0 38	8583 99	3·4	306 57	0 7
1887	—	—	—	—	44098 71	17·3	1596 34	0 37	8330 96	3·3	301 57	0 7
1888	—	—	—	—	52145 64	17·5	1887 62	0 43	8775 30	3·0	317 65	0 7
1889	3655 1	1·1	132 31	0 3	56593 68	17·8	2048 64	0 48	Included in Traffic Charges.			
1889									*Running Staff.*			
1890‡	4736 80	1·2	132 50	0 3	54015 31	13·4	1510 92	0 35	12153 76	3·0	339 97	0 7
1891	5718 62	1·3	148 54	0 3	56728 69	12·4	1473 47	0 34	14848 31	3·2	386 61	0 9
1892	6647 56	1·3	172 66	0 4	60819 64	11·8	1579 73	0 33	12206 85	2·4	317 6	0 7
1893	6481 46	1·0	126 16	0 2	71865 13	11·5	1398 83	0 27	12103 93	2·0	235 60	0 4
1894	9825 53	1·2	149 44	0 3	99847 37	12·4	1518 59	0 29	21609 5	2·7	328 65	0 6
1895	12136 81	1·3	165 69	0 3	111068 42	11·5	1516 30	0 27	22764 36	2·4	310 78	0 6
1896	15729 96	1·4	159 49	0 4	127757 92	11·3	1295 39	0 33	45011 32	4·0	456 39	0 12
1897	17770 8	1·4	180 18	0 5	127908 4	10·3	1296 91	0 33	48016 39	3·9	486 86	0 12
1898	17298 30	1·3	175 39	0 4	127405 95	9·3	1291 82	0 31	48949 28	3·6	496 32	0 11
1899	16100 84	1·0	163 25	0 4	133858 94	8·6	1357 25	0 30	57337 36	3·7	581 37	0 13
1900	16674 21	1·0	169 7	0 4	134793 23	8·3	1366 72	0 29	60664 20	3·7	615 10	0 12

Year.	Telegraph: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile	General: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile
1877	—	—	—	—	4100 0	—	331 0	0 7
1878	—	—	—	—	6713 33	3·6	389 0	0 7
1879*	—	—	—	—	8401 9	3·0	—	0 6
1880	3568 85	1·2	—	0 2	13682 7	4·5	—	0 9
1881	4462 11	1·6	160 80	0 3	13248 20	4·8	477 41	0 9
1882	3292 94	1·2	118 67	0 2	12265 59	4·5	442 0	0 8
1883	5112 17	1·6	182 57	0 3	13091 41	4·5	390 56	0 7
1884	5076 48	1·8	182 93	0 3	11672 72	4·1	420 64	0 8
1885†	4899 78	1·9	174 99	0 4	8102 12	3·2	289 36	0 6
1886	5106 84	2·0	182 39	0 4	8338 6	3·3	297 79	0 7
1887	5666 54	2·3	205 12	0 5	8941 83	3·5	323 69	0 7
1888	2752 12	0·9	99 62	0 2	10255 79	3·5	371 25	0 9
1889	6055 67	1·9	219 21	0 5	16335 73	5·1	591 34	0 14
1889								
1890‡	11825 46	2·9	330 78	0 7	22446 26	5·6	627 87	0 14
1891	15480 50	3·4	402 9	0 10	23061 27	5·0	599 0	0 14
1892	16323 88	3·2	424 0	0 9	26014 97	5·0	675 71	0 14
1893	19399 79	3·1	377 61	0 7	31250 64	5·0	608 29	0 12
1894	25489 65	3·2	387 67	0 7	39088 32	4·9	594 49	0 11
1895	26624 78	2·8	363 45	0 7	48323 13	5·0	659 70	0 12
1896	30329 24	2·6	299 30	0 8	52096 5	4·6	528 22	0 14
1897	29509 55	2·4	299 21	0 7	61925 42	5·0	627 89	0 16
1898	29196 36	2·1	296 4	0 7	56995 15	4·2	577 89	0 14
1899	30319 71	2·0	307 42	0 7	51839 52	3·3	525 62	0 11
1900	28414 48	1·7	288 11	0 6	51467 28	3·2	521 85	0 11

Year.	Heavy Repairs and Renewals: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile	New Works.‖: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile	Total: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile
1877	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103409 87	—	8353 0	1 63
1878	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130585 85	70·6	7570 0	1 41
1879*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	197158 19	70·9	—	1 44
1880	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	232230 90	77·0	—	1 53
1881	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	209565 75	76·6	7551 92	1 37
1882	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	217919 55	79·4	7852 96	1 43
1883	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	256641 33	89·3	9088 74	1 60
1884	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	219183 91	77·5	7898 51	1 43
1885†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	201767 80	80·0	7205 98	1 54
1886	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	197891 13	78·5	7067 54	1 68
1887	—	—	—	—	148 3	0·1	5 36	—	227839 42	89·5	8247 58	1 89
1888	—	—	—	—	2635 17	0·9	95 39	0 2	229471 97	77·1	8306 68	1 89
1889	—	—	—	—	10961 71	3·4	396 80	0 9	265266 13	83·2	9602 39	2 22
1889												
1890‡	—	—	—	—	7917 84	2·0	221 48	0 5	314025 10	77·7	8783 92	2 3
1891	—	—	—	—	20973 50	4·6	544 76	0 12	372797 58	81·3	9683 5	2 22
1892	—	—	—	—	47694 27	9·3	1238 81	0 26	409124 5	79·4	10626 60	2 22
1893	316 52	0·1	6 16	0 1	121000 86	19·3	2355 25	0 46	§607195 88	97·1	11818 90	2 29
1894	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	708011 57	88·3	10768 24	2 4
1895	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	695154 73	72·0	9490 16	1 73
1896	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	787867 66	69·8	7988 52	2 1
1897	—	—	—	—	40364 36	3·3	409 27	0 10	815480 94	65·8	8268 50	2 8
1898	—	—	—	—	102342 0	7·5	1037 69	0 25	819095 20	59·8	8305 15	1 98
1899	—	—	—	—	203429 51	13·1	2062 66	0 45	1052803 55	67·7	10674 81	2 34
1900	—	—	—	—	171596 18	10·6	1739 89	0 36	1053838 31	64·8	10685 31	2 24

* Opened 8¾ miles on February 1 and 1¼ mile on September 22.
† The one-eighth of train mileage hitherto allowed for shunting was omitted from 1885.
‡ Opened 10½ miles on March 31, 1890.
§ Does not include loss on exchange.
‖ New works charged to Capital Account in 1894 and 1895.

Table 40.—Earnings and Working Expenses of the Wharf Line from 1878 to 1895 (included with Main Line from 1884; not worked separately in 1898).

Year.	Miles Open.	Train Miles.	Earnings: Amount	Earnings: Per Mile Open	Earnings: Per Train Mile	Maintenance: Amount	Maintenance: Percentage of Receipts	Maintenance: Cost per Mile Open	Maintenance: Cost per Train Mile	Locomotive Department, General Superintendence: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile
	Chains.												
1878	53	1868	7583 0	—	4 6	1250 0	—	—	0 67	—	—	—	—
1879	53	3118	10161 0	—	3 25	2182 60	—	—	0 70	—	—	—	—
1880	53	2176	7598 50	—	3 49	837 59	—	—	0 38	—	—	—	—
1881	53	2120	9201 50	—	4 34	1321 91	—	—	0 62	—	—	—	—
1882	53	1698	6523 30	—	3 84	1063 96	—	—	0 63	—	—	—	—
1883	53	1997	7898 0	—	4 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1884, 1885, 1886, 1887	Included in Main Line												
	Miles.												
1888*	1¼	1130	4830 70	3864 56	4 27	1898 31	39·3	1518 65	1 68	16 19	0·3	12 95	0 1
1889	1¼	787	6206 98	4965 58	7 89	1653 29	26·6	1322 63	2 10	13 22	0·2	10 57	0 2
1889													
1890	1¼	866	6024 71	4819 77	6 96	3080 38	51·1	2464 30	3 54	13 18	0·2	10 54	0 2
1891	1¼	1026	8911 77	7129 41	8 68	2035 3	22·9	1628 2	1 98	16 67	0·2	13 34	0 2
1892	1¼	1284	10866 80	8693 44	8 46	11554 20	Loss	9243 36	9 0	18 15	0·2	14 52	0 1
1893	1¼	1141	12157 24	9725 79	10 65	2848 67	23·4	2278 94	2 50	21 68	0·2	17 34	0 1
1894	1¼	843	8418 84	5612 56	9 99	1627 3	19·3	1301 62	1 93	24 44	0·3	19 55	0 3
1895	1¼	1296	13290 54	10632 43	10 25	2536 12	19·1	2028 90	1 96	39 18	0·3	31 34	0 3

Year.	Locomotive: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile	Carriages and Wagons: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile	Plant and Machinery: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile
1878	1737 70	—	—	0 93	410 0	—	—	0 22	—	—	—	—
1879	4677 0	—	—	1 49	623 60	—	—	0 20	—	—	—	—
1880	1861 58	—	—	0 86	540 51	—	—	0 25	—	—	—	—
1881	2650 0	—	—	1 25	612 99	—	—	0 29	—	—	—	—
1882	2122 50	—	—	1 25	441 48	—	—	0 26	—	—	—	—
1883	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1888*	1080 97	22·4	864 77	0 96	140 75	2·9	112 61	0 14	10 48	0·2	8 38	0 1
1889	925 94	14·9	740 75	1 18	99 27	1·6	79 42	0 12	11 86	0·2	9 49	0 1
1889												
1890	818 21	13·6	654 57	0 94	93 19	1·6	74 55	0 11	13 42	0·2	10 74	0 2
1891	875 37	9·8	700 30	0 85	153 87	1·7	123 10	0 15	15 56	0·2	12 45	0 1
1892	797 48	7·3	637 98	0 62	186 6	1·7	148 85	0 14	14 14	0·1	11 31	0 1
1893	1986 90	16·4	1589 52	1 74	210 44	1·7	168 35	0 19	16 68	0·2	13 35	0 2
1894	822 58	9·8	658 6	0 98	113 68	1·3	90 95	0 13	13 99	0·2	11 19	0 2
1895	1312 25	9·9	1049 80	1 1	223 74	1·7	178 99	0 17	23 40	0·2	18 72	0 2

Year.	Traffic Department, General Superintendence: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile	Traffic Charges: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile	Running Staff: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile
1878	—	—	—	—	1890 97	—	—	1 1	632 8	—	—	0 34
1879	—	—	—	—	3609 32	—	—	1 16	720 0	—	—	0 23
1880	—	—	—	—	3977 26	—	—	1 83	596 18	—	—	0 27
1881	—	—	—	—	2643 38	—	—	1 25	560 0	—	—	0 26
1882	—	—	—	—	2581 36	—	—	1 52	557 25	—	—	0 32
1883	—	—	—	—	2312 94	—	—	1 22	587 42	—	—	0 30
1888*	—	—	—	—	2797 71	57·9	2238 16	2 48	942 56	19·5	754 4	0 83
1889	120 26	1·9	96 21	0 15	4163 40	67·1	3330 72	5 29	Included in Traffic Charges.			
1889									*Running Staff.*			
1890	128 20	2·1	102 56	0 15	3055 45	50·7	2444 36	3 51	969 60	16·1	775 68	1 11
1891	143 5	1·6	114 44	0 14	3424 55	38·4	2739 64	3 34	1024 48	11·5	819 58	1 0
1892	201 62	1·8	161 30	0 16	3784 65	34·8	3027 72	2 95	960 0	8·8	768 0	0 75
1893	149 18	1·2	119 34	0 13	3869 81	31·8	3095 85	3 39	960 0	7·9	768 0	0 84
1894	144 48	1·7	115 58	0 17	4279 45	50·8	3423 56	5 8	610 0	7·2	488 0	0 72
1895	156 96	1·2	125 57	0 12	4768 33	35·9	3814 66	3 68	640 0	4·8	512 0	0 49

Year.	Telegraph: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile	General: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile
1878	—	—	—	—	91 47	—	—	0 5
1879	—	—	—	—	528 85	—	—	0 17
1880	—	—	—	—	161 6	—	—	0 7
1881	—	—	—	—	184 15	—	—	0 9
1882	—	—	—	—	137 40	—	—	0 8
1883	—	—	—	—	142 84	—	—	0 7
1888*	22 55	0·5	18 5	0 1	371 26	7·7	297 1	0 32
1889	37 74	0·6	30 19	0 5	847 61	13·7	678 9	1 8
1889								
1890	37 74	0·6	30 19	0 4	852 47	14·2	681 98	0 98
1891	—	—	—	—	864 74	9·7	691 79	0 84
1892	150 0	1·4	120 0	0 12	979 48	9·0	783 58	0 76
1893	150 0	1·2	120 0	0 13	924 3	7·6	739 22	0 81
1894	191 66	2·3	153 33	0 23	970 57	11·5	776 46	1 15
1895	73 72	0·5	58 98	0 6	1032 89	7·7	826 31	0 80

Year.	Heavy Repairs and Renewals: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile	New Works: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile	Total: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile
1878	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6012 52	—	—	3 22
1879	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12341 37	—	—	3 95
1880	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7974 18	—	—	3 66
1881	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7972 43	—	—	3 76
1882	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6903 95	—	—	4 6
1883	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3043 20	—	—	1 59
1888*	—	—	—	—	745 27	15·4	596 22	0 66	8026 5	166·1	6420 84	7 10
1889	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7872 59	126·8	6298 7	10 0
1889												
1890	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9061 84	150·4	7249 47	10 42
1891	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8553 32	96·0	6842 66	8 33
1892	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18645 78	Loss	14916 62	14 52
1893	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11137 39	91·6	8909 91	9 76
1894	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8797 88	Loss	7038 30	10 44
1895	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10806 59	81·3	8645 27	8 34

* For 1888 the line between Fort Points and Wharf has been taken as the "Wharf Line."

Table 41.—Earnings and Working Expenses of the Matale Line from 1880 to 1900.

Year.	Miles Open.	Train Miles.	Earnings: Amount	Earnings: Per Mile Open	Earnings: Per Train Mile	Maintenance: Amount	Maintenance: Percentage of Receipts	Maintenance: Cost per Mile Open	Maintenance: Cost per Train Mile	Locomotive Department, General Superintendence: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile
	Miles.												
1880	17¾	13899	35342 47	2019 57	2 54	5231 25	14·8	298 93	0 38	—	—	—	—
1881	17¾	53309	126808 88	7246 22	2 38	38621 84	30·5	2206 96	0 72	—	—	—	—
1882	17¾	53215	107942 91	6168 17	2 3	31929 0	29·6	1824 51	0 60	—	—	—	—
1883	17¾	53432	89440 74	4968 93	1 67	24299 91	27·2	1349 99	0 45	—	—	—	—
1884	17¾	38478	91051 69	5202 95	2 37	21912 10	24·1	1252 12	0 57	—	—	—	—
1885*	17¾	26505	75170 3	4176 11	2 83	20881 38	27·8	1160 8	0 79	—	—	—	—
1886	17¾	34795	80076 42	4448 69	2 30	19713 80	24·6	1095 21	0 57	—	—	—	—
1887	17¾	35449	86130 23	4886 82	2 43	22340 11	25·9	1267 52	0 63	—	—	—	—
1888	17¾	36760	95872 88	5439 60	2 6	26145 2	27·3	1483 40	0 71	539 12	0·6	30 59	0 1
1889	17¾	39030	98514 75	5589 49	2 52	25654 70	26·0	1455 59	0 66	554 76	0·6	31 48	0 1
1889													
1890	17¾	38027	100502 87	5702 29	2 64	23461 51	23·3	1331 15	0 62	514 3	0·5	29 [illegible]	0 1
1891	17¾	38157	116152 8	6590 19	3 4	27797 15	24·0	1577 14	0 73	505 22	0·4	28 67	0 2
1892	17¾	42193	118129 76	6702 39	2 80	24745 32	21·0	1403 99	0 59	529 51	0·4	30 4	0 1
1893	17¾	50093	125604 65	7126 50	2 51	21790 53	17·3	1236 34	0 44	684 96	0·5	38 [illegible]	0 1
1894	17¾	50642	132168 31	7498 91	2 61	23556 95	17·8	1336 56	0 47	723 15	0·5	41 [illegible]	0 1
1895	17¾	50458	140091 81	7948 47	2 78	26160 15	18·7	1484 26	0 52	574 5	0·4	32 [illegible]	0 1
1896	17¾	50302	152320 94	8642 32	3 3	23861 1	15·7	1353 82	0 47	553 1	0·4	31 [illegible]	0 1
1897	17¾	50306	171780 63	9746 42	3 41	36959 83	21·5	2097 1	0 74	618 69	0·4	[illegible]	0 1
1898	17¾	50464	174147 62	9880 72	3 45	27815 33	15·9	1578 18	0 55	596 16	0·4	33 82	0 1
1899	17¾	50574	170636 16	9681 48	3 37	44673 54	26·2	2534 67	0 88	563 97	0·3	32 0	0 1
1900	17¾	50594	174953 83	9926 46	3 46	24722 55	14·1	1402 70	0 49	483 60	0·3	27 44	0 1

Year.	Locomotive: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile	Carriages and Wagons: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile	Plant and Machinery: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile
1880	10899 88	30·8	622 85	0 78	835 41	2·4	47 74	0 6	—	—	—	—
1881	50930 4	40·2	2910 29	0 96	8690 21	6·9	496 58	0 16	—	—	—	—
1882	42572 0	39·4	2432 69	0 80	7982 25	7·4	456 13	0 15	—	—	—	—
1883	37402 40	41·8	2077 91	0 70	7480 37	8·4	415 58	0 14	—	—	—	—
1884	21753 48	23·9	1243 6	0 57	2742 22	3·0	156 70	0 7	—	—	—	—
1885*	15318 69	20·4	851 4	0 58	6760 72	9·0	375 59	0 25	—	—	—	—
1886	39895 86	49·8	2216 44	1 15	8926 55	11·2	495 92	0 26	—	—	—	—
1887	40637 92	47·2	2305 70	1 15	6126 11	7·1	347 58	0 15	—	—	—	—
1888	37043 53	38·6	2101 76	1 1	4879 5	5·1	276 83	0 13	374 94	0·4	21 27	0 1
1889	41758 62	42·4	2369 28	1 8	4108 12	4·2	233 8	0 10	487 28	0·5	27 65	0 1
1889												
1890	36901 35	36·7	2093 69	0 97	3879 60	3·9	220 12	0 10	536 89	0·5	30 46	0 1
1891	32922 41	28·3	1867 94	0 86	4608 65	4·0	261 48	0 12	487 93	0·4	27 68	0 1
1892	28729 13	24·3	1630 2	0 68	5024 1	4·3	285 5	0 12	405 60	0·3	23 1	0 1
1893	46487 72	37·0	2637 60	0 94	6118 58	4·9	347 15	0 12	447 95	0·4	25 42	0 1
1894	50547 42	38·3	2867 94	1 0	13141 6	9·9	745 59	0 26	633 24	0·5	35 93	0 1
1895	53124 46	37·9	3014 15	1 5	6330 57	4·5	359 18	0 13	673 40	0·5	38 21	0 1
1896	52932 41	34·7	3003 26	1 5	5672 48	3·7	321 84	0 11	661 32	0·4	37 52	0 1
1897	64576 5	37·6	3663 89	1 28	5828 19	3·4	330 67	0 12	446 79	0·3	25 35	0 1
1898	49757 25	28·6	2823 11	0 99	5610 10	3·2	318 30	0 11	435 9	0·3	24 69	0 1
1899	59691 66	35·0	3386 76	1 18	7876 11	4·6	446 87	0 16	528 5	0·3	29 96	0 1
1900	51181 38	29·2	2903 91	1 1	4864 26	2·8	275 99	0 10	448 12	0·3	25 42	0 1

Year.	Traffic Department, General Superintendence: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile	Traffic Charges: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile	Running Staff: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile
1880	—	—	—	—	9108 88	25·8	520 51	0 66	1422 9	4·0	81 26	0 10
1881	—	—	—	—	29442 29	23·2	1682 42	0 55	5212 42	4·1	297 85	0 10
1882	—	—	—	—	22470 0	20·8	1281 14	0 42	3979 23	3·7	227 39	0 7
1883	—	—	—	—	19297 88	21·8	1072 10	0 36	4101 10	4·4	231 58	0 7
1884	—	—	—	—	14329 60	15·7	818 83	0 37	3506 10	3·8	200 35	0 9
1885*	—	—	—	—	11914 3	15·8	661 89	0 45	2893 89	3·9	160 77	0 11
1886	—	—	—	—	15820 97	19·8	878 94	0 45	2518 2	3·1	139 89	0 7
1887	—	—	—	—	14817 59	17·2	840 72	0 42	2360 88	2·8	133 95	0 7
1888	—	—	—	—	17573 87	18·3	997 10	0 48	2590 28	2·7	146 97	0 7
1889	2173 12	2·2	123 30	0 5	17083 94	17·3	969 30	0 44	Included in Traffic Charges.			
1889									*Running Staff.*			
1890	2674 64	2·7	151 76	0 7	16531 33	16·5	937 95	0 43	3276 75	3·3	185 91	0 9
1891	2631 78	2·3	149 32	0 7	18845 23	16·2	1069 23	0 49	3504 42	3·0	198 83	0 9
1892	3395 6	2·9	192 63	0 8	19406 56	16·4	1101 8	0 46	4425 98	3·7	251 12	0 10
1893	2713 98	2·2	153 99	0 5	20996 26	16·7	1191 28	0 41	7551 50	6·0	428 45	0 51
1894	2727 99	2·1	154 78	0 5	20435 50	15·5	1159 46	0 40	6098 50	4·6	346 2	0 12
1895	2756 86	2·0	156 42	0 6	20296 1	14·5	1151 55	0 40	7606 75	5·4	431 59	0 15
1896	2646 22	1·7	150 14	0 5	20853 51	13·7	1183 18	0 42	7075 48	4·6	401 45	0 14
1897	3004 75	1·7	170 48	0 6	19711 22	11·5	1118 37	0 39	7614 97	4·4	432 6	0 15
1898	2925 50	1·7	165 99	0 6	17516 15	10·0	993 82	0 35	6671 99	3·9	378 58	0 13
1899	2769 55	1·6	157 14	0 5	17853 63	10·5	1012 97	0 35	6450 86	3·8	366 0	0 13
1900	3158 89	1·8	179 23	0 6	18303 77	10·5	1038 51	0 36	6547 1	3·7	371 46	0 13

Year.	Telegraph: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile	General: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile
1880	—	—	—	—	1114 11	3·2	63 66	0 8
1881	—	—	—	—	4630 83	3·6	264 62	0 9
1882	1708 72	1·6	97 63	0 3	4303 56	4·0	245 92	0 8
1883	2755 59	3·1	153 8	0 5	3820 7	4·2	212 22	0 7
1884	3064 63	3·4	175 12	0 8	2891 37	3·2	165 22	0 7
1885*	3098 70	4·1	172 15	0 12	5208 50	6·9	289 36	0 20
1886	3220 52	4·0	178 92	0 9	5360 18	6·7	297 79	0 15
1887	3042 65	3·5	172 63	0 9	5704 83	6·6	323 68	0 17
1888	3508 29	3·7	199 5	0 10	6404 6	6·7	363 35	0 17
1889	3782 91	3·8	214 63	0 10	7751 0	7·9	439 77	0 20
1889								
1890	3649 62	3·6	207 7	0 10	7747 56	7·7	439 58	0 20
1891	3926 7	3·4	222 76	0 10	7845 50	6·7	445 14	0 21
1892	4019 4	3·4	228 3	0 10	8817 23	7·5	500 27	0 21
1893	3901 47	3·1	221 36	0 8	8232 60	6·5	467 10	0 16
1894	3927 74	3·0	222 85	0 8	8473 80	6·4	480 78	0 17
1895	4113 25	2·9	233 38	0 8	9943 49	7·1	564 17	0 20
1896	3782 72	2·5	214 62	0 8	8478 10	5·6	481 3	0 17
1897	4159 22	2·4	235 98	0 8	10691 26	6·2	606 60	0 21
1898	3306 25	1·9	187 59	0 7	9841 99	5·6	558 41	0 19
1899	3210 96	1·9	182 18	0 6	8956 26	5·2	508 15	0 18
1900	2769 85	1·6	157 15	0 6	8891 58	5·1	504 48	0 17

Year.	Heavy Repairs and Renewals: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile	New Works: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile	Total: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile
1880	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28611 62	81·0	1634 95	2 6
1881	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	137527 63	108·5	7858 72	2 58
1882	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	114944 33	103·9	6565 41	2 16
1883	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99157 32	110·9	5512 46	1 84
1884	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70199 50	71·1	4011 40	1 82
1885*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66075 91	87·9	3670 88	2 50
1886	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95455 90	119·0	5303 11	2 74
1887	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95030 9	110·3	5391 78	2 68
1888	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99058 16	103·3	5620 32	2 69
1889	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103354 45	104·9	5864 8	2 65
1889												
1890	—	—	—	—	217 98	0·2	12 37	0 1	99391 26	98·9	5639 22	2 61
1891	—	—	—	—	1605 87	1·4	91 11	0 4	104680 23	90·1	5939 30	2 74
1892	—	—	—	—	7984 7	6·8	453 0	0 19	107481 51	91·0	6098 24	2 55
1893	—	—	—	—	21389 92	17·0	1213 61	0 43	†140315 47	Loss	7961 16	2 80
1894	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130265 35	98·6	7390 94	2 57
1895	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	131578 99	93·9	7465 48	2 61
1896	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	126516 26	83·0	7178 23	2 51
1897	—	—	—	—	3265 3	1·9	185 25	0 6	156876 0	91·3	8900 76	3 11
1898	—	—	—	—	5727 22	3·3	324 95	0 11	130203 3	74·8	7387 41	2 58
1899	—	—	—	—	10520 28	6·2	596 90	0 21	163094 87	95·6	9253 60	3 22
1900	—	—	—	—	14728 92	8·4	835 68	0 29	136099 93	77·8	7721 98	2 69

* The one-eighth of train mileage hitherto allowed for shunting was omitted from 1885.
† Does not include loss on exchange.

Table 42.—Earnings and Working Expenses of the Nawalapitiya-Bandarawela Line from 1884 to 1900.

Year.	Miles Open.	Train Miles.	Earnings: Amount	Earnings: Per Mile Open	Earnings: Per Train Mile	Maintenance: Amount	Maintenance: Percentage of Receipts	Maintenance: Cost per Mile Open	Maintenance: Cost per Train Mile	Locomotive Department, General Superintendence: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile
1884	22¼	32535	143096 46	6431 70	4 40	39118 33	27·3	1758 13	1 20	—	—	—	—
1885*	36¾	65511	368125 62	10120 29	5 62	51141 23	13·9	1405 94	0 78	—	—	—	—
1886	41¾	89382	392968 54	9497 73	4 40	67172 93	17·1	1623 51	0 75	—	—	—	—
1887	41¾	95354	467682 92	11303 51	4 90	53556 19	11·5	1294 41	0 56	—	—	—	—
1888	41¾	94943	584392 47	14124 29	6 16	63761 47	11·0	1541 6	0 67	1643 91	0·3	39 73	0 2
1889	41¾	97665	646635 46	15628 66	6 62	69104 17	10·7	1670 20	0 71	1834 41	0·3	44 34	0 2
1889													
1890	41¾	99032	680800 13	16454 38	6 87	56956 65	8·4	1376 60	0 57	1907 49	0·3	46 10	0 2
1891	41¾	103387	782002 57	18900 36	7 56	61239 64	7·8	1480 11	0 59	2003 47	0·3	48 42	0 2
1892	41¾	118576	811853 85	19621 84	6 84	71676 85	8·8	1732 37	0 60	2070 73	0·2	50 5	0 2
1893	55	151760	940604 27	17101 90	6 19	122689 66	13·0	2230 72	0 81	2594 27	0·3	47 17	0 2
1894	69¼	184102	1116954 36	16158 47	6 7	146011 2	13·1	2100 88	0 79	3250 28	0·3	46 77	0 2
1895	73¾	194347	1236505 95	16794 65	6 36	157852 95	12·8	2144 1	0 81	3040 47	0·3	41 30	0 2
1896	73¾	182190	1298635 46	17608 62	7 13	127549 18	9·8	1729 48	0 70	2846 51	0·2	38 60	0 2
1897	73¾	195237	1425642 7	19330 74	7 30	174666 38	12·2	2368 36	0 90	3205 6	0·2	43 46	0 2
1898	73¾	197726	1401057 93	18997 40	7 9	127433 54	9·0	1727 92	0 65	3096 14	0·2	41 98	0 2
1899	73¾	200462	1194798 94	16200 66	5 96	187011 7	15·7	2535 75	0 93	2822 84	0·2	38 28	0 1
1900	73¾	224385	1429532 90	19383 50	6 37	365804 22	25·6	4960 6	1 63	3113 81	0·2	42 22	0 1

Year.	Locomotive: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile	Carriages and Wagons: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile	Plant and Machinery: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile
1884	51418 94	35·9	2310 96	1 58	5066 3	3·5	227 69	0 16	—	—	—	—
1885*	95125 0	25·8	2615 12	1 45	5694 18	1·6	156 54	0 9	—	—	—	—
1886	111156 1	28·3	2686 55	1 24	10391 98	2·6	251 16	0 12	—	—	—	—
1887	117984 97	25·2	2851 60	1 24	15947 33	3·4	385 43	0 17	—	—	—	—
1888	158746 33	27·2	3836 77	1 67	14856 3	2·5	359 5	0 16	1126 78	0·2	27 25	0 1
1889	177296 64	27·4	4285 12	1 81	14631 1	2·3	353 62	0 15	1590 48	0·2	38 44	0 2
1889												
1890	189461 83	27·8	4579 14	1 91	14379 68	2·1	347 55	0 15	1990 30	0·3	48 10	0 2
1891	205147 27	26·2	4958 24	1 99	18149 28	2·3	438 66	0 17	1874 75	0·2	45 31	0 2
1892	224644 10	27·7	5429 46	1 90	21591 69	2·7	521 85	0 18	1623 88	0·2	39 25	0 1
1893	211712 0	22·5	3849 31	1 39	25579 4	2·7	465 7	0 17	2002 69	0·2	36 41	0 1
1894	262917 21	23·5	3782 98	1 43	62259 88	5·6	895 82	0 34	3014 92	0·3	43 38	0 2
1895	329434 71	26·7	4474 50	1 69	28537 66	2·3	387 61	0 15	2981 43	0·2	40 49	0 2
1896	315287 72	24·3	4275 9	1 73	28798 81	2·2	390 49	0 16	3378 58	0·2	45 81	0 2
1897	343916 31	24·1	4663 27	1 76	29745 70	2·1	403 33	0 15	2291 59	0·2	31 7	0 1
1898	337014 84	24·1	4569 70	1 70	28972 4	2·1	392 84	0 15	2289 24	0·2	31 4	0 1
1899	397957 27	33·3	5396 3	1 98	39423 24	3·3	534 62	0 21	2628 53	0·2	35 64	0 1
1900	402117 23	28·1	5452 44	1 79	30595 0	2·1	414 85	0 14	2778 85	0·2	37 68	0 1

Year.	Traffic Department, General Superintendence: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile	Traffic Charges: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile	Running Staff: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile
1884	—	—	—	—	15116 5	10·6	679 37	0 46	671 54	0·5	30 18	0 2
1885*	—	—	—	—	34446 28	9·4	946 98	0 52	1529 67	0·4	42 5	0 2
1886	—	—	—	—	37984 67	9·7	918 6	0 42	2501 83	0·6	60 47	0 3
1887	—	—	—	—	42547 43	9·1	1028 34	0 44	1980 56	0·4	47 87	0 2
1888	—	—	—	—	47957 24	8·2	1159 8	0 51	2540 49	0·4	61 40	0 3
1889	5011 4	0·8	121 11	0 5	44937 59	6·9	1086 10	0 46	Included in Traffic Charges.			
1889									*Running Staff.*			
1890	5373 33	0·8	129 87	0 5	39293 13	5·7	949 68	0 40	6388 84	0·9	154 41	0 6
1891	6413 29	0·8	155 1	0 6	44777 3	5·8	1082 23	0 43	6026 13	0·8	145 64	0 6
1892	7156 78	0·9	172 97	0 6	48435 90	6·0	1170 66	0 41	15023 8	1·8	363 10	0 13
1893	8890 10	1·0	161 64	0 6	57283 9	6·1	1040 60	0 38	24222 0	6·2	440 40	0 16
1894	11224 82	1·0	161 51	0 6	69242 22	6·2	996 29	0 38	43004 39	3·8	618 77	0 23
1895	12274 37	1·0	166 71	0 6	74038 44	6·0	1005 62	0 38	46224 34	3·7	627 83	0 24
1896	11339 86	0·9	153 76	0 6	77369 64	6·0	1049 8	0 42	25626 84	2·0	347 48	0 14
1897	13464 28	0·9	182 57	0 7	77194 35	5·4	1046 70	0 40	29459 71	2·1	399 45	0 15
1898	13130 23	0·9	178 4	0 7	74189 25	5·3	1005 96	0 37	26179 97	1·9	354 98	0 13
1899	12139 88	1·0	164 61	0 6	72441 84	6·1	982 26	0 36	25580 17	2·1	346 85	0 13
1900	12553 63	0·9	170 22	0 6	80183 72	5·6	1087 24	0 36	28991 20	2·1	393 10	0 13

Year.	Telegraph: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile	General: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile
1884	1178 4	0·8	52 95	0 4	2498 23	1·8	112 28	0 8
1885*	6350 99	1·7	174 60	0 10	11574 45	3·1	318 20	0 18
1886	7683 10	1·9	185 69	0 9	12507 9	3·2	302 29	0 14
1887	7109 71	1·5	171 83	0 7	13495 56	2·9	326 18	0 14
1888	7855 97	1·3	189 87	0 8	15546 9	2·7	375 74	0 16
1889	7886 16	1·2	190 60	0 8	15516 66	2·4	375 2	0 16
1889								
1890	7609 75	1·1	183 92	0 8	15466 81	2·3	373 82	0 16
1891	7413 23	1·0	179 17	0 7	15650 95	2·0	378 27	0 15
1892	7419 14	0·9	179 32	0 6	17527 1	2·2	423 61	0 15
1893	10187 14	1·1	185 22	0 7	21105 3	2·2	383 73	0 14
1894	11814 86	1·1	170 0	0 6	25948 18	2·3	373 35	0 14
1895	12642 80	1·0	171 72	0 6	34970 94	2·8	474 99	0 18
1896	13813 0	1·1	187 29	0 8	29062 49	2·2	394 7	0 16
1897	14243 17	1·0	193 13	0 7	35806 54	2·5	485 51	0 18
1898	14206 29	1·0	192 63	0 7	32603 45	2·3	442 8	0 16
1899	14477 35	1·2	196 30	0 7	27281 77	2·3	369 92	0 14
1900	14332 92	1·0	194 34	0 6	28686 17	2·0	388 96	0 13

Year.	Heavy Repairs and Renewals: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile	New Works: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile	Total: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile
1884	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115067 16	80·4	5171 56	3 54
1885*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	205861 80	55·9	5659 43	3 19
1886	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	249397 61	63·4	6027 73	2 74
1887	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	252621 75	54·0	6105 66	2 64
1888	—	—	—	—	897 28	·01	21 69	0 1	314931 59	53·9	7611 64	3 32
1889	—	—	—	—	25124 36	3·9	607 23	0 26	362932 52	56·1	8771 78	3 72
1889												
1890	—	—	—	—	24340 90	3·6	588 30	0 25	363168 71	53·3	8777 49	3 60
1891	—	—	—	—	14307 19	1·8	345 79	0 14	383002 23	49·0	9256 85	3 70
1892	—	—	—	—	55983 97	6·9	1353 9	0 47	473153 13	58·3	11435 73	3 99
1893	572 50	0·1	10 41	—	68760 71	7·3	1250 19	0 45	†555548 23	59·1	10100 87	3 66
1894	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	638687 78	57·2	9189 75	3 47
1895	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	701998 11	56·8	9534 78	3 61
1896	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	635072 63	48·9	8611 15	3 49
1897	—	—	—	—	27766 42	2·0	376 50	0 14	751759 51	52·7	10193 35	3 85
1898	—	—	—	—	83314 15	5·9	1129 68	0 42	742429 14	52·9	10066 84	3 75
1899	—	—	—	—	79152 95	6·6	1073 26	0 39	860921 91	72·0	11673 52	4 29
1900	—	—	—	—	119183 0	8·3	1616 4	0 53	1088339 75	76·1	14757 15	4 85

* The one-eighth of train mileage hitherto allowed for shunting was omitted from 1885.
† Does not include loss on exchange.

Table 43.—Earnings and Working Expenses of the Polgahawela-Kurunegala Line from 1894 to 1900.

Year.	Miles Open.	Train Miles.	Earnings: Amount	Earnings: Per Mile Open	Earnings: Per Train Mile	Maintenance: Amount	Maintenance: Percentage of Receipts	Maintenance: Cost per Mile Open	Maintenance: Cost per Train Mile	Locomotive Department, General Superintendence: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile
1894	11½	16616	54831 31	4767 94	3 30	16059 37	29·3	1396 47	0 97	343 33	0·6	29 85	0 2
1895	13¼	19215	67325 52	5129 56	3 50	14540 67	21·6	1107 86	0 76	381 52	0·6	29 7	0 2
1896	13¼	19410	66792 78	5088 97	3 44	11036 10	16·5	840 85	0 57	247 75	0·4	18 88	0 1
1897	13¼	19432	79998 61	6095 13	4 11	16135 7	20·2	1229 34	0 83	274 68	0·3	20 93	0 2
1898	13¼	19247	89999 36	6857 9	4 68	18007 77	20·0	1372 1	0 93	294 64	0·3	22 45	0 2
1899	13¼	19166	90676 48	6908 68	4 73	18930 27	20·9	1442 31	0 99	309 45	0·3	23 58	0 2
1900	13¼	19108	100522 10	7658 83	5 26	26110 35	26·0	1989 36	1 37	300 39	0·3	22 89	0 2

Year.	Locomotive: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile	Carriages and Wagons: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile	Plant and Machinery: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile
1894	16078 2	29·3	1398 9	0 97	5309 27	9·7	461 67	0 32	257 89	0·5	22 42	0 2
1895	15220 44	22·6	1159 65	0 79	3590 18	5·3	273 53	0 19	380 45	0·6	28 99	0 2
1896	15547 4	23·3	1184 54	0 80	2599 53	3·9	198 6	0 13	293 27	0·4	22 32	0 2
1897	21573 47	27·0	1643 69	1 11	2657 12	3·3	202 45	0 13	197 99	0·2	15 9	0 1
1898	16408 41	18·2	1250 17	0 85	2839 29	3·2	216 33	0 15	209 34	0·2	15 95	0 1
1899	21549 60	23·8	1641 88	1 12	4353 62	4·8	331 70	0 23	286 14	0·3	21 80	0 1
1900	19342 29	19·2	1473 70	1 1	3041 63	3·0	231 74	0 16	258 86	0·3	19 72	0 1

Year.	Traffic Department, General Superintendence: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile	Traffic Charges: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile	Running Staff: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile
1894	1878 65	3·4	163 36	0 11	11329 41	20·7	985 17	0 68	3159 55	5·7	274 74	0 19
1895	2076 76	3·1	158 23	0 10	10754 75	16·0	819 41	0 56	3056 64	4·5	232 89	0 16
1896	1995 89	3·0	152 7	0 10	10220 55	15·3	778 71	0 53	2730 21	4·1	208 2	0 14
1897	2305 71	2·9	175 67	0 12	9725 39	12·2	740 98	0 50	3540 27	4·4	269 73	0 18
1898	2247 40	2·5	171 23	0 12	9435 12	10·5	718 87	0 49	3386 15	3·8	257 99	0 18
1899	2083 75	2·3	158 76	0 11	9682 13	10·7	737 69	0 50	3129 98	3·4	238 47	0 16
1900	2536 42	2·5	193 25	0 13	9362 57	9·3	713 34	0 49	3349 88	3·3	255 23	0 18

Year.	Telegraph: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile	General: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile
1894	2034 87	3·7	176 95	0 12	3620 95	6·6	314 87	0 22
1895	1849 53	2·7	140 92	0 9	4965 76	7·4	378 34	0 26
1896	1804 50	2·7	137 49	0 9	3994 41	6·0	304 34	0 21
1897	1930 42	2·4	147 8	0 10	5828 7	7·3	444 4	0 30
1898	1947 49	2·2	148 38	0 10	5286 63	5·8	402 79	0 27
1899	2049 90	2·3	156 18	0 11	4626 1	5·1	352 46	0 24
1900	1991 71	2·0	151 75	0 10	4607 93	4·6	351 8	0 24

Year.	Heavy Repairs and Renewals: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile	New Works: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile	Total: Amount	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per Mile Open	Cost per Train Mile
1894	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60071 31	Loss	5223 51	3 62
1895	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56816 70	84·4	4328 89	2 95
1896	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50469 25	75·6	3845 28	2 60
1897	—	—	—	—	2056 18	2·6	156 66	0 11	66224 37	82·8	5045 66	3 41
1898	—	—	—	—	4373 73	4·9	333 24	0 23	64435 97	71·6	4909 41	3 35
1899	—	—	—	—	5518 61	6·1	420 46	0 29	72519 46	80·0	5525 29	3 78
1900	—	—	—	—	7035 49	7·0	536 3	0 37	77937 52	77·5	5938 9	4 7

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER OF WAYS AND WORKS FOR 1900.

THE gross amount of working expenses of this Department (which includes maintenance of the permanent way, bridges, stations, goods sheds, and all other Railway buildings) was for this year Rs. 1,037,929·34 as compared with Rs. 742,834·61 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 295,094·73. This increase is owing chiefly to heavy renewals of permanent way (rail fastenings and sleepers) and repairs to bridges during the year.

The expenditure on the Seacoast Line, the Main Line, Nawalapitiya Line, and Kurunegala Line shows an increase of Rs. 41,537·12, Rs. 87,535·37, Rs. 187,241·51, and Rs. 7,180·08, respectively, as against that in the previous year.

The expenditure on the Bandarawela Line and Matale Line shows a decrease of Rs. 8,448·36 and Rs. 19,950·99, respectively, as compared with that of the previous year.

The permanent way and works were maintained in working order during the year.

The renewals of steel rails and sleepers were :—

		1900.	1899.
Steel rails	Tons	1,993	841
Sleepers	No.	45,407	34,836

PERMANENT WAY.

There has been a very serious increase in the cost of permanent way materials owing to the rise in price for all kinds of ironwork in the English market. Rails have risen from Rs. 97 per ton in 1899 to Rs. 143 in 1900. This largely accounts for the expenditure being so much greater this year than last.

NEW WORKS.

The new works constructed during the year were mostly of a light nature and call for no particular mention.

INTERLOCKING.

The following roadside stations, viz., Bambalapitiya, Wellawatta, and Mount Lavinia on the Coast Line, and Alawwa on the Main Line, were interlocked during the year with Messrs. Pease & Co.'s locking gear.

This system of interlocking has already been introduced with satisfactory results on most of the minor stations on the Main Line between Colombo and Polgahawela.

The early completion of interlocking the whole of the stations on the line is extremely desirable on the grounds of safe working, efficiency, and economy.

SLIPS AND WASHAWAYS.

No serious slips or washaways occurred during the year, these being all cleared with practically no detention to traffic, with the exception of one at 63 miles 50 chains on the Kadugannawa Incline, which delayed traffic for three days, viz., from 21st to 24th July.

I annex lists of the obstructions which have taken place, rails broken, and new works carried out during the year.

W. CANTRELL,
Engineer of Ways and Works.

Table 1.—Total Expenditure on Maintenance under several Heads of Service during 1900.

Heads of Service.	Expenditure during 1900.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
General superintendence	103,962 10	349 89	0 7
Wages of permanent way	232,335 89	781 95	0 18
Materials of permanent way	629,199 33	2,117 63	0 48
Repairs to bridges and tunnels	17,349 93	58 39	0 1
Repairs to stations and buildings	46,149 87	155 32	0 3
Sundry charges	8,275 37	27 85	0 1
Exchange compensation	656 85	2 21	—
Total ...	1,037,929 34	3,493 24	0 78

Table 2.—List of Slips and Washaways during the year 1900.

Date.	Description.	Mileage.	Quantity.	Remarks.
1900.		M. C.		
April 21	Rock slip ...	53 35	3½ cubic yards	No. 13 Down detained 30 minutes.
" 21	Do. ...	59 50		No. 8.15 Special was detained 12 minutes.
" 28	Do. ...	64 0	About 3 tons	One rail broken, others bent; trains could not pass.
June 6	Earth and rock slip ...	103 0	—	The Up Night Mail detained 1 hour and 20 minutes.
" 8	Earth slip ...	107 34	—	No. 6 Up detained about 10 minutes.
" 10	Do. ...	90 50	—	No detention to trains.
" 13	Washaway ...	4 43	—	do.
" 16	Rock slip ...	57 20	3½ cubic yards	Up Mail delayed about 20 minutes.
" 18	Do. ...	63 50	About 1 ton	No. 6 Down detained about 5 minutes.
" 18	Earth slip ...	134 0	—	No detention to trains.
" 18	Do. ...	134 56	About 70 cubic yards	
July 3	Do. ...	61 20	—	do.
" 8	Do. ...	63 40	—	The Down Mail train detained few minutes.
" 10	Do. ...	128 0	About 1,500 cubic yards	No. 2 Down detained about 25 minutes. Line cleared on the 11th. Mail train left at 12.40 A.M.

[Continued over]

Table 2.—List of Slips and Washaways during the year 1900—*continued.*

Date.	Description.	Mileage.		Quantity.	Remarks.
1900.					
July 13	Rock and earth slip ...	133	68	About 50 cubic yards	Trains delayed few minutes.
" 21	Do. ...	63	50	About 470 cubic yards	Line was blocked till the 24th.
" 22	Washaway ...	47	10	—	No detention to trains.
" 23	Do. ...	46	60	—	do.
" 23	Do. ...	47	7	—	do.
Nov. 12	Rock slip ...	53	50	About 1 ton	F. W. train detained 25 minutes.
" 19	Do. ...	61	0	About 1 ton	Trains delayed about 15 minutes.
" 20	Earth and rock slip ...	56	30	About 2 tons	No. 11 Up was detained about 6 hours.
" 30	Washaway ...	55	50	—	No detention to trains.
" 30	Earth slip ...	144	30	—	do.
" 30	Do. ...	152	15	—	do.
Dec. 2	Washaway ...	3	10	—	do.
" 12	Earth slip ...	61	40	—	No. 13 Down detained 20 minutes.

Table 3.—Particulars of Culverts and Flood Openings repaired during 1900.

Description.	Mileage. M.	C.	Remarks.
Section No. 1.			
Over bridge	2	59	Walls repaired
Girder bridge	5	44	Scraped and tarred
Do.	6	51	do.
Do.	11	41	Wing walls repaired
Do.	17	38	Scraped and tarred
Do.	20	0	do.
Do.	23	0	Abutments repaired
Do.	23	38	do.
Girder culvert	25	68	Wing walls repaired
Girder bridge	26	10	Scraped and tarred
Do.	26	64	Wing walls repaired
Culvert	27	64	Pointed, &c.
Do.	27	71	do.
Do.	28	8	do.
Do.	30	18	do.
Do.	30	20	do.
Do.	30	61	do.
Girder bridge	31	10	Scraped and tarred
Do.	31	59	do.
Culvert	34	34	Pointed, &c.
Girder bridge	38	57	Scraped and painted
Do.	40	78	Repaired, scraped. and painted
Do.	49	77	Scraped and painted
Do.	50	33	do.
Do.	53	30	do.
Do.	59	78	do.
Do.	63	62	Repaired, scraped, and painted
Do.	68	11	Scraped and painted
Do.	68	26	do.
Do.	91	67	do.
Do.	91	75	Replacing longitudinal timber
Section No. 2.			
Culvert	16	25	Repaired and pointed
Do.	32	5	Walls repaired
Section No. 3.			
Culvert	126	60	Repaired the bottom
Section No. 4.			
Culvert	151	35	Pointed
Do.	151	38	do.
Do.	152	18	do.
Do.	152	25	do.
Do.	152	30	do.
Do.	152	38	do.
Do.	152	64	do.
Do.	152	66	do.
Do.	153	52	do.
Do.	153	68	do.
Do.	153	78	do.
Do.	154	5	do.
Do.	154	28	do.
Do.	154	36	do.
Do.	154	59	do.
Girder bridge	156	21	do.
Culvert	156	45	do.
Do.	156	65	do.
Do.	156	70	do.
Do.	156	73	do.
Do.	157	10	do.
Do.	157	15	do.
Do.	157	30	do.
Do.	157	39	do.
Do.	157	43	do.
Do.	157	50	do.
Girder bridge	159	40	do.

Table 4.—Particulars of Sidings laid during 1900.

At	Length in Feet.	Class of Rails.	Remarks.
Section No. 1.			
Moratuwa Station	645	72-lb. steel rails	Passenger siding
Do.	531	do.	Goods shed siding
Do.	307	do.	Dead end siding
Galle Station	24	do.	Plumbago siding
Section No. 2.			
Alawwa Station	700	72-lb. steel rails	Crossing siding
Section No. 3.			
Nanu-oya Station	187	72-lb. steel rails	Catch point siding
Section No. 4.			
Diyatalawa Station	891	72-lb. steel rails	Crossing siding
Do.	693	do.	Goods shed siding
Do.	202	do.	Horse-box siding
Do.	152	do.	Siding for cross over road
Do.	67	do.	Crossing siding

Table 5.—Particulars of Sidings relaid during 1900.

Section.	At	Length in Feet.	Class of Rails.
No. 2	Henaratgoda Station	126	72-lb. steel rails
Do.	Rambukkana Station	462	do.

Table 6.—Particulars of Permanent Way relaid during 1900.

Section.	Mileage. From M.	C.	To M.	C.	Lineal Yards of Rails relaid.	Class of Rails used.	Remarks.
Coast Line, between Slave Island and Kalutara South.							
No. 1	3	4	3	21	374	72-lb. steel rails	Both rails
Do.	4	50	4	58	176	do.	do.
Do.	8	7	8	68	1,342	do.	do.
Do.	9	40	10	40	1,760	do.	do.
Do.	15	0	16	40	2,640	do.	do.
Do.	19	75	20	5¼	226	do.	do.
Do.	26	20	26	37½	385	do.	do.
Do.	27	23	27	30¼	160	do.	do.
Main Line, between Rambukkana and Kadugannawa.							
No. 2	54	32	54	43	242	88-lb. steel rails	Low side only
Do.	54	61	54	70	198	do.	Both rails
Do.	56	32	56	39	154	do.	do.
Do.	56	50	56	56	132	do.	do.
Do.	60	15	60	34	418	do.	Low side only
Do.	61	33	61	69	792	do.	Both sides
Do.	62	62	62	73	242	do.	do.
Main Line, between Kadugannawa and Nawalapitiya.							
No. 2	66	49	66	51	44	88-lb. steel rails	Both sides
Do.	68	71	69	8½	385	do.	do.
Do.	75	70	75	77	154	72-lb. steel rails	do.
Do.	80	73	81	4	242	do.	Low side only
Do.	81	40	81	48	176	do.	do.
Do.	81	60	81	69	198	do.	do.
Do.	82	13	82	26	286	do.	do.
Do.	83	0	83	11	242	88-lb. steel rails	High side only
Nawalapitiya Line, between Nawalapitiya to Nanu-oya.							
No. 3	91	48	91	60	264	88-lb. steel rails	High side only
Do.	91	60	91	64	88	do.	do.
Do.	97	17	97	26	198	do.	do.
Do.	104	75	105	0	110	72-lb. steel rails	do.
Do.	113	25	113	45	440	88-lb. steel rails	Both sides
Do.	118	55	118	79½	539	do.	Low side only
Do.	121	57	121	68	242	do.	Both sides
Do.	125	40	125	48	176	do.	Low side only
Do.	126	2	126	9	154	do.	High side only
Matale Line, between Kandy to Matale.							
No. 5	12	47	12	62½	341	72-lb. steel rails	Both sides
Do.	13	5	13	13½	187	do.	High side
Do.	13	51	13	59½	187	do.	Both sides

Table 7.—Particulars of Sleepers used for Renewals during 1900.

Section No.	Class of Sleepers.	Number.	Section No.	Class of Sleepers.	Number.
1	Creosoted sleepers	6,381	4	Creosoted sleepers	56
1	Karie sleepers	5,096	4	Jarrah sleepers	300
1	Jarrah sleepers	822	4	Karie sleepers	307
1	Doon sleepers	10	5	Creosoted sleepers	358
2	Creosoted sleepers	2,636	5	Karie sleepers	1,510
2	Karie sleepers	6,112	5	Jarrah sleepers	224
2	Jarrah sleepers	2,206	5	Doon sleepers	230
2	Doon sleepers	200	6	Creosoted sleepers	475
3	Creosoted sleepers	7			
3	Karie sleepers	2,968			
3	Jarrah sleepers	2,733			34,275
3	Doon sleepers	1,644			

Table 8.—Particulars of Ballast used during 1900.

Section No.	Class of Ballast.	Number of Cubic Yards.	Remarks.
1	Quartz ballast	968	Purchased from contractor
	Do.	345	By day labour
	Ashes	225	do.
	Cinder ballast	150	do.
	Quarry chips	1,052½	do.
	Do.	1,040½	do.
	Coral ballast	1,271	do.
	Quarry chips	45	do.
2	Quartz ballast	916½	Purchased from contractor
	Do.	1,812	By day labour
	Do.	592	do.
	Quarry chips	1,030	do.
3	Quartz ballast	397	Purchased from contractor
	Do.	43	By day labour
	Do.	135	do.
4	Quartz ballast	312	Purchased from contractor
	Do.	711½	By day labour
	Ashes	580	do.
	Quartz chips	135	do.
	Cinder ballast	441	do.
5	Quartz ballast	165	Purchased from contractor
	Do.	67½	By day labour
	Ashes	577½	do.
	Quartz chips	52½	do.
6	Quartz ballast	*116	Purchased from contractor
	Do.	758	By day labour

Table 9.—Particulars of Rails found broken during 1900.

Section No.	Between Stations.	Number of Rails, Steel.
1	Maradana to Matara	21
2	Colombo Terminus to Kandy Terminus and Nawalapitiya, Wharf and Quarry Branches	51
3	Nawalapitiya to Nanu-oya	23
4	Nanu-oya to Bandarawela	1
5	Kandy to Matale	4

Table 10.—List of Machinery in Permanent Way Workshop on December 31, 1900.

Description.	Station and Shop.	Remarks.
One portable engine	Colombo Workshop	In good order
One circular saw	Do.	do.
Three drilling machines	Do.	do.
Two turning lathes	Do.	do.
One bolt and nut screw-cutting machine	Do.	do.
One wood-cutting machine	Do.	do.
One planing machine	Do.	do.
Two saws (bond)	Do.	do.
One Root's blower	Do.	do.

Table 11.—Number of Men engaged per Mile of Single Line in Maintenance of the Permanent Way during 1900.

Section No.	Extent.	Men per Mile.
1	Maradana to Matara	4
2	Colombo Terminus to Kandy Terminus and Nawalapitiya, Wharf and Quarry Branches	4
3	Nawalapitiya to Nanu-oya	4
4	Nanu-oya to Bandarawela	4
5	Kandy to Matale	4
6	Polgahawela to Kurunegala	4

Table 12.—Estimated Works executed during the Year 1900, provided for under New Works.

Estimate No.		Nature of the Work.			Expenditure in 1900. Rs.	c.
625	...	Level crossing gate, Alutgama	...	...	1,290	13
668	...	Improvements at Kandy station	...	...	8,311	50
747	...	Interlocking signals	...	...	20,344	89
795*b*	...	Improvements at Veyangoda station	...	...	10,710	34
797	...	Improvements at Pettah station	...	...	3,128	69
831	...	Erecting Plumbago platform, Galle	...	...	5,858	75
840	...	Improvements at Moratuwa	...	...	7,452	64
845	...	Goods siding, Alawwa	...	...	2,131	18
855	...	Stores for the bungalows, Nawalapitiya		...	307	68
857	...	Sanitary improvements, Kadugannawa	...	...	12,682	19
869	...	Two travelling cranes	...	...	15,500	0
862	...	Latrines at Rambukkana	...	...	202	81
819	...	Lines for uniform staff, Ambepussa	...	...	1,468	89
727	...	Station Master's house, Hatton	...	...	2,874	99
876	...	Goods shed, Diyatalawa	...	...	9,255	0
793	...	Lengthening platform, Watawala	...	...	797	8
746	...	Converting store into dwelling-houses. Nanu-oya		...	1,946	0
795	...	Improvements at Henaratgoda	...	...	3,299	46
822	...	Latrines for coolies, &c., Hatton	...	...	699	31
879	...	Lamps at Mount Lavinia	...	...	659	88
820	...	Extension of platform, Angulana	...	...	579	62
858	...	Bungalows for staff, Nawalapitiya	...	...	6,682	20
817	...	Lines for uniform staff, Ambawela	...	...	715	39
818	...	Lines for coolies between Peradeniya and Gampola		....	2,715	37
			Total	...	119,613	99

This statement does not include small balances on New Works of 1899 paid in 1900.

Table 13.—Estimated Works executed during the Year 1900, provided for under "Loan Account."

		Nature of the Work.		Expenditure in 1900. Rs.	c.
A	...	Lighting up goods yard with electricity	...	18,227	16
A	...	Improvements to lavatory, Colombo	...	388	0
B	...	Lighting up goods office	...	847	68
		Total	...	19,462	84

Rs. 1,865·37 expended in 1900 on account improvement to Colombo yard not included.

A.—By contract. B.—By Gas Company.

REPORT OF THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER FOR 1900.

I HAVE the honour to report that the whole of the locomotives and rolling stock, plant, and machinery, were kept in efficient working order during the year.

To attain this, however, the resources of the Department were taxed as in the previous year by heavy boiler repairs, also on account of the Department having been short-handed both in enginemen and officers.

Want of accommodation is still felt, but I trust that before another year I shall be able to report that this want has been supplied. Provision will also have to be made for large extensions in estimates for 1902 on account of the railway extension to the North.

Six additional engines for the Main Line and one shunting engine were received and put into traffic during the year; also two engines for the Kelani Valley railway were received and erected.

Four wheel-lathes were received and put into working order.

The engine mileage worked, including service and wayside shunting, was 1,812,942 miles 20 chains, showing an increase of 157,708 miles 40 chains.

The train mileage, including service mileage, shows an increase of 76,217 miles 40 chains compared with 1899, the total being 1,346,755 miles.

The vehicle mileage is increased by 2,125,179 miles 14 chains compared with 1899, the total being 23,369,488 miles 47 chains.

The fuel consumption shows an increase of 2·56 lb. per engine mile and an increase of 5·57 lb. per train mile.

The working expenditure for the year 1900 was Re. 0·986 per engine, mile showing a decrease of Re. 0·103 as compared with the previous year :—

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Total expenditure*	—	1,862,589 32
Less work done for other Departments	55,268 59	
Less on account of surcharges	81 37	
Less deferred payment on account of 1899 paid in 1900 on account of stores and materials	41,380 22	
		96 730 18
		1,765,859 14
Add deferred payment on account 1900 paid in 1901 on account of stores and materials		22,508 78
Total working expenses ...		1,788,367 92

The following were added to stock in 1900 :—

Main line engines	6
Shunting	1
Sleeping saloons	3
Third class bogie carriage	1

Two engines were also received and erected for the Kelani Valley extension.

Repairs of Engines in Erecting Shop.

1899.	Work done.	1900.
20 ...	Thorough repairs	12
15 ...	Light repairs	7
20 ...	Painted	12

In addition to the above, nine engines, including two for Kelani Valley, were received from England and erected.

During the year the following stock was fitted with vacuum brake :—

Engines and tenders	5
Bogie carriages	3
Four-wheeled carriages	9
Carriage trucks	3
Passenger brakes	4
Cattle wagon	1
Fish vans	6
New sleeping carriages	3
Covered goods	10

Through pipes were fitted to one engine and to 22 four-wheel vehicles.

The following vehicles were rebuilt :—

Heavy goods brake...	1
Covered wagon	1
Highsided wagons	3
Lowsided wagons	3

Repairs to Carriages and Wagons.

1899.		1900.
254 ...	Carriages	237
312 ...	Wagons	288
12 ...	Bogie wagons	24

Seven bogie carriages were built but are not in use, owing to want of ironwork from England. Two bogie first class carriages were rebuilt.

* Excluding new works.

The following painting and varnishing was done :—

1899.		1900.
20	Engines painted	12
190	Carriages painted	118
287	Wagons painted	245
295	Roofs painted of all classes	300

Comparative Statement.

Engine Mileage.

1899. M. C.		1900. M. C.	Increase. M. C.	Decrease. M. C.
1,251,178 60	Traffic with trains	1,328,074 20	76,895 40	—
19,358 60	Service	18,680 60	—	678 0
151,006 0	Assisting and piloting	199,012 60	48,006 60	—
40,718 20	Light, including service	54,963 40	14,245 20	—
192,971 0	Shunting, inclusive of wayside stations	212,211 0	19,240 0	—
1,655,232 60	Total	1,812,942 20	158,387 40	678 0

Train Mileage.

1,251,178 60	Traffic	1,328,074 20	76,895 40	—
19,358 60	Service	18,680 60	—	678 0
1,270,537 40	Total	1,346,755 0	76,895 40	678 0

Vehicle Mileage.

9,356,251 65	Passengers	10,200,580 24	844,328 39	—
55 33	Prison vans	110 43	55 10	—
8,439,552 9	Goods	9,447,632 79	1,008,080 70	—
227,835 64	Horse-boxes	201,457 6	—	—
40,607 34	Carriage trucks	54,028 72	13,421 38	—
14,744 63	Cattle trucks	60,633 64	45,889 1	—
235 43	Tea do.	182 23	—	53 20
379,682 22	Fish do.	423,793 34	44,111 12	—
327,231 72	Stone	279,618 31	—	47,613 41
—	Stores and materials	—	—	—
154,489 55	Firewood	175,581 16	21,091 41	—
174,765 47	Ballast	134,134 60	—	40,630 67
7,098 69	Petroleum	27,974 67	20,875 78	—
6,946 77	Gunpowder wagons	12,436 3	5,489 6	—
48,726 52	Post Office vans	51,361 65	2,635 13	—
2,066,084 48	Brake vans*	2,299,962 20	233,877 52	—
21,244,309 33	Total	23,369,488 47	2,239,488 40	114,676 26

Consumption of Fuel.

1899. Tons cwt. lb.		1900. Tons cwt. lb.	Increase. Tons. cwt. lb.	Decrease.
	Coal.			
23,338 4 3	Total used	28,823 9 1	5,485 4 110	—
31·58 lb.	Per engine mile	35·61 lb.	4·03 lb.	—
41·14 lb.	Per train mile	47·94 lb.	6·80 lb.	—
	Wood.			
155,745½ yds.	Total used	156,255¾ yds.	510¼ yds.	—
·094 yds.	Per engine mile	·086 yds.	—	·008 yd.
·122 yds.	Per train mile	·116 yds.	—	·006 yd.
	Coal and Wood (reduced to Coal equivalent).			
Tons cwt. lb.		Tons cwt. lb.	Tons. cwt. lb.	
36,316 19 96	Total used	41,844 15 29	5,527 15 45	—
49·14 lb.	Per engine mile	51·70 lb.	2·56 lb.	—
64·02 lb.	Per train mile	69·59 lb.	5·57 lb.	—

Stores and Materials.

1899. No.	Amount. Rs. c.	*Locomotive Department.*	1900. No.	Amount. Rs. c.
6	83,908 87	Boilers	3	44,962 14
366	37,900 0	Tyres: Engine, bogie and tender	280	25,920 0
—	—	Axles, crank	1	1,175 0
3	362 31	,, straight	—	—
—	—	,, bogie	2	241 54
—	—	,, wagon	64	3,968 0
1	157 0	,, boxes	4	628 0
4	7,050 68	Inside cylinders	1	1,762 67
Tons cwt. qr. lb.			Tons cwt. qr. lb.	
4 4 0 0	5,880 0	Babbits metal	2 11 0 0	4,152 0
823 8 0 0	12,934 45	Coal	889 5 0 0	16,839 4
436 5 0 0	10,822 15	Coke	403 7 0 0	11,894 25
26 18 3 7	15,943 40½	Castings	38 13 0 6	7,537 28
No.			No.	
—	75,984 64	Other stores and materials	—	33,186 72
	250,943 50½			152,266 64

* Passengers, 1,790,984m. 48c.; goods, 457,296m. 7c.; stone, 11,832m. 54c.; ballast, 12,272m. 77c.; firewood, 27,575m. 74c.

1899. No.	Amount Rs. c.	Carriage and Wagon Department.	1900. No.	Amount. Rs. c.
962	57,720 0	Tyres	572	34,320 0
c. ft. 10,938 1 7	26,978 94½	Teak	c. ft. 8,875 0 4	19,448 50
c. ft. 172 8 4 3	466 28	Halmilla	c. ft. 219 11 11	596 72
—	—	Mango	40 6 0	39 28
244	9,204 0	Carriage and wagon bearing springs	232	8,120 0
60	1,408 0	Carriage and wagon buffer springs	68	4,354 0
—	—	Carriage and wagon buffer shoes	50	121 0
124	3,720 0	Carriage and wagon axle boxes	105	3,150 0
118	8,308 0	Wagon axles and wheels	—	—
—	—	Drawbar springs	10	700 0
—	—	Beams bogie springs	12	948·12
—	—	Bogie elliptical springs	8	840 0
—	—	Axle guards	16	80 96
Cwt. qr. lb. 14 2 7	166 69	Steel and iron	Cwt. qr. lb. 10 3 7	121 62
—	5,550 0	Roof canvas	—	5,550 0
—	—	Corrugated iron roofs	—	700 0
—	13,634 79	Cast iron brake blocks, &c.	—	13,658 9
—	2,584 34	Wooden brake blocks	—	2,351 68
—	23,306 78	Paint and small stores	—	29,694 44
—	32,591 51½	Other stores and materials	—	27,275 62
	185,639 34			143,070 3

W. R. F. LUKIS.
Acting Locomotive Engineer.

Annexures.

No. 1.—List of Machinery in Workshop.

No. of Machine.	Description of Machine.	Condition.
	Machinery in Fitting Shop.	
—	One double-cylindered horizontal steam engine, cylinder 12 in. diameter and 18 in. stroke, for driving workshop machinery, &c.	Good order, but antiquated
—	One ditto, cylinder 12 in. diameter and 18 in. stroke, for ditto. Maker Robey & Co.	Good order
—	Two old locomotive boilers for supplying steam to former of above engines	do.
—	Two ditto for supplying steam to latter of above engines	do.
1	Wheel lathe, chucks 5 ft. 6 in. diameter ...	do.
2	Do. 4 ft. 6 in. diameter ...	do.
3	Screw-cutting gap lathe, 11 in. centres, 16 ft. bed ...	do.
4	Screw-cutting lathe, 10 in. centres, 18 ft. bed ...	do.
5	Do. 7 in. centres, 12 ft. bed ...	do.
6	Hand lathe (see Kandy)	—
7	Planing machine to take 16 ft. by 4 ft. by 3 ft. ...	Fair order; no good for a decent cut
8	Planing machine to take 8 ft. by 3 ft. by 3 ft. ...	
9	Drilling machine, drills 16 in. deep	Good order
10	Do. do.	do.
11	Shaping machine, 17 in. stroke, 7 ft. bed ...	do.
12	Nil—machine given to Technical College ...	—
13	Screwing and tapping machine	Tolerable order
14	Slotting machine, old type, stroke 18 in. ...	Good order
15	Shears to cut up to ⅜ in. plate, 22 in. wide ...	do.
16	Screw-cutting lathe, 24 in. centres, 23 ft. bed ...	do.
17	Screw-cutting lathe, 6 in. centres, 8 ft. 9 in. bed ...	do.
18	Shaping machine, 14 in. stroke, 5 ft. 6. in. bed ...	do.
19	Screw-cutting lathe, 9½ in. centres, 16 ft. 6 in. bed ...	do.
20	Wheel lathe, chuck 6 ft. 6 in. diameter ...	do.
21	Nil—machine given to Technical College ...	—
22	Small bench drilling machine	Fair order
23	Screw-cutting lathe, 6 in. centres, 9 ft. 6 in. bed ...	Good order
24	Screw-cutting gap lathe, 11½ in. centres, 15 ft. bed ...	do.
25	Hand lathe, 6 in. centres, 5 ft. 6 in. bed ...	do.
26	Do. 6 in. centres, 5 ft. 6 in. bed ...	do.
27	Do. 6½ in. centres, 5 ft. 6 in. bed ...	do.
28	Facing and boring lathe, chuck 3 ft. 6 in. diameter ...	do.
29	Drilling machine, drills 12 in. deep	do.
30	Wheel lathe, chucks 4 ft. 6 in. diameter ...	do.
31	Facing and boring lathe, chucks 3 ft. 4 in. diameter ...	do.
32	Shaping machine, 18 in. stroke, 8 ft. bed ...	do.
33	Radial arm drilling machine, travel of drill on arms 3 ft., radial 5 ft.	do.
34	Shaping machine, 18 in. stroke, 8 ft. bed ...	do.
35	Screw-cutting lathe, 6½ in. centres, 9 ft. 9 in. bed ...	do.
36	Drilling machine to drill between spokes of wheels for tyre set screws	do.
37	Wheel lathe, chucks 4 ft. 6 in.	do.
38	Screwing machine, ½ in. to 2 in. diameter ...	do.
39	Thorne's portable drill	do.
40	Screw-cutting gap lathe, 18 in. centres, 12 ft. bed ...	do.
41	Do. do. ...	do.
42	6 in. centre double ended bolt lathe	do.
43	Do. do.	do.
44	Emery grinder for twist drills	do.
45	Facing and boring lathe, chuck 3 ft. 4 in. diameter ...	do.
46	Drilling machine, drills 12 in. deep	do.
47	Do. do.	do.
48	Keyway and slot drilling machine	do.
49	Piston rod grinder	do.
50	Brass finisher's lathe, 8½ in. centres, 5 ft. 6 in. bed ...	do.
51	Do. do. ...	do.
52	Sensitive drilling machine	do.
53	Slotting machine, 12 in. stroke	do.
54	Slide bar grinder	Fair order
55	Wheel lathe, chucks 6 ft. diameter	Good order
56	Do. 4 ft. diameter	do.
57	Do. 4 ft. diameter	do.
58	Screwing machine, ½ in. to 2 in. diameter ...	do.
59	Side planing machine, 40 in. stroke	do.
60	Drilling machine to drill between spokes of wheels for tyre set screws	do.
61	Non screw-cutting lathe, 15 in. centres, 20 ft. bed ...	do.
62	Shaping machine, 10 in. stroke, 4 ft. bed ...	do.
63	Do. do.	do.
64	Hollow mandrel lathe, 9 in. centres, 10 ft. bed ...	do.
65	Do. capstan lathe, 6 in. centres, 6 ft. bed ...	do.
66	Do. do. ...	do.
67	Sensitive drilling machine	do.
68	Do.	do.
69	Screw-cutting gap lathe, 12 in. centres, 12 ft. bed ...	do.
70	Do. do. ...	do.
71	Do. do. ...	do.

No. of Machine.	Description of Machine.	Condition.
72	Screw-cutting gap lathe, 12 in. centres, 16 ft. bed ...	Good order
73	Do. do. ...	do.
74	Lapping and grinding machine	do.
75	Drilling machine, drills 12 in. deep	do.
76	Do. do.	do.
77	7½ in. centre double ended bolt lathe	do.
78	Do. do.	do.
79	Drilling machine	do.
80	One wheel lathe, 5 ft. chuck	do.
81	Iron screw-cutting lathe	do.
82	Do.	do.
83	Wheel lathe, 4 ft. 6 in.	do.
84	Do.	do.
85	Tyre boring lathe, 6 ft. chuck	do.
86	Tyre boring lathe, 3 ft. 10 in. chuck	—
—	One double cylinder steam engine, 12 in. by 18 in. stroke...	do.
—	One set plate rollers	do.
—	Wheel press (hydraulic)	do.
—	Three troughs for grindstones	do.
—	Emery wheel (sent from carriage shop)... ...	do.
	Machinery in Blacksmiths' Shop.	
—	One old locomotive boiler for supplying steam to steam hammers	Good order
—	One old locomotive boiler for supplying steam to engine which drives fan, and also to one steam hammer ...	do.
—	Portable engine for driving circular saw, cylinder 12 in. diameter, 18 in. stroke	Fair order
—	Tangye's patent noiseless fan	do.
—	Circular saw, 2 ft. 8 in. diameter	do.
—	Two 10-cwt. steam hammers	do.
—	Two 5-cwt. steam hammers	do.
—	Do.	do.
—	Tangye's horizontal engine, cylinder 12 in. diameter, 18 in. stroke	do.
	Machinery in Colombo Running Shed.	
—	Sheer legs	Good order
—	Coal crane	do.
	Machinery in Kadugannawa Running Shed.	
—	Screw-cutting lathe	Fair order
—	Hand drilling machine	do.
—	Travelling crane and wagon	Good order
—	Coal crane	Bad order
	Machinery in Nawalapitiya Running Shed.	
—	Hand drilling machine	Fair order
—	Coal crane	do.
—	Hand lathe	do.
—	Sheer legs	Good order
	Machinery in Kandy Running Shed.	
—	Hand lathe	Good order
—	Hand drilling machine	do.
—	Travelling crane and wagon	do.
—	Coal crane	do.

Table 2.—List of Engines, Pumps, &c., for supplying Water.

No.	Place.	Description.	Condition.
1	Matara	Pump and tank ...	Good order
1	Ahangama	do. ...	do.
1	Galle	Pulsometer and boiler ...	do.
1	Dodanduwa	Hand pump ...	do.
1	Ambalangoda	do. ...	Fair order
2	Alutgama	do. ...	Good order
1	Moratuwa	Steam pump and boiler ...	do.
1	Mount Lavinia	Hand pump ...	Fair order
1	Colombo	Tank; water supply, Labugama...	Good order
1	Veyangoda	Engine and pump ...	do.
1	Polgahawela	Hand pump ...	do.
1	Kurunegala	do. ...	do.
1	Rambukkana	Engine and 2 pumps ...	do.
2	Kadugannawa	Tank, water ...	do.
1	Kandy	do. ...	do.
1	Matale	do. ...	do.
1	Nawalapitiya	Tank ...	do.
1	Galboda	Tank, water, and arm supply by gravitation ...	do.
1	Watawala	do. ...	do.
1	Hatton	Hand pump, tank, and arm supply by gravitation ...	Fair order
1	Watagoda	do. ...	do.
1	Nanu-oya	do. ...	do.
1	Ohiya	Tank and arm ...	do.
1	Haputale	do. ...	Good order
1	Bandarawela	do. ...	do.

Table 3.—List and Condition of Locomotive Engines and Tenders on December 31, 1900.

Stock No.	Maker's Name.	Maker's No.	Class.	Description.	Cylinders. Position.	Cylinders. Diameter.	Cylinders. Length of Stroke.	No. of Wheels on Engine.	Coupled or Single Wheels.	Diameter of Wheels. Leading.	Diameter of Wheels. Driving.	Diameter of Wheels. Trailing.	Commenced to run.	Condition.
						in.	in.			ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.		
1	R. Stephenson & Co. ...	1,263	Mixed trains	Bogie engine with tender	Inside	16	22	8	Four-wheel coupled	3 0	5 0	5 0	April, 1864	Being rebuilt
2	Do. ...	1,264	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	Good order
3	Do. ...	1,265	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	July, 1865	do.
4	Do. ...	1,266	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	April, 1886	do.
5	Do. ...	1,267	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	do.
6	Beyer & Peacock ...	460	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	Under repairs
7	Do. ...	461	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	do.
8	Kitson & Co. ...	1,377	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	May, 1867	do.
°9	Do. ...	1,378	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	Good order
10	Do. ...	1,379	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	October, 1867	Requires repairs [sure
11	Do. ...	1,380	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	September, 1867	Fair order; reduced pres-
12	Do. ...	1,381	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	July, 1867	do.
13	Do. ...	1,382	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	August, 1867	Requires repairs; reduced pressure
°14	Do. ...	1,383	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	Under repairs
15	Do. ...	1,384	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	July, 1867	do.
16	John Fowler & Co. ...	855	Incline work	6 W. C. engine with tender	Outside	17	26	6	Six-wheel coupled	4 5	4 5	4 5	May, 1868	In shops; new boiler and general repairs
17	Do. ...	856	do.		do.	17	26	6		4 5	4 5	4 5	September, 1868	Fair order
18	Do. ...	857	do.		do.	17	26	6		4 5	4 5	4 5	October, 1868	Good order
19	Do. ...	858	do.		do.	17	26	6		4 5	4 5	4 5	September, 1868	Fair order
°20	Beyer & Peacock ...	830	Passenger trains	Bogie engine with tender	Inside	16	22	8	Four-wheel coupled	3 6	6 0	6 0	August. 1869	Good order
°21	Do. ...	831	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	do.	Requires repairs
°22	Do. ...	832	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	June, 1869	Good order
°23	Do. ...	833	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	May, 1869	Under repairs
24	Kitson & Co. ...	1,848	Mixed trains		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	June, 1873	Good order
°25	Do. ...	1,849	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	May, 1873	do.
°26	Do. ...	1,850	Passenger trains		do.	16	22	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	July, 1873	do. [sure
°27	Do. ...	1,851	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	August, 1873	Good order; reduced pres-
28	Do. ...	2,000	Mixed trains		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	June, 1875	Wants repairs
29	Do. ...	2,000	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	do.
30	Built locally ...	—	Local or passenger		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	January, 1900	In good order
31	Do. ...	—	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	do.
°32	R. Stephenson & Co. ...	2,281	Local trains	Tank engine	do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	March, 1877	Wants repairs
°33	Do. ...	2,282	do.		do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	Good order
°34	Do. ...	2,283	do.		do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	do.
°35	Kitson & Co ...	2,176	do.	Bogie tank engine	do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0*	5 0	November, 1878	do.
°36	Do. ...	2,177	do		do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	December, 1878	do.
°37	Do. ...	2,178	do.		do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	February, 1879	do.
°38	Do. ...	2,179	do.		do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	January, 1879	do.
°39	Do. ...	2,200	Mixed trains	Bogie engine with tender	do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	February, 1879	do.
40	Do. ...	2,199	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	March, 1878	do.
41	John Fowler & Co. ...	3,422	Incline work	6 W. C. engine with tender	Outside	17	22	6	Six-wheel coupled	4 5	4 5	4 5	February, 1879	do.
42	Do. ...	3,423	do.		do.	17	22	6		4 5	4 5	4 5	May, 1879	do.

* Fitted with Vacuum Brake.

Table 3.—List and Condition of Locomotive Engines, &c.—*continued.*

Stock No.	Maker's Name.	Maker's No.	Class.	Description.	Cylinders. Position.	Cylinders. Diameter.	Cylinders. Length of Stroke.	No. of Wheels on Engine.	Coupled or Single Wheels.	Diameter of Wheels. Leading.	Diameter of Wheels. Driving.	Diameter of Wheels. Trailing.	Commenced to run.	Condition.
										ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.		
*43	Beyer & Peacock ...	1,906	Mixed trains	6 W. C. Bogie engine with tender	Inside	16	22	8	Four-wheel coupled	3 0	5 0	5 0	May, 1880	Good order
44	Do. ...	1,907	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	July, 1880	Under repairs
45	Do. ...	1,908	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	September, 1880	do.
46	Do. ...	1,904	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	November, 1880	Good order
47	Do. ...	1,905	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	September, 1880	do.
48	Kitson & Co. ...	2,356	Local trains		do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	February, 1881	do.
49	Do.	2,494	Incline work		Outside	17	26	10	Six-wheel coupled	4 5	4 5	4 5	May, 1883	do.
50	Do. ...	2,495	do.		do.	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	November, 1884	do.
51	Do. ...	2,496	do.		do.	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	January, 1885	do.
52	Do. ...	2,497	do.		do.	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	do.	do.
53	Do. ...	2,498	do.		do.	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	July, 1884	Stopped for new boiler and general repairs
54	Do. ...	2,499	do.		do.	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	June, 1884	Good order
55	Do. ...	2,500	do.		do.	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	do.	do.
56	Do. ...	2,501	do.		do.	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	October, 1884	do.
57	Do. ...	2,502	do.		do.	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	May, 1884	do.
58	Do. ...	2,503	do.		do.	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	April, 1884	do.
59	Vulcan Foundry Co., Ld.	1,294	do.		do.	17½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	March 25, 1891	do.
60	Do. ...	1,295	do.		do.	17½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	May 15, 1891	do.
61	Do. ...	1,296	do.		do.	17½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	Dec. 3, 1891	do.
62	Do. ...	1,297	do.		do.	17½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	October 15, 1891	do.
*63	Dubs & Co. ...	2,912	Passenger trains	Four-wheel coupled bogie	Inside	17	24	8	Four-wheel coupled	3 6	6 0	6 0	November, 1892	Good order; reduced pressure
*64	Do. ...	2,913	do.		do.	17	24	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	October, 1892	Good order
*65	Do. ...	2,914	do.		do.	17	24	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	December, 1892	do.
*66	Do. ...	3,036	do.		do.	17	24	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	July 28, 1893	do.
*67	Do. ...	3,037	do.		do.	17	24	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	July 27, 1893	Fair order; wants repairs
*68	Do. ...	3,038	do.		do.	17	24	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	August, 1893	Fair order [shortly
*69	Do. ...	3,039	do.		do.	17	24	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	do.	Fair order; wants repairs [shortly
*70	Do. ...	3,040	do.		do.	17	24	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	Sept. 21, 1893	Fair order
*71	Do. ...	3,041	do.		do.	17	24	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	Sept. 6, 1893	Under repairs; new boiler
*72	Nielson & Co. ...	4,627	Incline work	Bogie engine with tender	do.	18½	26	10	Six-wheel coupled	4 5	4 5	4 5	Dec. 27, 1893	Good order
*73	Do. ...	4,628	do.		do.	18½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	Dec. 30, 1893	do.
*74	Do. ...	4,629	do.		do.	18½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	January 27, 1894	do.
*75	Do. ...	4,630	do.		do.	18½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	January 26, 1894	Fair order
*76	Do. ...	4,686	do.		do.	18½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	May 29, 1894	do.
*77	Do. ...	4,687	do.		do.	18½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	June 6, 1894	do.
*78	Do. ...	4,688	do.		do.	18½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	June 21, 1894	do.
*79	Vulcan Foundry ...	1,420	do.		do.	18½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	Dec. 1, 1894	In good order
*80	Do. ...	1,420	do.		do.	18½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	Dec. 8, 1894	Will require repairs; reduced pressure
*81	Hawthorne, Leslie & Co.	2,297	Mixed trains	Bogie engine with tender	Outside	19	26	10	do.	5 0	5 0	5 0	March, 1895	Good order
*82	Do. ...	2,298	do.		do.	19	26	10		5 0	5 0	5 0	April, 1895	Under repairs
*83	Do. ...	2,299	do.		do.	19	26	10		5 0	5 0	5 0	May, 1895	Fair order
*84	Do. ...	2,300	do.		do.	19	26	10		5 0	5 0	5 0	June, 1895	do.
*85	Do. ...	2,301	do.		do.	19	26	10		5 0	5 0	5 0	do.	Under repairs
*86	Do. ...	2,302	do.		do.	19	26	10		5 0	5 0	5 0	do.	Fair order
*87	Do. ...	2,303	do.		do.	19	26	10		5 0	5 0	5 0	July, 1895	do.
*88	Do. ...	2,304	do.		do.	19	26	10		5 0	5 0	5 0	December, 1895	do.

°89	Dübs & Co.	...	3,249	Passenger trains	Four-wheel coupled bogie	Inside	17	24	8	Four-wheel coupled	3 6	6 0	6 0	August,	1895	Good order
°90	Do.	...	3,250	do.		do.	17	24	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	do.		do.
°91	Do.	...	3,251	do.		do.	17	24	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	September,	1895	Fair order
°92	Do.	...	3,252	do.		do.	17	24	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	do.		Good order
93	Do.	...	3,579	Shunting	6 W. C. Tank engine	Outside	17	22	6	Six-wheel coupled	4 0	4 0	4 0	May,	1898	do.
94	Do.	...	3,580	do.		do.	17	22	6		4 0	4 0	4 0	do.		do.
°95	Do.	...	3,836	Main Line	Four-wheel coupled bogie engine	Inside	17	24	8	Four-wheel coupled	3 6	5 0	5 0	April,	1900	do.
°96	Do.	...	3,837	do.		do.	17	24	8		3 6	5 0	5 0	do.		do.
°97	Do.	...	3,838	do.		do.	17	24	8		3 6	5 0	5 0	do.		do.
°98	Do.	...	3,839	do.		do.	17	24	8		3 6	5 0	5 0	do.		do.
°99	Do.	...	3,840	do.		do.	17	24	8		3 6	5 0	5 0	do.		do.
°100	Do.	...	3,841	do.		do.	17	24	8		3 6	5 0	5 0	do.		do.
°101*	Do.	...	3,897	Shunting	6 W.C. tank engine	Outside	17	22	6	6 W. C.	4 0	4 0	4 0	June,	1900	do.

* Fitted with Vacuum Brake.

Table 4.—Weight of Locomotive Engines and Tenders, Empty and Loaded, on December 31, 1900.

Engines.	No. of Engines of the same Weight.	Engines. Empty. Bogie.	Leading.	Driving.	Trailing.	Total.	Engines. In Steam. Bogie.	Leading.	Driving.	Trailing.	Total.	Tenders. Empty. Leading.	Middle.	Trailing.	Total.	Tenders. Full. Leading.	Middle.	Trailing.	Total.	Approximate Weight of Engine and Tender.
Nos.		Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt
1 to 7 ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	13 7	—	11 0	9 17	34 4	4 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	7 5	7 5	7 5	21 15	55 19
8 to 15 ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	13 9	—	11 13	10 9	35 11	3 17	3 17	3 17	11 11	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	56 14
16 to 19 and 41 to 42	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 8	10 15	11 5	32 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53 0
20 to 23 ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	11 18	—	12 1	10 19	34 18	3 17	3 17	3 17	11 11	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	57 1
24 and 25 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	13 7	—	11 13	10 9	35 9	3 17	3 17	3 17	11 11	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	56 12
26 and 27 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	11 18	—	12 1	10 19	34 18	3 17	3 17	3 17	11 11	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	56 1
28 and 29 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	13 9	—	11 12	10 9	35 10	3 17	3 17	3 17	11 11	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	56 13
30 and 31 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	13 10	—	11 14	10 10	35 14	—	—	—	1—	7 2	7 2	7 2	57 0	57 0
32 to 38 and	48	8 9 14	—	10 1	9 5	29 0	9 15	—	12 9	10 17	33 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33 1
39 and 40 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	52 10
43 to 47 ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	52 10
49 to 58 ...	10	9 12	9 9	10 14	9 9	39 4	10 0	11 7	12 12	11 7	45 6	—	—	—	—	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	69 16
59 to 62 ...	4	11 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	43 0	13 2	12 9	12 13	12 9	50 13	—	—	—	—	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	74 13
63 to 65 ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	15 10	—	12 7	11 18	39 15	—	—	—	—	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	60 18
66 to 71 ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	15 10	—	12 9	12 0	39 19	—	—	—	—	7 4	7 4	7 4	21 12	61 11
72 to 75 ...	4	11 0	10 10	11 15	11 15	45 0	12 13	13 0	13 6	13 9	52 8	—	—	—	—	8 5	8 5	8 10	25 0	77 8
76 to 80 ...	5	11 3	10 17	11 16	11 14	45 10	11 15	12 1	13 3	13 0	49 19	3 18	3 18	3 18	11 14	9 2	9 2	9 6	27 10	77 9
81 to 88 ...	8	11 5	10 8	11 4	11 5	44 2	12 12	11 9	13 0	12 15	49 16	5 14	5 8	4 10	15 12	11 8	10 8	8 7	30 3	81 9
89 to 92 ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	15 10	—	12 9	12 0	39 19	—	—	—	—	7 4	7 4	7 4	21 12	61 11
93 to 94 and	101 3	—	10 15	10 16½	9 4	30 15½	—	12 17½	12 19½	12 4	38 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38 6
95 to 100 ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	15 6½	—	12 15	11 18	39 19	—	—	—	—	7 4½	7 4	7 13	22 1½	62 1

Table 5.—Return of Rolling Stock on December 31, 1900.

Locomotives.

Six-wheel coupled bogie engines ...	31
Six-wheel coupled engines ...	6
Four-wheel coupled six-feet wheel engines ..	19
Do. five-feet wheel engines ...	34
Do. tank engines ...	8
Shunting engines ...	3
Total	101

Coaching Four-wheeled Stock.

State carriage	1
Saloons	5
First class	11
First and second class composites ...	9
Second class	16
Third class	93
Guards' vans	23
Horse-boxes, Main Line	3
Do. Nanu-oya Line	19
Carriage trucks, Main Line	2
Covered carriage trucks, Main Line ... / Do. Nanu-oya Line ...	15
Fish trucks	12
Post Office vans	2
Prison van	1
Total ...	212

Coaching Bogie Stock.

State carriage	1
Refreshment cars	3
First and second class composites ...	19
First, second, and third class tri-composites ...	3
Third class (including cooly carriage) ...	64
Third class and van composites	35
First class (including inspection car) ...	4
Second class	5
Bogie sleeping carriages	7
First, second, third, and van composites ...	3
Total ...	144

Goods Stock, Four-wheeled.

Covered goods wagons	Main Line, wood ... / Nanu-oya Line, wood	559
Do.	Iron ...	20
High-sided open wagons	Main Line ... / Nanu-oya Line ...	15 / 147
Do.	Iron ...	20
Low-sided open wagons (including 70 ballast wagons)	Main Line ... / Nanu-oya Line ...	83
Cattle trucks	Main Line ... / Nanu-oya Line ...	2 / 11
Gunpowder vans	Main Line ... / Nanu-oya Line ...	9
Lime and oil wagons	Main Line ... / Nanu-oya Line ...	6 / 20
Tea leaf trucks ...	... ...	1
Timber trucks ...	... ...	8
Goods brake vans	... ...	32
Petroleum oil tank wagons	... ...	3
	Total ...	936

Bogie Goods Stock.

Covered goods wagons	21
Low-sided "	4
Do. " Iron ...	12
Goods and brake van composites (including breakdown van)	7
Total ...	44

Service Stock.

Travelling cranes	5
Ballast wagons (included with low-sides) ...	—
Crane wagons	3
Total ...	8

Table 6.—Average Weight of Rolling Stock, &c., on December 31, 1900.

Particulars of Stock.	No. of each Class.	Average Weight. Tons	cwt.	qr.	Number fitted with Vacuum Brake.
Carriage Stock.					
State carriage, eight-wheeled bogie	1	20	10	0	1
Saloon carriages (including inspection car), eight-wheeled bogie ...	4	19	9	0	4
Second class, eight-wheeled bogie	5	20	0	0	5
Refreshment car, eight-wheeled bogie	3	21	12	0	3
First and second class composite, eight-wheeled bogie ...	19	20	9	0	19
Tri-composite (sleeping cars), eight-wheeled bogie	7	22	2	2	7
First, second, third, and brake, eight-wheeled bogie	3	19	15	0	—
Third class and brake composite, eight-wheeled bogie	36	17	16	0	33
Third class including cooly carriages, eight-wheeled bogie ...	64	18	3	2	54
First, second, and third class tri-composites, eight-wheeled bogie ...	3	20	1	0	3
State carriage, four-wheeled	1	8	0	0	1
Saloon carriage, four-wheeled...	5	8	10	0	4
First class, four-wheeled	11	7	16	0	7
First and second class composite, four-wheeled	9	7	10	0	2
Second class, four-wheeled	16	7	14	0	11
Third class, four-wheeled	93	7	4	0	55
Passenger brake van, four-wheeled	23	7	10	0	17
Post Office vans, four-wheeled...	2	7	10	0	—
Horse-boxes, four-wheeled	22	7	10	0	17
Carriage trucks, four-wheeled...	17	5	16	0	10
Fish trucks, four-wheeled	12	5	10	0	7
Prison vans	1	6	4	0	—
Wagon Stock.					
Covered goods, eight-wheeled...	21	12	18	0	—
Covered goods and vans, eight-wheeled	7	14	2	0	—
Low-sided, eight-wheeled	4	12	1	0	—
Low-sided bogie, iron, eight-wheeled	12	12	3	0	2
Covered goods, four-wheeled { to carry 12 tons, 274 / to carry 6¾ tons, 285 }	559	6 / 5	11 / 17	0 / 0	162
Covered goods, iron, four-wheeled	20	7	2	0	—
Goods brake van, four-wheeled	32	11	10	0	—
High-sided, four-wheeled { to carry 12 tons, 54 / to carry 6 tons 16 cwt., 108 }	162	6 / 5	0 / 4	0 / 0	30
High-sided, iron, four-wheeled	20	6	9	0	—
Ballast wagons, four-wheeled ... ... / Low-sided trucks, four-wheeled	83	4 / 4	15 / 11	0 / 0	—
Gunpowder vans, four-wheeled	9	6	13	0	1
Cattle trucks, four-wheeled	13	5	15	0	1
Timber trucks, four-wheeled	8	4	13	0	—
Lime and oil wagons, four-wheeled	26	5	8	0	1
Tea leaf trucks, four-wheeled	1	5	13	0	—
Petroleum oil tank wagons	3	9	6	2	1

Table 7.—Detailed Mileage (inclusive of Shunting) of each Engine.

No. of Engine.	Class of Engine.	Miles run to December 31, 1899. M.	C.	Miles run in 1900, inclusive of Shunting. M.	C.	Total Miles run to December 31, 1900. M.	C.
1	For mixed trains	371,115	27	1,999	42	373,114	69
2	Do.	310,677	36	16,749	10	327,426	46
3	Do.	374,901	1	23,797	40	398,698	41
4	Do.	359,115	7	8,581	47	367,696	54
5	Do.	408,412	34	24,713	71	433,126	25
6	Do.	455,816	48	21,943	73	477,760	41
7	Do.	424,242	28	16,522	77	440,765	25
8	Do.	481,072	60	17,258	55	498,331	35
9	Do.	456,768	37	4,514	3	461,282	40
10	Do.	537,281	38	16,202	42	553,484	0
11	Do.	431,797	22	23,227	26	455,024	48
12	Do.	399,761	57	28,333	34	428,095	11
13	Do.	493,193	54	11,830	8	505,023	62
14	Do.	456,185	70	10,448	55	466,634	45
15	Do.	421,327	49	22,416	0	443,743	49
16	For incline work	242,256	20	82	60	242,339	0
17	Do.	261,639	20	12,451	2	274,090	2
18	Do.	215,512	63	5,518	8	221,030	71
19	Do.	257,609	25	14,789	58	272,399	3
20	For passenger trains	537,794	53	10,710	70	548,505	43
21	Do.	576,750	8	30,862	60	607,612	68
22	Do.	582,665	66	21,639	70	604,305	56
23	Do.	601,515	63	26,042	43	627,558	26
24	For mixed trains	422,936	27	22,671	45	445,607	72
25	Do.	426,299	58	18,053	43	444,353	21
26	For passenger trains	504,284	37	32,173	12	536,457	49
27	Do.	502,340	68	31,524	79	533,865	67
28	For mixed trains	337,785	8	22,062	46	359,847	54
29	Do.	297,988	17	20,708	50	318,696	67
30	Do.	60,468	16	17,981	71	78,450	7
31	Do.	—		26,297	64	26,297	64
32	For local trains	364,853	17	14,883	7	379,736	24
33	Do.	388,519	18	7,319	34	395,838	52
34	Do.	372,599	5	8,964	33	381,563	38
35	Do.	384,670	44	10,284	70	394,955	34
36	Do.	328,777	71	9,210	2	337,987	73
37	Do.	361,559	4	11,119	53	372,678	57
38	Do.	360,517	41	9,377	45	369,895	6
39	For mixed trains	340,040	47	32,540	68	372,581	35
40	Do.	325,654	43	30,960	25	356,614	68
41	For incline work	195,293	8	6,524	68	201,817	76
42	Do.	193,624	32	12,477	54	206,102	6
43	For mixed trains	365,066	52	17	60	365,084	32
44	Do.	334,805	72	10,766	7	345,571	79
45	Do.	357,056	4	9,772	67	366,828	71
46	Do.	287,569	41	28,235	40	315,805	1
47	Do.	335,984	35	16,443	26	352,427	61
48	For local trains	323,064	1	4,430	7	327,494	8
49	For incline work	203,566	60	25,655	42	229,222	22
50	Do.	174,866	54	13,377	45	188,244	19
51	Do.	180,319	57	13,830	18	194,149	75
52	Do.	236,886	2	23,336	26	260,222	28
53	Do.	197,789	30	—		197,789	30
54	Do.	206,624	1	27,207	32	233,831	33
55	Do.	212,558	27	23,534	44	236,092	71
56	Do.	158,336	54	6,920	76	165,257	50
57	Do.	217,876	32	20,991	66	238,868	18
58	Do.	195,923	72	3,574	34	199,498	26
59	Do.	156,635	17	25,641	42	182,276	59
60	Do.	136,398	25	20,614	50	157,012	75
61	Do.	143,034	18	26,396	58	169,430	76
62	Do.	145,377	28	20,232	31	165,609	59
63	Do.	188,503	77	37,488	49	225,992	46
64	Do.	165,142	46	16,191	40	181,334	6
65	Do.	172,568	11	16,432	20	189,000	31
66	Do.	160,188	12	27,090	64	187,278	76
67	Do.	156,851	31	16,135	13	172,986	44
68	Do.	137,416	35	34,145	20	171,561	55
69	Do.	149,868	24	6,052	42	155,920	66
70	Do.	147,542	20	33,064	77	180,607	17
71	Do.	161,494	34	19,768	25	181,262	59
72	Do.	96,689	14	4,073	39	100,762	53
73	Do.	103,097	66	19,813	42	122,911	28
74	Do.	108,588	52	17,710	36	126,299	8
75	Do.	79,438	23			79,438	23
76	Do.	52,026	68	20,939	52	72,966	40
77	Do.	63,077	44	21,634	59	84,712	23
78	Do.	70,228	43	17,519	3	87,747	46
79	Do.	29,292	73	23,854	1	53,146	74
80	Do.	84,969	19	21,173	40	106,142	59
81	For mixed trains	37,877	64	11,796	34	49,674	18
82	Do.	40,490	25	23,331	53	63,821	78
83	Do.	36,019	30	13,697	27	49,716	57
84	Do.	35,580	67	22,414	54	57,995	41
85	Do.	53,406	73	8,587	48	61,994	41
86	Do.	42,455	37	8,691	24	51,146	61

Table 7.—Detailed Mileage—*contd.*

No. of Engine.	Class of Engine.	Miles run to December 31, 1899. M. C.	Miles run in 1900, inclusive of Shunting. M. C.	Total Miles run to December 31, 1900. M. C.
87	For mixed trains ...	36,635 54	23,809 75	60,445 49
88	Do. ...	41,668 11	17,406 42	59,074 53
89	For passenger trains ...	94,360 48	29,768 71	124,129 39
90	Do. ...	126,278 36	36,374 79	162,653 35
91	Do. ...	112,351 49	24,477 66	136,829 35
92	Do. ...	129,160 57	12,802 7	141,962 64
93	For shunting ...	34,884 28	22,005 24	56,889 52
94	Do. ...	35,522 47	15,056 33	50,579 0
95	For passenger and goods	—	23,256 23	23,256 23
96	Do. ...	—	23,193 40	23,193 40
97	Do. ...	—	20,892 73	20,892 73
98	Do. ...	—	17,786 58	17,786 58
99	Do. ...	—	22,648 42	22,648 42
100	Do. ...	—	21,452 56	21,452 56
101	Shunting ...	—	13,649 35	13,649 35

Table 8.—Detailed Statement of Mileage of Engines for the Year ended December 31, 1900.

Description of Trains.	Maradana to Matara. M. C.	Main Line. M. C.	Nawalapitiya to Nanu-oya. M. C.	Nanu-oya to Bandarawela. M. C.	Kandy to Matale. M. C.	Polgahawela to Kurunegala. M. C.	Total. M. C.
TRAINS.							
Passenger — Ordinary ...	108,269 40	74,240 40	—	—	—	—	182,510 0
Passenger — Special ...	3,259 60	9,983 60	1,304 40	1,052 40	17 20	26 20	15,644 0
Passenger — Empty ...	—	260 20	—	—	—	—	260 20
Goods — Ordinary ...	—	127,643 20	29,354 0	—	—	—	156,997 20
Goods — Special ...	41,030 60	39,734 60	12,551 40	2,828 40	196 40	52 40	96,394 40
Goods — Empty ...	—	698 0	—	—	—	—	698 0
Stone — Loaded ...	1,040 0	5,243 30	—	—	—	—	6,283 30
Stone — Empty ...	1,038 60	5,241 50	—	—	—	—	6,280 30
Mixed — Ordinary ...	315,064 0	300,384 0	122,897 60	54,356 20	50,380 20	19,029 0	862,111 20
Mixed — Special ...	—	854 40	40 60	—	—	—	895 20
Mixed — Empty ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Traffic Train Miles ...	469,702 60	564,284 0	166,148 40	58,237 20	50,594 0	19,107 60	1328074 20
OTHER THAN TRAINS.							
Shunting — Wayside ...	42,203 0	50,590 40	14,861 20	5,197 0	4,585 40	1,715 60	119,153 0
Shunting — Yard ...	32,876 60	39,547 20	11,636 20	4,093 20	3,565 40	1,339 0	93,058 0
Service Material — Loaded ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service Material — Empty ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballast — Loaded ...	1,113 0	2,649 0	1,351 0	928 20	145 20	52 60	6,239 20
Ballast — Empty ...	60 40	1,024 0	—	—	—	52 20	1,136 60
Firewood — Loaded ...	1,122 60	3,140 20	1,223 40	1,681 40	1,167 0	26 20	8,361 20
Firewood — Empty ...	939 20	2,004 20	—	—	—	—	2,943 40
Light Engines for traffic ...	1,491 60	29,975 60	15,275 20	7,712 20	—	—	54,455 0
Trial Engines and Engines for repairs ...	—	508 40	—	—	—	—	508 40
Assisting and Piloting ...	—	89,329 20	98,428 60	11,254 60	—	—	199,012 60
Total other Miles ...	79,807 0	218,768 60	142,776 0	30,867 0	9,463 20	3,186 0	484,868 0

Table 9.—Mileage of Passengers, Goods, &c., Trains for the Year ended December 31, 1900.

Description of Trains.	Maradana to Matara. M. C.	Main Line. M. C.	Nawalapitiya to Nanu-oya. M. C.	Nanu-oya to Bandarawela. M. C.	Kandy to Matale. M. C.	Polgahawela to Kurunegala. M. C.	Total. M. C.
Passengers — Ordinary ...	108,269 40	74,240 40	—	—	—	—	182,510 0
Passengers — Special ...	3,259 60	9,983 60	1,304 40	1,052 40	17 20	26 20	15,644 0
Passengers — Empty ...	—	260 20	—	—	—	—	260 20
Goods — Ordinary ...	—	127,643 20	29,354 0	—	—	—	156,997 20
Goods — Special ...	41,030 60	39,734 60	12,551 40	2,828 40	196 40	52 40	96,394 40
Goods — Empty ...	—	698 0	—	—	—	—	698 0
Mixed — Ordinary ...	315,064 0	300,384 0	122,897 60	54,356 20	50,380 20	19,029 0	862,111 20
Mixed — Special ...	—	854 40	40 60	—	—	—	895 20
Mixed — Empty ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stone — Loaded ...	1,040 0	5,243 30	—	—	—	—	6,283 30
Stone — Empty ...	1,038 60	5,241 50	—	—	—	—	6,280 30
Service Material — Loaded ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service Material — Empty ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballast — Loaded ...	1,113 0	2,649 0	1,351 0	928 20	145 20	52 60	6,239 20
Ballast — Empty ...	60 40	1,024 0	—	—	—	52 20	1,136 60
Firewood — Loaded ...	1,122 60	3,140 20	1,223 40	1,681 40	1,167 0	26 20	8,361 20
Firewood — Empty ...	939 20	2,004 20	—	—	—	—	2,943 40
Total. ...	472,938 20	573,101 40	168,723 0	60,847 0	51,906 20	19,239 0	1346755 0

Table 10.—Detailed Mileage of Vehicles for the Year ended December 31, 1900.

Description of Vehicles.	Maradana to Matara.		Main Line.		Nawalapitiya to Nanu-oya.		Nanu-oya to Bandarawela.		Kandy to Matale.		Polgahawela to Kurunegala.		Total.	
	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.
Governor's saloon ...	626	18	5,658	0	2,524	16	1,861	7	—		52	32	10,721	73
Passenger { Carriages	4,976,955	1	3,757,967	61	833,518	45	219,920	44	261,022	70	140,473	50	10,189,858	31
Passenger { Vans ...	813,905	77	621,611	3	180,904	58	57,762	33	81,422	14	35,378	23	1,790,984	48
Horse-boxes ...	30,950	4	111,377	54	38,545	29	10,587	75	8,045	48	1,950	36	201,457	6
Carriage trucks ...	10,341	76	26,345	23	12,763	57	1,589	65	1,442	37	1,545	54	54,028	72
Goods ... { Wagons ...	1,263,283	73	6,062,816	32	1,084,191	73	291,841	8	110,760	48	115,344	53	8,928,238	47
Goods ... { Vans ...	71,101	50	330,957	51	32,509	0	6,423	54	14,273	52	2,030	40	457,296	7
Goods ... { Empties...	16,490	69	291,242	56	148,547	49	51,628	0	4,809	38	6,675	60	519,394	32
Cattle trucks ...	3,892	20	32,179	9	14,247	50	9,030	61	765	6	518	78	60,633	64
Fish trucks ...	369,981	21	41,264	54	12,260	67	252	14	34	38	—		423,793	34
Tea trucks ...	—		153	63	28	40	—		—		—		182	23
Post Office vans ...	—		51,361	65	—		—		—		—		51,361	65
Gunpowder wagons ...	1,535	67	5,128	62	2,000	73	1,147	12	1,103	61	1,519	48	12,436	3
Stone ... { Wagons ...	15,448	60	124,631	70	—		—		—		—		140,080	50
Stone ... { Vans ...	1,312	69	10,519	65	—		—		—		—		11,832	54
Stone ... { Empties...	13,769	61	125,768	0	—		—		—		—		139,537	61
Petroleum wagons ...	7,309	9	15,944	45	3,227	18	1,100	65	—		393	10	27,974	67
Ballast ... { Wagons ...	30,886	29	48,080	25	15,001	42	6,423	45	1,281	38	1,702	60	103,375	79
Ballast ... { Vans ...	2,668	41	6,820	20	1,588	36	827	45	237	15	131	0	12,272	77
Ballast ... { Empties...	606	72	25,743	10	2,125	25	1,157	6	—		1,126	28	30,758	61
Firewood { Wagons ...	29,529	35	59,829	70	17,320	64	12,505	31	5,268	65	494	22	124,948	47
Firewood { Vans ...	2,660	62	18,028	63	1,484	69	2,610	79	2,633	4	157	37	27,575	74
Firewood { Empties...	9,319	73	35,907	67	1,085	63	3,209	77	653	34	455	55	50,632	49
Prison vans ...	10	13	100	30	—		—		—		—		110	43
Total Miles run ...	7,672,587	40	11,809,439	38	2,403,876	74	679,880	1	493,754	8	309,950	46	23,369,488	47

REPORT OF THE TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT FOR 1900.

I HAVE the honour to report that I resumed charge of the Traffic Department on 4th May, 1900, on my return from furlough. During my absence Mr. T. A. Wylie (Accountant) acted for me.

The traffic for the year under-report has been carried on without accident, and there has been no serious interruption from slips, washaways, or other mishaps.

Length of Line.—The length of line open for traffic has not been increased, nor have there been any new stations added.

Diyatalawa Station reopened.—Diyatalawa station, which was practically closed because there was so little traffic, was reopened on 11th May, 1900, when Diyatalawa became the residential camp for the Boer prisoners-of-war.

Signalling and Interlocking.—Alawwa, Bambalapitiya, Wellawatta, and Mount Lavinia stations have been interlocked by Messrs. Pease & Co. (Messrs. Dutton & Co.), and Moratuwa, Kelaniya, and Ragama have been taken in hand.

Tablet Instruments for Single Line working.—Tyer's tablet instruments for single line working have been got out for the section of the Coast Line between Maradana Junction and Mount Lavinia. There has been a delay in erecting the necessary electrical wires and connections because some difficulty has been experienced in finding space for the new posts in the vicinity of Colombo. It is expected the work will shortly be proceeded with, and it is hoped that the introduction of this system will lessen the delays to trains inseparable from the older method of working by Staff and Ticket.

The Staff and Ticket System has been the principal method of safety adopted by Railway Companies for about thirty years. It was first used on the London and North-Western Railway in the neighbourhood of Leamington.

In 1878 Mr. Edward Tyer brought out his tablet apparatus, but, considering the security it offered and the additional facility for working traffic it afforded, it did not make the progress that might be expected. It, or similar electrical apparatus, such as Webb and Thompson's, is now however in use on all the principal railways of Great Britain, and its adoption is largely extending to the Colonies.

Under the Train Staff and Ticket System a train can only enter a section from the end where the train staff lies, and in the event of a dislocation of traffic from any cause whatever the "Staff" has to be transferred by runner to the other end of the section, should it be found that the train service can be facilitated by entering a train at the opposite end. Some of our sections are seven or eight miles long, and serious delays necessarily ensue when staves have to be transferred. The Tablet System combines the Train-staff security with the much-desired facility of entering trains at either end of a section, while at the same time it secures that two trains shall not be in the same section at the same time.

Overcrowding.—Reference to overcrowding gives me an opportunity of disclaiming responsibility for much of the overcrowding of third class carriages that so often takes place locally on the Coast Line. It frequently happens that some part of the train is excessively overcrowded, while other parts of the same train have lots of spare room.

Lighting of Carriages.—The projected experiment of lighting some of the carriages by electricity has not been carried into effect, as we are advised by the Consulting Engineers to wait further trials on the home lines before getting out an expensive plant for this Colony. The present system of lighting must therefore be continued for some time longer, though in the meantime some "Ridsdale" lamps will be tried.

Endeavours have been made to improve the lighting of stations, and many stations have been supplied with new pattern mineral oil lamps which are expected to give good results.

Additional Accommodation at Stations.—Plans for the extension of the platform accommodation at Talawakele and Nanu-oya are under consideration. Both these stations are too awkwardly placed for any large scheme of extension to be practicable, as Talawakele is hemmed in between a river at one end and a tunnel at the other, while Nanu-oya has a river at one end and a ravine at the other; but considerable relief both for goods and passengers is possible, and the matter is before Government.

The extensions at Nawalapitiya and the covering of a portion of the platform has been a considerable advantage both to the Department and the travelling public.

Boer Prisoners of War.—As an incident of the year it should be recorded that upwards of 5,000 Boer prisoners of war have been conveyed from Colombo to Diyatalawa. They were taken up in trains containing about 400 per train plus the Military guards in charge of them; six thousand troops have also been transported to and from Diyatalawa during the year.

Wire Ropeway at Diyatalawa.—A Bullivant's steel wire ropeway capable of transporting loads up to 2 cwt. per carrier has been provided by the Railway Department for the conveyance of supplies from the Railway Station at Diyatalawa to the Boer Camp, a distance of one mile. It is actuated by a stationary engine, and is capable of much more work than the needs of the Camp demand. It has, however, proved an exceedingly useful, if not an indispensable, means of transport, and has saved the making of a metalled cart road and the maintenance of a staff of bullocks, carts, and carters.

Traffic Receipts and Expenditure.—The traffic receipts for the year amount to Rs. 8,272,351, or an increase of Rs. 613,464 over 1899, equal to 8·3 per cent. The traffic expenditure was Rs. 797,092, or an increase of Rs. 33,202, equal to 5·9 per cent. The increase in receipts is made up as follows :—

Passengers (including excess and season tickets)	Rs.	306,894
Special trains	"	1,658
Parcels	"	11,342
Horses, carriages, dogs, &c.	"	1,291
Mails	"	128
Merchandise	"	265,230
Live stock	"	11,386
Miscellaneous	"	15,535
	Rs.	613,464

The traffic expenditure for 1900 has been 9·6 per cent. of the receipts, as compared with 10 per cent. in 1899.

Train Miles worked.—Traffic train miles show an advance of 6·1 per cent.

Number of Passengers conveyed.—The increase in the number of ordinary passengers was 2·3 per cent., and in coolies 300 per cent. There was an enormous falling off in coolies in 1899, that year showing a decrease of 104,500 over 1898.

Tonnage of Goods Traffic—The tonnage of goods has increased 6·6 per cent., but goods rolling stock has not been increased.

Observations on Goods Traffic.—Although the goods traffic shows an increase of 27,000 tons there have been big decreases at some stations, as for instance at—

	Tons.		Tons.
Galle ...	2,774	Mirigama ...	1,861
Dodanduwa ...	1,232	Veyangoda ...	2,197
Hikkaduwa ...	1,312	Rambukkana ...	102

aggregating something like 14,285 tons; if we had not sustained this decrease, our increase would total up to 41,285 tons, although doubtless the depression in plumbago has been responsible for a large proportion of the falling off. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the general traffic has increased 6½ per cent., and even to meet that increase properly we ought to have at least 6½ per cent. more goods rolling stock, or say 60 wagons.

Goods Rolling Stock.—There is no doubt that our goods rolling stock is worked to its fullest extent; 460 tons per wagon per annum is a very good return, and compares very favourably with 410 tons the average per wagon in Scotland, and is greatly superior to 290 tons per wagon in Ireland. It must therefore be an axiom that in whatever proportion we estimate the increase of traffic, so we must increase the number of wagons.

Prosecutions.—939 convictions have been obtained during the year under review for breaches of the Railway Ordinance.

A. G. PERMAN,
Traffic Superintendent.

April 24, 1901.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR 1900.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report for 1900, which is arranged under the following heads :—

I.—Administration.
II.—Higher Education.
III.—Middle and Primary Instruction.
IV.—The Amended Codes.
V.—The Conference of Inspectors.
VI.—The Board of Education.
VII.—Educational Library.
VIII.—The Text-book Committee.
IX.—Industrial Schools.
X.—Schemes in contemplation.
XI.—School of Agriculture and Government Dairy.
XII.—Financial Summary.

STATISTICS.

It will be seen that the arrangement is rather different from that adopted in former years, as it seemed possible that the report would be found more readable if all the statistical returns were placed together at the end.

I.—ADMINISTRATION.

(1) STAFF.

The Department was administered by myself throughout the year, and the distribution of the Inspecting Staff was as follows :—

(1) Senior Inspector, Mr. Ashley Walker, in charge of the Central, North-Central, Uva, and North-Western Provinces. Assistant Inspectors : Mr. H. D. Lewis Wijesinha and Mr. P. S. Rodrigo. Number of schools, 345 ; number of children on roll, 29,485.

(2) Inspector, Mr. A. van Cuylenburg, in charge of the Western Province and the Province of Sabaragamuwa. Assistant Inspectors : Messrs. R. de Silva, D. J. Weerasinghe, A. W. D. Jayasuriya, S. Welayden, J. P. P. Samarasekara, C. Jayasuriya, and James Cooray (acting). The services of Mr. Welayden are available also for the examination of Tamil schools in the Kandyan Districts and the Southern Province. Number of schools, 735 ; number of children on roll, 78,831.

(3) Inspector, Mr. R. H. Leembruggen, in charge of the Northern and Eastern Provinces and The Islands. Assistant Inspectors : Messrs. G. C. Thambapillai, L. Manuel, and D. C. Chellappah. Number of schools, 491 ; number of children on roll, 34,779.

(4) Inspector, Mr. A. L. Samarawickrama (acting), in charge of the Southern Province. Assistant Inspector, Mr. J. Blok. Number of schools, 257 ; number of children on roll, 26,298.

(2) TRAVELLING.

Seeing that there are now 500 Government and 1,328 Grant-in-aid schools in the Island, it is clearly impossible for the Director to visit personally more than a small proportion in the year. Nor perhaps is it desirable that he should attempt too much in the way of visiting small outlying schools, which, owing to difficulties of travel, cannot be done at the rate of more than one or two a day. It seems much more important that he should visit as many as possible of the principal centres within the year, and so put himself in personal touch with all the principal managers and their chief efforts, and acquire some knowledge of their local difficulties and aspirations. In pursuance of this scheme I have travelled (sometimes more than once) to the principal towns of all the Agencies and Assistant Agencies with the exception of Batticaloa, Mullaittivu, Vavuniya, and Mannar. I spent over three weeks in Jaffna, which has special claims owing to its isolation and to the remarkable educational activity for which it is famous. I have inspected, at greater or less length, over 400 schools. I have had the pleasure of making the personal acquaintance of a very large proportion of the principal managers and teachers, and, if I have not been able to do much for them, I have at least been the recipient of a great deal of information and kindly assistance. Such travelling would seem to be one of the most important duties of a Director, but it is necessarily curtailed by the fact that the Director is the only Head of a Department who is allowed no Assistant ; there is a large and increasing amount of petty office work to be got through (which in all other principal offices is done by an Assistant) and requires from three to four hours a day, and thus not only is the time available for travelling limited, but also the time available for considering the larger educational questions and for properly digesting the literature on the subject. A return in the Appendix shows the travelling done by the Inspectors and their Assistants.

II.—HIGHER EDUCATION.

(1) THE ROYAL COLLEGE.

By Mr. J. Harward, Principal.

The following changes have taken place in the staff :—Mr. A. Campbell retired on pension at the end of February after nearly 22 years' service at the Royal College. Mr. G. W. Prins acted in his place till the end of March, when the permanent appointment was given to Mr. L. G. Vollenhoven, an old pupil of the Royal College, who passed the Senior Cambridge Examination in 1896, and the English Teachers' Certificate Examination, Second Class, in 1897. Mr. A. L. Rost resigned the position of Drawing Master in April, 1900. His place has been taken by Mr. J. Wijesinghe. Mr. L. Walker went on furlough on August 2 with eleven months' leave. Mr. C. H. Krickenbeck was appointed to act for him, special arrangements being made for certain portions of the Mathematical and Science work. Some readjustment was made of the work of some of the other asssitant masters ; and Mr. F. van Cuylenburg was appointed to act temporarily as a member of the staff and placed in charge of the First Form.

2. The following table shows the condition of the school for the last two years as regards numbers, attendance, and school fees :—

	1899.	1900.
Average number on register	305	319
Average attendance	275	291
Percentage of attendance	90	90
Candidates examined for admission	126	132
Number admitted	71	80
Number left	65	70
	Rs.	Rs.
School fees	18,327·50	20,515

These figures show a satisfactory state of things. The increase in fees is noteworthy. It is due partly to the slight increase in numbers, partly to the fact that full fees were charged for December.

3. The special prizes for the year were awarded as follows :—

Turnour Prize	M. T. Akbar.
Director's Prize for Classics	V. M. Fernando.
De Soysa Science Prize	E. G. Mack.
Shakespeare Prize	V. M. Fernando.
Hewavitarana Prize	J. S. Jayawardene.
Rajapaksa Prize	R. F. T. Jayatillaka.

4. In the examination for the University Scholarship, awarded on an examination in Mathematics, Science, and English work, candidates from the Royal College took the 1st, 2nd, and 6th places. The examiners' report on the whole was a very favourable one, and spoke in high terms of the work of the first two candidates, M. T. Akbar and J. S. Jayawardene. M. T. Akbar has proceeded to Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

5. The following table shows the results gained by the Royal College in the Cambridge Examination in 1898 and 1899 :—

	1898.	1899.
Seniors.		
Number of candidates	12	14
Number of certificates obtained	4	7
Number in Honours Division	1	1
Juniors.		
Number of candidates	45	43
Number of certificates obtained	39	32
Number in Honours Division	5	9

The Ceylon Mathematical Prize was won by J. S. Jayawardene. Both he and M. T. Akbar obtained distinctions both in Mathematics and Applied Mathematics. These were the only two boys presented from the VIth Form. The results in the Junior Examination were satisfactory, the Royal College obtaining the two first places. In connection with this examination it was found necessary to make a special appeal to parents against over-pressure and excessive private tuition of the best boys. The competition for the first places is very keen, and there is a good deal of unhealthy excitement with regard to them, both among boys and among parents. I am by no means sure that the obtaining of the first place in the Junior Cambridge Examination is really a sign of sound teaching.

6. In January, 1900, five candidates were presented for the London Matriculation : all of these were successful, though only one was placed in the first division. The Royal College has for the present left off preparing candidates for this examination. The reasons for this step were stated in my report for 1899.

7. The Lower School received as much as possible of my own attention throughout the year. I feel sure that substantial progress was made in certain points—especially in the neatness and accuracy of the written work. The standard attained in English reading still leaves much to be desired.

8. The Cadet Corps has been in a satisfactory state throughout the year. The number of cadets and recruits has been well maintained. A scheme for forming a combined corps from this and other Colombo Colleges with improved arms and uniforms was initiated, but the absence of the Officer Commanding the Volunteers has prevented its completion.

9. The general conduct of the school throughout the year has been good.

(2) THE UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP.

The examination for this Scholarship was held, as in previous years, by the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board. This year the prize was awarded for proficiency in Mathematical subjects, and was gained, not for the first time, by a pupil from the Royal College, but for the first time by a Ceylon Malay, M. T. Akbar, whose example, it is hoped, will infuse his co-religionists with a greater desire for educational advantages. He has matriculated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

His predecessor, C. B. Kumarakulasingha, the University Scholar of 1899, matriculated at Merton College, Oxford; and after a very satisfactory start, fell ill and died early in 1900. Universal regret was expressed at this untimely close to a promising career.

(3) LONDON UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

London Matriculation.—The number presented in 1900 was 24, of whom 10 passed. In 1899, 14 entered and 5 passed; and in 1898, 27 entered and 12 passed.

For the Intermediate Examination in Law three entered and failed to pass.

For the L. L. B. Examination one candidate entered and passed in the second division.

List of Successful Candidates in the above Examinations.

LONDON MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

January, 1900.

First Division.

E. G. Mack	...	...	Royal College

Second Division.

B. F. de Silva	...	...	Royal College
C. Dias	...	...	do.
G. P. Keunaman	...	...	do.
A. C. Muttucumaru	...	...	do.
J. L. C. Perera	...	...	St. Joseph's College

June, 1900.

First Division.

E. C. Spaar	...	...	Wesley College
J. W. Weerakoon	...	...	Private Study

Second Division.

J. M. Mehta	...	...	St. Joseph's College
M. C. Munesinghe	...	...	Private Study

L. L. B. EXAMINATION.

Second Division.

Lewis Dominic Swamican		...	Private Study

(4) THE CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

These examinations are, and will doubtless continue to be, the principal test of the higher work in the schools of Ceylon. The fact that the University Scholarship is now awarded by a special examination has inevitably caused some falling off in the honours and distinctions gained in the Senior Local, but it has not checked the increase of the number of candidates.

The number of candidates this year was 429, as against 386 in 1899 and 345 in 1898. Full details of the figures will be found in the Appendix.* The high reputation in which this examination is held is partly due to the admirable way in which it is managed from England, and to the complete impartiality and secrecy which are ensured by its methods. It is not claimed for it that it is a perfect examination for our requirements: for instance, it is alleged with some truth that it is not in all ways an adequate test of knowledge of English; but it has done a great deal of good to education in this Island, and it would be difficult, though not impossible, to improve upon it.

(5) "A CEYLON UNIVERSITY."

This difficult question still awaits a final solution. The problem may be briefly stated thus. As education progresses and prosperity continues, an increasing number of parents desire something more for their sons than our present system contains; something in the shape of a degree, without the necessity of going to England for it. It is a most laudable ambition, to be cautiously but firmly encouraged. At present our system may be said to stop short at the "Senior Cambridge;" and, for want of any better course to pursue, boys are reduced to the necessity of going in for this two and even three times, which is meaningless and was never intended. At the same time we have several separate examinations for separate objects, such as the Clerical, the Scholarship, the Law Examinations, &c., and it would be a great saving of time and effort if we could hit upon a single examination, which would be at least an obligatory test for all candidates for the Clerical Service, the Law, and so on. Several schemes have been under consideration. The Examinations of the University of London promised at one time to supply the want, and their quality finds most favour in the eyes of our principal educational authorities in Colombo. But we have been warned that it is exceedingly doubtful, now that that University has been reconstituted, whether the Colonial Examinations will be continued; and we are still awaiting a final answer from the new Senate. Till that point is settled every other alternative must be considered. During the year an effort was made to see whether it was possible to start something in the shape of a Colonial University Examination, to be managed by a body of examiners in England on much the same lines as the London University Examinations of the past, to carry with it degrees, and to apply to all such Colonies as have not University facilities of their own. Letters were written to seventeen Colonies, but the replies were on the whole unfavourable to the project.

Letters were also written to Durham and Victoria Universities to ascertain whether they had, or had in contemplation, any scheme for Colonial examinations implying degrees without residence, to take the place of the London Examinations (should they be given up). Durham replied in the negative; Victoria answered that at present their statutes forbade it, but that the matter should be laid before the Council of the University.

* See Appendix No. 2.

There remain the alternatives of selecting one of the Indian University courses, or of starting an examination or examinations of our own to meet the requirements above stated. For the present we await the final answer of the London University.

(6) THE DIAMOND JUBILEE PRIZE.

This is a prize of the value of Rs. 50 given by Mudaliyar A. Mendis Gunasekara for the encouragement of the study of Sinhalese in English Colleges and High Schools. In 1899 ten candidates competed, and the prize was awarded to G. C. Samarasekara of the Royal College.

In 1900 three candidates competed for the prize, and it was awarded to C. Dias of the Royal College.

(7) THE VIDYODAYA COLLEGE.

This institution was established about the year 1873 with a view to affording facilities for the study of the higher branches of Oriental literature. Its course of study embraces the Sanskrit, Pali, and Sinhalese languages, in addition to Arithmetic. A lump-sum grant of Rs. 1,000 is yearly paid by Government towards its maintenance, on the report of the Director of Public Instruction as to its progress and efficiency. It has been exempted from the provisions of the grant-in-aid system of payment on results. At the time of its establishment there was no recognized institution of the kind in Colombo or any other part of the Island. Since then, however, other institutions have sprung up and are attracting large numbers of students. The curriculum of the Vidyalankara College at Peliyagoda, near Kelaniya, which is under the management of a recognized scholar, is, I am told, of a high order. Neither this nor the other institutions more recently established are subsidized by Government.

The examination of the Vidyodaya College in 1900 was conducted under the supervision of the Department. The examiners were :—

Pali	High Priest Subhuti.
Sanskrit	R. Dhammananda Terunnanse.
Classical Sinhalese	Simon de Silva, Mudaliyar.
Arithmetic	R. de Silva, Muhandiram.

The results of the examination compare favourably with those of the previous year, but the work of the priest-students in Arithmetic and that of the lay-students in most subjects would seem to have been, as in former years, poor.

The College is under the management of the High Priest, H. Sumangala, an admittedly competent Oriental scholar.

III.—MIDDLE AND PRIMARY EDUCATION.

(1) NEW SCHOOLS.

During 1900 the following Government Schools were opened :—

English	None
English on a Vernacular basis	2
Vernacular	14

The Government Schools closed were :—

English	None
English on a Vernacular basis	None
Vernacular	8

The number of new Grant-in-aid schools registered during the year were :—

English	1
English on a Vernacular basis	6
Vernacular	64

The number of Grant-in-aid schools closed were :—

English	1
English on a Vernacular basis	2
Vernacular	14

A word may be said here on a difficult point that well deserves discussion. At present the policy of Government is to invariably retire before private effort and never to interfere with it in any way. But there are cases in which an unalterable adhesion to this policy inflicts a certain amount of hardship on villagers. There are cases in which an aided school has been started, has had many years in which to develop, and can show no progress whatever. It would be laborious and invidious to go into the various causes of this state of affairs; but the fact will be readily admitted by any one with an extended experience of aided schools. In such cases application is often made to the Department to start a Government school. The villagers point out perhaps that there are 200 children of school age within three miles, and that an average of only 20 is attending the aided school. As there is no such thing as a "conscience" clause in Ceylon, it is impossible to put the Gansabhawa rules into operation and enforce attendance at the aided school for secular instruction only; and, owing to the rigidity of the rule, the Department cannot start a Government school because of the existence of the aided school. The dilemma is obvious: the remedy is not so clear. If the aided school professes only to cater for its own denomination, it might be possible to meet the wants of the villagers and start a Government school on the understanding that no children of that denomination are admitted. But supposing, as is often the case, the aided school is started where there are no children of its denomination whatever? It is questionable whether it would not be fairer to the villagers to say to such a school, "If you succeed, after a certain number of years of trial, in attracting an average attendance fairly proportionate to the available number of children, we shall be delighted to help you: if not, we must look upon the attempt as a failure, and start a school of our own rather than allow a very large proportion of the children to be deprived of all educatioal chances." On the other hand, to discourage or put any sudden check upon voluntary effort would be very undesirable. It would perhaps be impertinent to praise, but it is at least difficult not to acknowledge, the surprising amount of voluntary self-sacrificing work of an educational kind that is being carried out not only in our towns but in the remoter parts of the Island, where the prospect of immediate results is as doubtful as the drawbacks of a trying climate and isolated life are certain.

(2) BUILDINGS AND ATTENDANCE.

Government Schools.

The question of providing adequate school buildings and enforcing attendance as regards Government schools, has long been a harassing one both to revenue officers and to the Department. I was privileged to read a paper on the subject before the Durbar of Government Agents in August, which, together with the rules framed in consequence for the various Provinces, is printed as an appendix to this report for facility of reference.* I have very little doubt that a great improvement will follow the adoption of these rules, and a great deal of friction be avoided. No one is more cognizant than the Director that the success of Government schools really depends not so much on his Department as on the kindly co-operation of revenue officers and headmen. The question of buildings still remains a difficult one, as under present arrangements the people are expected to put them up but cannot be compelled. It is probable, however, that during the ensuing year proper machinery will be provided for ensuring the carrying out of obligations.

(3) THE NEED FOR MORE INSPECTION.

The steady increase in the number of schools and scholars is shown in another table.† But we have made no corresponding or automatic increase in our inspecting staff or their allowances, and the result was that during 1899 the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors were able to do very little more than pay their one annual visit to each school in their charge. This is by no means as it should be. The majority of our schools are isolated, and certainly require more than one visit in the year, if only to ensure that regulations are properly adhered to, and demoralizing attempts at fraud rendered difficult. Moreover the annual visit for examination purposes is notified and prepared for beforehand; therefore, if the Inspector pays only that one visit he never sees the school under its normal circumstances, which is lamentable from all points of view. The system also tended to instil a wrong idea of the true objects of inspection: there must be a detective and examining side to it, but kindly advice, consultation as to local difficulties, the giving of model lessons, and so on, are far more important. The first point therefore was to re-arrange the scheme of annual examinations so as to give more time for visits without notice; the second, to secure an increased travelling vote; the third, to slightly increase the inspecting staff. The two first objects have been accomplished, and the results will be watched with interest this year. The new instructions to Inspectors are an attempt to embody the spirit in which it is hoped the work will now be carried out.

(4) DRILL AND PHYSICAL EXERCISES.

An attempt has been made to teach drill systematically in all Government schools. Chesterton's Manual has been translated into Sinhalese, a copy sent to every schoolmaster, and instructions as to its use embodied in the new Departmental Code (see clause 112). Special difficulties of course exist in this land, where the idea of drill and physical exercises is equally foreign to teachers and pupils, but a fair proportion of schools could be named where the performances are already creditable; and an inspection of them forms now an essential part of every annual examination. In girls' schools the matter is at present entirely left to the discretion of the head mistress. In some parts, parents still object to their daughters taking any form of physical exercise in public, and such prejudices can only be gradually and tactfully removed. The matter will never be properly dealt with until an Inspectress is added to our staff, who can introduce and supervise the Swedish or some similar system, and before whom there will be less objection to the girls performing than there is before males. It is a matter of real importance to the community; for the girls are to be the mothers of the next generation.

A beginning has also been made with aided schools, as will be seen from clause 101 of the new Code for Aided Schools. It is a very small beginning, but may lead to much larger things if successful. In several of the girls' high schools in Colombo, Kandy, Jaffna, &c., action-songs, club exercises, and fancy marching are remarkably well done without any encouragement from Government beyond the hearty sympathy of the Director, who would gladly see performances of this kind substituted at prize-givings for the monotonous speeches that now usurp the position.

There has also been an attempt to introduce into Government schools some form of game which can be easily learnt, can be played without expense, and does not require much space. Such a game was found in "rounders" (at the suggestion of Mr. Saxton, C.S.). The rules have been simply translated into Sinhalese, with a diagram, and sent to every Government schoolmaster with a request that the game may be encouraged. So far the results have been decidedly hopeful, many schools having taken keenly to the game and shown a desire to arrange inter-school matches.

(5) SCHOOL GARDENS AND ELEMENTARY HORTICULTURE.

An order was issued several years ago that every Government school was to have a garden, but nothing was done to introduce method into the general scheme, and, although a few of the most intelligent schoolmasters set to work on practical lines, in the large majority of cases the effort stopped short at a few unsuccessful crotons. The scheme now gradually being developed is (1) to select in each Province those schools where, owing to climatic circumstance and space, a garden can be profitably developed, and to let the other schools alone for the present, (2) to keep two objects in view, the picturesque and the utilitarian: to cultivate the ideas of taste, neatness, pleasant surroundings on the one hand, and on the other, in consultation with the revenue officer and headmen to discover what economic products do best in, or ought to be introduced into, the neighbourhood, and to devote a large section of the garden to these, (3) to start supply gardens at various centres for the issue of seeds, cuttings, &c., (4) to appoint a special Inspector of Gardens who will take charge of the supply gardens, visit all the selected school gardens in turn, instruct the teachers how to instruct the pupils and what points to pay special attention to, and give a few elementary lessons in school on practical horticulture and botany. The Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens has given the scheme his warm support and his advice has been closely followed (see Appendix 5). The matter is one of great and growing importance. Whatever may be argued as to teaching the natives agriculture, there can be little doubt that in horticulture (especially as concerns manure, rotation, new products, &c.), there is

* See Appendix No. 3. † See Appendix No. 4.

a great deal they can be profitably taught if the education is practical, and the scheme removes from our State educational system one of the chief reproaches levelled against it,—that it is mere book-learning and of no practical utility.

(6) A SANITARY CATECHISM.

The teaching of the elementary rules of healthy living has hitherto been almost entirely neglected in our schools. It is true that a subject named Sanitation has for some years been down in our schedules, but it was only taught to Standards VI., VII., and VIII., and taught most unsatisfactorily, so that the large majority of the children who passed through our hands (and never got so far as Standards VI., VII., and VIII.) got no teaching in the subject whatever. In courteous response to my request the Principal Civil Medical Officer prepared a Sanitary Catechism, which has since been translated into Sinhalese and Tamil, and deals simply with most of the subjects in which the ordinary villager ought to be instructed (and has much to learn). This is now to be taught in all Government schools from Standard III. upwards. Copies were sent to all managers of aided schools, and 5,700 were sold during the year.

(7) THE EDUCATION OF THE POORER CLASSES IN COLOMBO.

The promise held out in paragraph 44 of last year's report has not been entirely fulfilled, partly because the inspecting staff is already so fully occupied that no one was available to carry out completely so large an inquiry, and partly because the approaching decennial census will, it is confidently hoped, supply us with far more trustworthy information than we are likely to be able to acquire for ourselves; more particularly as a special column has been inserted in the returns for our benefit. I however employed Mr. Sub-Inspector Welayden to make a preliminary inquiry into the state of affairs in that part of Colombo where educational advantages appear to be most deficient. His report and figures will be found in Appendix 6. The figures must of course be taken for what they are worth, and his report shows the difficulty he had in collecting them, but, making every allowance for inaccuracies and repetitions, it would look as if at least 5,000 children in that part of Colombo alone are receiving no education at all, or none worthy of the name. It will be noticed that Mr. Welayden has done his best to exclude children who attend such Mission schools as exist in or near those wards, and of these schools some at least are far below the level to be expected in a large and wealthy town. The matter seems to me to be of the first importance, but I can see no solution of it except by means of a considerable expenditure. The Missions have done all they can, and evidently no further is to be expected from them, for the heavy cost that would be involved in the purchase of suitable sites and the erection of suitable buildings would presumably be beyond their means. The work therefore must be undertaken either by Government or by the Municipality. The analogy of India would certainly point to Municipal aid; but perhaps I am trespassing beyond my proper ground in entering upon the question of financial responsibility, and should confine myself to stating the problem as clearly as my limited means of inquiry at present permit.

(8) EDUCATION IN NEGLECTED PARTS OF THE ISLAND.

When travelling in Tamankaduwa, I heard of an interesting educational experiment, illustrating unexpectedly the possibility of self-help and energetic initiative in the most (educationally) neglected part of the Island. The following correspondence will sufficiently explain the position, and I need only add that I took the opportunity to visit one of these schools myself, and found it excellently adapted to the object in view:—

From the GOVERNMENT AGENT, North-Central Province, to the DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Anuradhapura Kachcheri,
September 21, 1900.

No. 1,383.

Schools in Tamankaduwa.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to annex copy of a Memorandum by the Revenue Officer, Tamankaduwa, on the village schools in that district.

These schools, as you are aware, have been established and so far kept up without assistance of any kind from your Department. I have just completed a circuit through Tamankaduwa during which I have visited nearly all of them, and I am able from personal observation to testify to their success.

That success, I hope, you will agree with me, justifies me in applying to you for some assistance, which, if you can see your way to grant it, will not only materially assist in the development of the schools, but will be substantial encouragement to the Revenue Officer to carry on with sustained energy the good work which he has so creditably commenced.

I would therefore ask you for a small grant, commencing from January, 1901, of (say) one thousand rupees to be expended by the revenue officer, under my direction, on furniture such as a blackboard, table, and chairs for each school, and on augmenting the salaries of the teachers at already existing schools or schools hereafter to be established.

I would ask for the following books:—

	Tamil.	Sinhalese.
Alphabet books	200 ...	100
First Standard	200 ...	100
Second Standard	200 ...	100
Third Standard	200 ...	100
Instructions to Teachers in drilling boys	20 ...	20

I am, &c.,

L. W. BOOTH,
Government Agent.

(*Copy referred to.*)

Gansabhawa Schools in Tamankaduwa.

After several unsuccessful applications to Government for the provision of a school in Egoda pattuwa, the late Government Agent, Mr. E. M. Byrde, during his circuit in the district in July, 1899, decided to establish vernacular schools in Tamankaduwa. The great need for educating the

young and thus civilizing even the coming generation to some extent was too apparent, and the only provision towards this important step was the Government Sinhalese school at Moragaswewa, on the westernmost village of the district, of which the teacher and furniture have been provided by the Government.

The understanding was that the villages should provide school buildings and that the Village Committee should pay out of its funds for a teacher at the rate of 25 cents a month on each child educated. The first school established under the system was at Mutugalle, where a local teacher was selected; other schools were also established in quick succession until now the number of them on the 1st instant reached 15. A list of them, showing the attendance and the language taught at each school, is appended. So far the children on the list absent themselves rarely unless prevented from illness or some other good cause. The existence of the schools at the villages from which the children are drawn to them or, as in a very few cases, from villages quite close, is, in a great measure, the cause of this. Unlike in other districts children cannot be expected to attend from any distance whatever, as in the rainy season especially, and at all other times in Tamankaduwa, elephants, bears, and other dangerous wild beasts roam all day, and in the wet weather much of the country, especially Egoda pattuwa and to a certain extent Meda pattuwa too, is subject to continued submersion due to the frequent swelling of the rivers and the streams with but little notice. This can also result without rain in this district, the Mahaweli-ganga being liable to be flooded by almost every heavy shower of rain in the Kandy and Matale Districts.

Another advantage due to the situation of the schools in the villages from which the children attend them is the education of the girls. Native parents here are, as a rule, very reluctant to send their girls to school; and this can only be overcome by every facility being afforded them. I am happy to be able to report that almost in every school there is a fair attendance of girls and with a little more time there is no reason why all boys and girls in the villages within the prescribed ages should not be enrolled in the school registers. The prospect so far has been very pleasing, and with the encouragement and help from Government the experiment which has already gained good ground would I feel sure prove successful and beneficial.

There is a difficulty in procuring efficient teachers on the remuneration offered; but where one has been found I have been able to induce him to undertake the work.

The want of printed books is also a drawback, but I hope this will soon be obviated by an abundant supply from the Public Instruction Department, in response to the application now being forwarded through the Government Agent to the Director of Public Instruction.

The last but certainly the most important of all is the matter of funds. Without applicable (*sic*) aid from Government in this respect it is apparent that the schools cannot long be successfully carried on. The funds at the disposal of the Village Committee, Tamankaduwa, are very limited, and it is earnestly hoped that the Public Instruction Department will grant a liberal vote towards the Village Committee schools in Tamankaduwa, and thereby not only enable the schools already established to be efficiently pushed on, but also provide means for establishing further schools when they may be required.

List referred to.

No.	Village.	Language taught.	No. of Children.
1.	Mutugalle	Tamil	36
2.	Karapola	do.	38
3.	Katuwanwila	do.	25
4.	Mannampitiya	do.	40
5.	Horiwila	do.	21
6.	Pangurane	do.	10
7.	Pudur	do.	27
8.	Divulane	do.	30
9.	Manikampitiya	do.	19
10.	Onagama	do.	22
11.	Kotewella	Sinhalese	20
12.	Topawewa	do.	24
13.	Minneriya	do.	31
14.	Talakolawewa	do.	12
15.	Migaswewa	do.	35

Topawewa,
September 17, 1900.

G. JAYAWARDENE,
Revenue Officer.

From the DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Schools in Tamankaduwa.

No. 488.

Office of Public Instruction,
Colombo, October 2, 1900.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to inform you that when I was travelling in the North-Central Province in July I heard of an interesting educational effort that is being made in Tamankaduwa by the revenue officer (Mr. Jayawardene) with the sanction of the Government Agent. I went down to Polonnaruwa to see Mr. Jayawardene on the subject, and to inspect as a specimen one of the schools he has started. I then asked the Government Agent to be good enough to let me have a report on the subject, and I think the two letters I forward give so full account of the effort that is being made that I need give no further details beyond saying that the school I saw was conducted on very sensible lines in a decent building, and the schoolmaster was quite competent to give the elementary instruction aimed at. The experiment seems to me to be an interesting one, and to reflect great credit on Mr. Jayawardene. Self-help is a rare commodity in Ceylon, and especially rare in such a very backward and neglected part as Tamankaduwa. In spite of the apparent energy of Missionary bodies not one has come forward to help this part of the country, and but for the initiative of the revenue officer it would have been educationally in the same abandoned state as it was when I knew it 14 years ago. The request of the Government Agent as to funds and books appears to me a very reasonable one, and I would ask that the matter may be laid before His Excellency.

I am, &c.,

S. M. BURROWS,
Director.

From the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Schools in Tamankaduwa.

No. 438 18,591.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, November 17, 1900.

SIR,—I HAVE laid before the Governor your letter dated the 2nd ultimo, No. 488, regarding the village schools in Tamankaduwa.

2. In reply I am directed to state that His Excellency has been pleased to sanction the grant of the sum of rupees one thousand (Rs. 1,000), asked for by the Government Agent, and that the necessary provision has been made in the Estimates for 1901.

I am, &c.,

A. G. CLAYTON,
for Colonial Secretary.

IV.—THE AMENDED CODES.

The amendments to the Code for Aided Schools are undoubtedly numerous, but it may at least be said for them that the best advice obtainable pronounced in their favour. They will be found fully detailed in the *Gazette* of December 14, 1900, and in the new edition of the Code. It will be seen from the Codes of 1897, 1898, and 1899, that very few changes have been introduced for some years; during which years the changes in the Codes of other countries, more especially England, have been little short of revolutionary. Changes in a Code have their drawbacks, but are preferable to stagnation, nor indeed can they be avoided while ideas concerning the best methods and objects of education are as liable to fluctuation as they are at present. Nothing more is claimed for the present changes in the Code than that they are experimental, not infallible, and are an attempt to meet difficulties and secure improvements; and to give some additional assistance to that body to which the community is under so deep a debt,—the managers of aided schools of all denominations.

Without going at length into all the alterations a word is needed as to one or two of them.

1. It was necessary to put a stop at once to a practice that was becoming increasingly hard on managers, that of parents taking their children away from a school without paying the fees due, and gaining admission for them at another school without producing the necessary certificate. By all means let all parents exercise full choice and discretion in the schools they send their children to, but to make the practice above alluded to possible for them was to cultivate dishonesty. It will be seen, from clauses 24 and 36 in the new Code, that a school accepting children in such a manner is liable to lose its grant.

2. Clause 31 (new Code) at least provides the machinery for improving the staff of English teaching schools. It can hardly be repeated too often that this is the real blot on our educational system,—the inferiority and worthlessness of a large part of the teaching. And so it will continue to be until better salaries are paid, pensions provided, and training insisted on.*

3. Clause 37 (*d*) draws attention to the necessity for strict discipline and courteous manners. This point has been strangely neglected in many schools, but no doubt it was only necessary to call attention to it for a change to be effected. The people of this Island are naturally well-mannered, and it would never do for us to spoil their manners under the guise of education.

4. Clause 40 (*h*) does not alter the Code penalty for personation and falsification; but an innovation in procedure was introduced last year, which it is hoped will do something to put a stop to practices which in some parts of the Island are alarmingly common, and are equally demoralizing to the teacher and the pupils. I paid a visit without notice to a certain school, and found that the teacher, in order to obtain a surreptitious holiday and yet lose no grant, had made up his register of attendances three days in advance. I obtained the consent of the Law Officers of the Crown to prosecute, and a plaint was put in and a Crown Proctor told off to support it, but the ingenious teacher saw fit to fly to India before the warrant could reach him. I subsequently took another case of a similar kind before a Police Court and obtained a conviction. This is the course I hope always to adopt in such cases, when the evidence is reliable. It seems far better to take some trouble to punish and disgrace the really guilty party—the teacher—rather than by an easy fiat to inflict a pecuniary loss upon the school which may seriously injure it.

5. The examination for licenses has been entirely done away with. It was found, after some years of experience, that the standard was too low to be of any value whatever, and that nothing short of the "certificate" qualification should be accepted as an adequate qualification. The result of keeping on the license examination was to turn loose upon the Island every year a considerable number of teachers, who, having obtained licenses, were qualified for life, and need never pass any higher test; and yet had barely been asked to do more than is expected from any Standard VI. child, with hardly any effort to test their teaching powers. It was so easy an examination that naturally every one went in for it to the neglect of the far superior certificate examination.

6. The grant for successful students at Training Schools has been raised 25 per cent. in the earnest desire that it may cause greater attention to be paid and greater importance attached to those absolutely necessary institutions.

7. The value of the English Scholarship has been raised to £200 per annum, and an outfit allowance of £50 has also been added. These were very desirable additions.

8. An effort has been made to reduce the number of specific subjects which a child can take up; and also to ensure English Literature being one of the subjects chosen by paying rather higher for it.

9. Drill appears for the first time as a recognized subject in aided vernacular schools, and the result will be watched with interest.

10. In the schedules, object lessons have been introduced for the first time and only into the First Standard; but this is deliberately meant as a hint that they will be carried much further up when the idea has had time to germinate. The effect on the teacher is almost as useful as that on the pupil.

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* See Appendix No 7.

A still more important change is the reduction of the reading standard, Standard VI. being only required to bring up a fifth reader and so on. Two things must be remembered: that the Code only professes to lay down a minimum, and that it has to legislate for all sorts and conditions of schools; and under the light of those circumstances, the present change will be understood.

The arithmetic schedule has, it is hoped, been improved, after very careful consideration by a peculiarly competent committee. If it has a fault, it is that it is still too difficult.

Some attempt has been made to improve the needlework schedules, dealing as they do with perhaps the most important part of a girl's education, but very little work of value can be done in this direction until skilled female advice is available.

In specific subjects, "Mathematics" has been divided into two subjects, geometry and algebra; and the "Laws of Health" have been more fully developed.

11. The Code had not apparently been amended for many years, and several of its clauses were obsolete.

In clause 22 (new Code) the position of schools, as regards staff, which have a really large daily average, has been slightly improved.

In clause 29 the impossible percentages demanded under the old Code have been reduced, and the examination made more practicable for pupil teachers.

In clauses 32, 33, and 34 the position of pupil teachers in vernacular schools has been slightly improved.

In clause 38 it is now laid down that a pupil teacher's allowance will be paid direct to himself. This prevents the possibility of fraud on the part of the head teacher, to whom it was formerly paid.

Clause 117 gives detailed instructions for the first time as to the carrying out of drill and physical exercises.

Clause 112 amplifies what was formerly laid down as to school gardens.

Schedule B takes the place of the old Schedules B and C, going more into detail and slightly raising the standard. It corresponds with the similar schedule in the Grant-in-Aid Code.

Schedule C gives for the first time a syllabus to be followed in English schools on a vernacular basis. It has been drawn up from the experience gained in those schools which are now in working, and which so far have proved decidedly successful.

V.—THE CONFERENCE OF INSPECTORS.

A Conference of Inspectors was for the first time held in April, at which all the Inspectors and the Director were present. Mr. Harward (lately Acting Director) very kindly consented to help us by attending all the meetings. The principal work done at the Conference was a revision of the Grant-in-Aid and of the Departmental Codes with a view to formulating amendments. These were subsequently laid before the Board of Education before being submitted to Government for final approval. This work took up more than half the time at the disposal of the Conference. Among other subjects which were brought before it were :—

(1) The training of monitors by teachers : should it be more definitely organized?
(2) The payment of bonuses for monitors who pass. What is the fairest arrangement when more than one teacher can claim it?
(3) Should the examination of monitors in class teaching be held on the spot at the Inspector's annual visit, instead of at the examination centre?
(4) Is it advisable that the license examination should be done away with?
(5) Drill and physical exercises : how can they best be encouraged?
(6) Uniformity in setting questions for examination : how can it best be obtained?
(7) A Government training school for female teachers : is it practicable?
(8) Has the time come for substituting in certain cases payment by lump-grant for payment by annual examination results in Grant-in-aid schools?
(9) Are our Industrial schools fulfilling the objects for which they were instituted?

As to results arrived at :—In the case of (1), it is now the rule in all Government schools that a regular time table for monitors shall be framed and hung up; and that monitors shall keep copy-books in all subjects, which shall be looked over and marked by the head teacher, and carefully looked into whenever the school is inspected.

As to (2), a fair arrangement was arrived at, viz., that no bonus shall be paid to any teacher who has been in charge of a school for less than three months. If the teacher has been in charge for three months and upwards he will be paid one-twelfth bonus for every month's service. If a school was in charge between two or more teachers during a period extending over 12 months, a bonus proportionate to their service in school will be paid to them.

As to (3), the answer was in the affirmative, the practice was adopted, and it is found to work well.

As to (4), it was universally agreed that the license examination was originally only meant as a temporary expedient; that its standard was too low to be of any real use; that while it existed teachers would be tempted to go in for and be satisfied with it rather than face the more difficult but far more satisfactory certificate examination, and that it is far better to have unqualified teachers on sufferance and urge them gradually to better things than flood the Island with teachers content with this feeble qualification.

As to (5), see clause 112 of the Departmental Code and clause 101 of the Grant-in-aid Code.

As to (6), it was thought inadvisable to print sets of questions for general use owing to the extreme difficulty in this land of preserving secrecy and preventing fraud, and the only alternative is for the Director to send for sets of questions from time to time and compare them.

As to (7) and (9), see chapter 10, paragraph 3, and chapter 9.

As to (8), the subject is a very complicated one; it was decided to do nothing in a hurry, but gradually formulate a scheme for exempting the higher classes of the best schools from the stringency of our present examination.

The Conference was undoubtedly a success and will in future be held annually.

VI.—THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education is constituted as follows :—

The Lord Bishop of Colombo.
The Very Rev. C. Collin, Rector, St. Joseph's College.
The Rev. H. Highfield, Principal, Wesley College.
Tudor Rajapakse, Mudaliyar.
The Principal of the Royal College.
The Superintendent of the Technical College.
The Inspector of Schools, Western Province (Secretary to the Board).
The Director of Public Instruction (Chairman).

The Rev. T. Moscrop of the Wesleyan Mission having had to leave the Island, resigned his seat on the Board, and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of the Rev. H. Highfield. Mr. Moscrop was one of the original members of the Board, and was of all the unofficial members the most regular attendant. The records show him to have been absent at only one meeting for the two years he sat as member. Mr. Moscrop's long and varied experience of school work was of great service to the Board. Mr. E. R. Gooneratne, another of the original members, also resigned during the year, and the vacancy thus caused was filled by the appointment of Mr. Tudor Rajapaksa. Mr. Gooneratna being a resident of Galle was not able to be present as regularly at the meetings of the Board as he could himself have wished, and his resignation was due entirely to this cause.

The Board met six times during the year on the following dates :—February 2, March 31, June 16, July 7, August 11, November 30. The most important work done was the discussion of the proposed amendments to the Code, every item of which was carefully gone into. The Grant-in-aid English Teachers' Certificate Examination was also, as in former years, conducted by the Board. This involves a considerable amount of labour being thrown upon members of the Board, who are all busy men, but the satisfactory working of this important examination can be assured in no other way.

The Director's proposal for the appointment of a needlework Inspectress and the formation of a Text-book Committee were among the more important questions of administration deliberated upon by the Board, and both these questions received the full support of the Board. A resolution encouraging the introduction of physical drill in schools was passed during the year by the Board. A sub-committee was appointed to report on the possibility of substituting the lump-grant system for result payments in the case of the Colleges mentioned in schedule R of the Code.

The establishment of Training Colleges for teachers was another of the subjects of importance discussed by the Board; though its final proposals will not be put into shape till next year.

The co-operation and advice of the Board continue to be of the greatest service to the Director.

VII.—AN EDUCATIONAL LIBRARY.

An educational library and reading room on a humble scale were started early in the year in a room adjoining the Director's office. The room now contains (1) specimen copies of most of the educational works issued by the leading publishers, (2) specimen copies of all the books and maps that are kept in stock by the Department, (3) the annual reports on education from England, India, and most of the British Colonies, (4) publishers' catalogues, school magazines, educational magazines, &c. It has been fairly well patronized, but want of space will soon be a serious difficulty.

VIII.—THE TEXT-BOOK COMMITTEE.

The desirability of forming a text-book committee was laid before Government. Such committees have existed in each Indian Presidency for many years, and it was high time to start similar machinery here. A committee of 21 members was appointed by His Excellency the Governor in September, an inaugural meeting was held soon after, and three Sub-Committees were formed to deal with English, Sinhalese, and Tamil literature respectively. The object of the Committee is (1) to prepare a list of suitable educational books, with their publishers and prices, for the use of managers and teachers, (2) to inaugurate and supervise the preparation of new books, specially required for local purposes. The work must necessarily take some time, as the Committee is composed of men with many other avocations, and the preliminary work is far heavier than the subsequent work will be. But progress can now be made on the right lines, even if slowly.

IX.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

These cannot be said at present to be one of the most satisfactory features of our work. The idea of such schools was originally introduced red-hot from England: it may be questioned whether, in the form it has assumed here, it is of much practical value. A high grant (Rs. 10 per child) is paid by Government for passes in industrial subjects, and this has naturally proved attractive to managers; and so that from Appendix No. 8 it will appear that there are now 32 industrial schools in the Island (and more in preparation); while the total grant paid in 1900 for industrial passes was Rs. 16,320. It sounds very excellent in theory to "give a practical side to education," "to train up poor children to a livelihood," &c., but there are various local facts that interfere with the fulfilment of the theory. There is first of all the caste question. I am afraid that if a census were taken at the various schools where carpentry, ironwork, tailoring, and shoemaking are taught, it would be found that a large proportion of the boys under instruction would consider it a social disgrace to take to those trades after leaving school. Secondly there is the want of skilled inspection. None of my Inspectors profess to have a technical acquaintance with any of the trades taught to boys; still less do they profess to be competent judges of dressmaking, lacemaking, or embroidery in the girls' schools. Whether therefore (apart from the caste question) the work actually being done in these schools is of any real value or not, it is impossible for me to say. Nor am I quite sure that the money spent by Government upon these industrial grants (which amounted in 1899 to Rs. 14,290) might not, in many cases, be more profitably spent in other ways. Music, drawing, and kindergarten, for instance, are at present not paid for at all. It is obvious at the same time that it would be unfair to advocate any sudden change. Many of these schools have been provided with

a considerable "plant" at a considerable cost, and more or less competent teachers have been secured. Perhaps the two industries that appear to an amateur observer most worthy of support are lacemaking for girls and printing for boys. There appears to be a ready sale for all the lace that is made (whether it is good or bad lace I have no means of judging); while there are no social objections connected with printing, and there is an increasing demand for printers. But the object of this short note is rather to invite discussion of a question of some importance than to point to any immediate conclusions.

X.—SCHEMES IN CONTEMPLATION.

The following proposals were made by me during the year, but have not yet met with the approval of Government :—

(1) THE APPOINTMENT OF AN INSPECTRESS.

The returns at the end of this report show how rapidly female education has increased, and what an important subject it is to the community. It naturally involves certain subjects, such as needlework in all female schools and examinations, and, in Industrial schools, lacemaking, embroidery, dressmaking, and cookery, of which the male Inspector or (Director) has very little, or no competent knowledge. A considerable sum is spent yearly upon passes in these subjects (*e.g* dressmaking, Rs. 1,460; lacemaking, Rs. 6,410; embroidery, Rs. 3,460; and cookery, Rs. 170), and it appeared to me that apart from other considerations, it would be a good investment if some lady were appointed to the Inspecting staff, competent to pronounce whether the work is being done on right lines, on a level with standards in other countries, and in a right and sensible way. Moreover among our very best schools must be counted our vernaculars and anglo-vernacular boarding schools. Government spends more on these than on any other class of schools (*e.g.*, while the average cost to Government per child in all aided schools is Rs. 3·48, the average cost per girl in these particular schools is Rs. 18·46), and it is obvious that for many reasons the visit of an Inspectress to these schools would do more good and open up much wider sympathies and confidences than that of an Inspector. Again, there are many subjects which have been rapidly developed elsewhere but in this country we have not begun to think of, such as kindergarten, physical exercises for girls, music, &c., which certainly cannot be dealt with by our present staff, and can hardly be adequately dealt with without female help. I still venture to hope that such an appointment is only postponed.

(2) THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

It appears to be universally admitted that the chief drawback to educational success in Ceylon is the want of properly-trained teachers. Something no doubt is being done as regards the training of teachers for vernacular schools. Government supports two training schools, one in Colombo and one in Kandy, each of which turns out five trained students once in two years. This supply is about sufficient for our present wants. We cannot of course get rid summarily of teachers of long service and meritorious conduct, and it will be many years yet before these have all reached the age for retirement. But we have insisted as far as possible on their passing the certificate examination, and the nett result is as follows. We have 509 male teachers in our employ; of these 194 are trained students, 281 are certificated, and 34 are uncertificated. It should be added that the two Government training schools (for males) only came into operation in 1892, and also that there are a few remote schools in unhealthy districts to which it is impossible to get trained or certificated teachers to go. The two Government training schools are well-organized and do good work. The effect upon a school of having a trained student sent as head teacher is usually very marked, so far as it is possible to judge at present. The training master in charge of each of these schools was himself trained at the excellent Normal School, which was unfortunately swept away in 1885.

As regards the Grant-in-aid division of our schools, the training schools for males may be classified as follows :—

Roman Catholic, two schools with 12 students.
Wesleyan, three schools with 17 students.
Church of England, three schools with 11 students.
Buddhist, none.
Baptists, none.
Sivite, none.
Quaker, none.
American Mission, one school with 9 students.

So far as I have seen them they appear to me inferior to the two Government training schools, partly because funds do not permit of an adequate staff being in all cases provided, and partly because the masters in charge have rarely, if ever, had an adequate training themselves. Still a fair amount of good work is done in them; and the managers would probably say that if the Government grant were larger, a better staff would be provided. But the supply is obviously inadequate, while it will be noticed that various Missionary bodies, representing between them a large number of schools, have no training schools at all.

So much for the brighter side of the picture. When we come to female education, the state of affairs is far less satisfactory. Government has no training schools whatever for its female teachers. It is true that we induce the mistresses as far as possible to go in for the certificate examination; but that is a widely different thing from passing them through a training school; and it is disappointing to think that we have not yet begun to prepare the way for securing a more competent class of teachers. As an inevitable result our Government girls' schools are, on the whole, far inferior to our boys' schools. There are a few exceptions—a few mistresses whose special aptitude for teaching and love of their work have to some extent compensated for special training—but in the large majority of cases much of the money that is being spent on girls' schools is wasted because the teaching is wanting in method and in skill.

In the Grant-in-aid division it is true that there are four training schools for female teachers, containing some ten students, but the number of students so trained who subsequently take to teaching as a profession is, it is to be feared, exceedingly small. They enter into no bond or agreement, and thus the money spent upon their training jointly by Government and the Missionary

body is in many, if not in most, cases wasted. Nor have these training schools, as a rule, the advantage of being taught by a head mistress, who has had experience of modern methods. Their nett result therefore upon the general teaching power of the Island is very much smaller than one could wish.

When we come to English and Anglo-vernacular schools the picture is gloomier still. The position may be briefly stated thus—there are no English or Anglo-Vernacular training schools whatever for either males or females As regards Government schools, we have now 12 English schools on a vernacular basis, worked on a special scheme formulated by Mr. van Cuylenburg, Inspector of Schools, Western Province, which has proved very successful, the idea being to put a small amount of English within reach of the boys who attend the larger village schools. They have to reach Standard IV. in the vernacular before they begin Standard I. in English, and they then work up the two sets of Standards in that order. To conduct these very promising schools we are still able to supply teachers who were trained in the excellent Normal School, the abolition of which has already been lamented; but our supply will be exhausted by the end of this year, at the present rate of increase, and what we are to do then is not clear, for we are making no provision whatever for training masters to fill new appointments, or take the place of the present masters, many of whom are nearing the age for retirement; and we shall therefore have either to close our schools or employ untrained men. Nor is there at present any adequate schedule of pay for such appointments. We are able to pay the present head teachers of these schools fairly well, because their pay comes under the provisions of the Code of 1880, but when that Code was superseded and English schools abolished those rates of salary disappeared for the future, and a much lower scale was adopted in its stead, far too low to attract competent bilingual teachers. Therefore, even if we had the trained men we could not pay them.

The Grant-in-aid schools are in a still worse plight, because they have not even this reserve of trained masters to draw upon for the moment, so far as their Anglo-vernacular work is concerned. As regards the English schools, there are of course a few in the largest towns, where the manager himself more or less takes in hand the highest classes; a few more where the headmaster or mistress has been brought out from England, with home experience and training, and in a still smaller number of cases there are masters or mistresses lower than the head teacher who have been similarly imported; but in the large majority of cases it is otherwise. Nor does the Department offer (in the shape of an increased grant) any reward for the importation of trained teachers from England, or any sufficient inducement to Missionary bodies to start English training schools of their own.

True it is that a considerable effort is made to induce teachers to pass the English certificate examination, and that that examination is very carefully conducted. The papers are mostly set and looked over by members of the Board; and the questions, set by individual members, are scrutinized by the collective Board before being approved, The standard is as low as it can safely be put, and it is sought to force managers to send up their teachers by a threat in the Code that their grants will suffer otherwise. It must be regretfully confessed that the results of the examination are alarmingly poor,* and that the supply of certificated teachers is far inferior to the demand. The reason is not far to seek: the pay and the prospects are too poor to attract the people we want. The pay is barely a living wage, the probability of an increase for good work or length of service is most remote, the teacher is removable at will, and there is no pension or even bonus to look forward to on retirement.

Perhaps enough has been said to show why, as has been pointed out with truth and by the highest authority, "slipshod English" is largely taught in our schools. The remedy is obvious enough, but, like most remedies, expensive. The encouragement of English training schools (either a Central Government one, or a sufficient grant to enable Missionary bodies to start their own, either jointly or separately); a larger Government grant for English schools, with a proviso that salaries be paid up to a stated minimum and that the nucleus of a fund for pensions or bonuses be started on defined lines; some provision for incremental additions to salary, and some rules as to security of tenure. Such proposals may sound Utopian, but without some such changes it is difficult to see how we can escape from the present state of things, which appears to some of us to be getting worse instead of better. It may also be admitted that the fees paid by parents are far too low, owing to a variety of causes which need not be here discussed. To legislate on fees is to raise a very thorny question; but to raise some form of educational cess, and to throw on the ratepayer and the taxpayer some part of the burden he has escaped so long, would be very much in keeping with precedent elsewhere. By all means let English be taught, and as well taught as possible, but let a reasonable price be paid by those who benefit. A great deal that is being taught now, at the present rates of salary and of fees, and in the absence of even decent qualifications, is doing more harm than good.

XI.—SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

By Mr. C. Drieberg.

The number of students on the roll was, as in the past few years, kept low by the continued uncertainty as to the future of the institution, and the persistant rumours of its impending abolition. For the year under review it was 16, made up of 6 seniors and 10 juniors. On the results of the final examination held in November, two students became entitled to first class certificates granted by the Department of Public Instruction, and one to a second class certificate. M. D. S. A. Wijeyenayaka and E. Jayatillaka, old boys of the school, have been appointed stock inspectors.

Another Commission, distinct from that referred to in my last report, was appointed to deal specially with the question of the continuance of the school.

The recommendation of this Commission was to the effect that the School of Agriculture, as at present constituted, should be closed at the earliest opportunity; this will probably be on the 31st March, the end of the first school term of the year.

A scheme for establishing an experimental garden, and, possibly, scientific agricultural classes, in connection with the Royal Botanic Gardens (the staff of which has been augmented by the appointment of a number of scientific experts), and another distinct scheme for agricultural

* To show that this is not my opinion only, extracts from the Examiners' reports on the last examination will be found in Appendix No. 9.

instruction through the children of village schools by means of nature study lessons and school gardens, are under consideration. The developments under either scheme will be for further reports to deal with.

The experiment in bee-keeping continues, as must needs be with a pioneer industry, slowly, but with it a knowledge of the habits and instincts of our Ceylon bees is being gradually acquired.

The school premises became the headquarters of the Paris Exhibition Committee's operations. I myself was connected with the Committee as Assistant to the Secretary-General (afterwards Delegate for the Ceylon Government at Paris). The work of organization, and particularly the collection and classification of the vegetable products of the Island, proved of special interest, and served as a useful medium of instruction to the students of the year, who themselves helped me a good deal.

The "Agricultural Magazine" completed half its 12th volume at the end of the year.

The rainfall registered at the school was as follows :—January 4·38, February 3·50, March 1·17, April 16·01, May 11·11, June 7·71, July 7·47, August 7·96, September 7·12, October 11·85, November 6·98, December 6·98. This makes a total of 91·02 in. for the year. For purposes of comparison I give the rainfall as recorded in the Fort, viz., 83·68.

Of the 40 acres originally attached to the Dairy about 6 acres were put up for public sale by the Government Agent of the Western Province, and the land sold (about 4 acres) realized Rs. 8,000 per acre. This land is to be utilized for building purposes.

Forestry School.

The six students referred to in my last report as forming the new class passed out at the end of the first quarter. Of these, two were old boys of the School of Agriculture and the rest members of the Forest Department. A fresh class followed, composed of three from each of the sources indicated above. The annual forest tour began on November 15th, and for about three weeks was conducted by the Assistant Conservator of Forests, North-Western Circle, after which the Conservator of Forests himself took charge of the class. A good deal of time was spent in the reserved forests of the North-Western Province, and ultimately the class was conducted over the forest plantations up-country. Judging from the diaries of the tour submitted by the students, their time was fully occupied with practical instruction as well as manual forest work. The class was dismissed at Nanu-oya on December 22nd.

It is understood that this school will suspend work during 1901, in view of there being no vacancies in the Forest Department, as well as owing to the absence of the Conservator of Forests on leave.

The Training School.

There is nothing of special importance to note regarding this institution for training teachers—at present only for Government vernacular schools. I understand that a scheme is under consideration for making the school available to teachers of other educational bodies, with the object of widening its scope and influence. There are undoubtedly great advantages to be anticipated from a course of training in an institution of this nature, under a properly qualified head, and subject to the close direction of the Department of Public Instruction. By adding to the few students now trained the work of the training master should prove more interesting, while among the scholars, particularly if drawn from various sources, there should be greater energy and zeal arising from keener competition. By the help of the Director a gymnasium has been provided for the establishment, so that with the physical training that is now added to the curriculum, there should be great possibilities for a Model Government Training College for all would-be teachers, both Vernacular and English.

The training master, Mr. L. E. de Silva, has made some progress towards the formation of a reading room, library, and discussion society, as means of interesting the students in general subjects, and exercising their minds beyond the scope afforded by their text-books.

The Practising School.

This necessary adjunct to the Training School was in June organized as an English school on a vernacular basis, the teaching of English beginning with Standard III. The number on the list before this change was 62, and the average attendance 34; since then the numbers have been increasing rapidly, and at the date I write they have been just about doubled. At the annual examination held on the 5th and 6th December 70 children were presented in the Standard I. to VIII., and the alphabet class; the percentage of passes gained was 84.

The Government Dairy Farm.

This institution has had a record year of success. It still continues under the good management of Mr. J. A. G. Rodrigo, whose experience of dairy cattle and of breeding, gained during the eight years he has been in charge of the farm, might be considered mature and therefore particularly valuable. The expenditure during the year on the dairy was Rs. 21,207·62, and the receipts Rs. 26,838·86, so that the nett profits from the working of the institution as a milk dairy was Rs. 5,631·24 (*vide* Statement A).

Two lots of cows were purchased and added to the dairy herd on 31st March and 22nd December. The first consisted of 15 Scinde cows which were imported with the help of Veterinary Surgeon Haji of Karachi, no special officer having been sent from here to effect the purchase. The second batch of animals was secured in Madras by Mr. Rodrigo himself, who was sent to India for the purpose, Mr. Wijenayaka acting for him in the dairy. These latter were principally of the Nellore breed, and the new departure of purchasing other than Scinde cows (which have proved so satisfactory) was necessitated by the great advance in the market value of our favourite breed, chiefly owing to the losses resulting from famine in North-West India. The new animals are good of their kind, but certainly not as good as our old stock, and the calves bred from them will, I fear, be of small value in the eyes of stock-owners, among whom the young Scinde animals bred in the dairy are highly prized for improving their own herds. It is hoped that we shall be able to get future supplies of cows from Scinde, so as to preserve the uniformity of the dairy herd, which certainly cannot be improved by the addition of South Indian cattle, though the introduction of a good English milking

strain should prove an advantage. The first purchased batch cost the dairy Rs. 2,375·99 and the second Rs. 2,514·98.

Two sales were held in the dairy on 30th March and 8th June. At these sales 10 cows and 27 calves were disposed of for Rs. 1,955·86. The average price per calf (taking both sales into consideration) was Rs. 50; at the first sale of rather old animals it was Rs. 62. As a result the Scinde breed is being introduced into the Western, Southern, and North-Western Provinces. No public sales were held at provincial centres as in past years, but three bull-calves were sold to the Government Agent, Ratnapura, for Rs. 320; two to the Assistant Government Agent, Kegalla, for Rs. 220; one to the Government Agent, North-Central Province, for Rs. 100; and one heifer to the Government Agent, Northern Province, for Rs. 60. These animals were the pick of the older lot of calves, and are intended for breeding purposes under Government auspices. The dairy has been most fortunate in the matter of casualties, only one cow and one calf having died from ordinary ailments during the year. The calves suffered from a peculiar affection during the latter part of November and beginning of December. This disease, which attacked the most thrifty animals of about two years of age, was considered by the Government Veterinary Surgeon to be "quarter ill," which though as a rule very fatal in England did not cause the death of a single animal in the dairy herd. I have no doubt that Mr. Sturgess will refer fully to this outbreak in his own report, so that I need not give any further particulars with regard to it.

Considering that both rinderpest and foot-and-mouth diseases prevailed in the near neighbourhood during the year, it speaks well for the management that these contagious diseases did not reach our herd.

Though the lease of the Havelock Racecourse grounds (for which the dairy pays Rs. 60 per mensem) secures distinct advantages in the way of providing pasture and exercise for the stock, the difficulty of checking cattle trespass under the conditions of the lease is much to be deplored, as it will be readily understood what serious risks are run in permitting our cattle to graze over pasture at the disposal of outside cattle all night, and sometimes also by day. I trust that in the interests of the dairy, with its excellent herd, put together at so much cost and pains, and forming a valuable asset (potentially if not so intrinsically), some means will be found to cope with the evil complained of. A much needed addition to the building was made by the erection of a small detached block of two rooms to be used as a food store. Hitherto much trouble and some loss was experienced by the incursions of rats that persistently burrowed beneath the foundation to reach the cattle food, and so formed excavations which affected the stability of the dairy walls. After trying various remedies it was decided to erect a separate building in the open, as a surer means of watching for and preventing the nuisance caused by the rats.

Model Farm.

As shown by Statement B appended, the gross receipts for the year were Rs. 3,980·20, the expenses Rs. 240·35, and the profits, after deducting a sum of Rs. 1,350 paid as rent to the Government Agent, Western Province, Rs. 2,389·85.

The Kelani Valley Railway runs through the farm, and to meet the requirements of Government in this connection about five acres of cultivated grass land were appropriated for the railway. The reduction in the revenue as compared with last year is attributable to our giving up this land as well as the digging for cabook and gravel.

An extent of 11 acres was given over with the sanction of Government to Messrs. W. H. Davies & Co., who have acquired the land on a 25 years' lease and a rental of Rs. 1,000 per annum for the first ten years, and Rs. 1,500 for the fifteen years following.

As appendices to this report are annexed the following statements:—

A.—Receipts and expenditure of the Government Dairy for the year 1900.
B.—Receipts and expenditure of the Model Farm for the year 1900.
C.—Financial statement of the Government Dairy and Model Farm for the year 1900.
D.—Capital Account of the Government Dairy, 1900.
E.—Balance sheet showing the position of the Government Dairy attained of 1900.
F.—Live-stock return of the Government Dairy for the year 1900.

A.—Receipts and Expenditure of the Dairy for the Year 1900.

RECEIPTS.		Amount. Rs. c.
January ...	To amount realized by sale of milk ...	2,128 56
February ...	do. ...	1,731 75
March ...	do. ...	1,843 56
April ...	do. ...	1,726 35
May ...	do. ...	2,000 29
June ...	do. ...	2,361 30
July ...	do. ...	2,648 89
August ...	do. ...	2,589 64
September ...	do. ...	2,765 92
October ...	do. ...	2,726 25
November ...	do. ...	2,126 49
December	do. ...	2,136 36
	To amount of fees for the services of the stud bull ...	20 0
	Carriage for delivering the milk	33 50
	Total ...	26,838 86

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Expended in the purchase of milk ...	6,186 64
Paid to the Manager as part salary ...	300 0
Paid to Mr. Kuruppu	180 0
Paid as rent of Havelock Racecourse ...	720 0
Paid as salary for dairy coolies ...	1,530 0
Paid as salary for grass land coolies ...	1,656 0
Paid in transporting milk	279 25
Paid in repairing dairy utensils and the dairy building	305 0
Paid in purchase of dairy utensils and two grass garden carts	131 0
Paid in purchase of cadjan, coir, and lime ...	32 63
Paid in purchase of provisions for cattle ...	9,663 36
Paid in purchase of oil, medicines, and stationery	118 97
Paid for licensing two carts	10 0
Paid for analyzing a sample of milk ...	10 50
Paid in purchase of a boiler, a hose, and Jeye's fluid	70 15
Paid for binding the dairy account book ...	1 0
Paid for lucern seed for experiment at the School of Agriculture	18 12
Nett profit	5,631 24
Total ...	26,838 86

B.—Receipts and Expenditure of the Model Farm for 1900.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Receipts of the Model Farm for the year 1900	3,521 20	Pay of the watchers	240 0
Rent of the bungalow	120 0	Rent paid to Government	1,350 0
Do. Old link	3 0	Cost of a check book of receipts ...	0 35
Do. New link	300 0	Nett profit	2,389 85
Do. Health Depôt	36 0		
Total ...	3,980 20	Total ...	3,980 20

C.—Financial Statement of the Government Dairy and Model Farm for the Year 1900.

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
To balance in bank on January 1, 1900	5,194 63		By purchase of stock for the Dairy	4,755 97	
To recoveries on account of 1899 credited in 1900 ...	4,302 45	9,497 8	By cost of advertising sale of cattle	49 0	
To profits on the working of the Dairy Farm during 1900 ...	5,631 24		By cost of extending Dairy buildings	700 0	
To profits on the working of the Model Farm during 1900 ...	2,389 85		By commission at 6 per cent. to Manager, Dairy, on Rs. 5,631·24, being nett profits on the working of the Dairy Farm during 1900	337 87	5,842 84
To sale of live stock in 1900 ...	2,655 86	10,676 95	By balance in bank on December 31, 1900	12,652 30	
To interest allowed by bank ...	—	191 25	By amount recoverable on account of 1900 during 1901 ...	1,870 14	14,522 44
Total ...		20,365 28	Total ...		20,365 28

D.—Capital Account of the Government Dairy.

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
To amount expended from the sum of Rs. 22,980 voted for the establishment of the Dairy Farm in 1893 ...	19,539 12		By amount paid into revenue as proceeds of sale of milk in 1893	7,627 86	
To amount of special advances for the working of the Dairy Farm received in 1894	11,500 0		Do. in January, 1894	1,262 65	8,890 51
			By amount paid to Treasurer in part settlement of the advance on December 31, 1895 ...	5,237 35	
			Do. December 31, 1896	2,087 55	
			Do. December 31, 1897	4,175 10	11,500 0
			By amount paid on June 13, in part payment of the original vote ...	—	4,000 0
			By balance of vote not repaid to revenue	—	6,648 61
Total ...	31,039 12		Total ...		31,039 12

E.—Balance Sheet showing the position of the Government Dairy at the end of 1900.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
To balance of vote not repaid to Government	6,648 61	By amount paid as compensation to the late lessees of the Model Farm from the sum voted	4,400 0
To assets over liabilities on December 31, 1900	31,273 83	By estimated value of Dairy stock and utensils	19,000 0
		By balance at credit on December 31, 1900	12,652 30
		By amount recoverable during 1901 ...	1,870 14
Total ...	37,922 44	Total ...	37,922 44

F.—Live Stock Return of the Government Dairy for the Year 1900.

Particulars.	Balance in hand on Dec. 31, 1899.	Purchased during the Year.	Born during the Year.	Total.	Died during the Year.	Sold during the Year.	No. to be struck off the List.	Total.
Cows	82	37	—	125*	1	10	11	114
Calves	69	—	51	114*	1	34	35	79
Stud bulls ...	4	1	—	5	—	—	—	5
Draught bulls ..	3	—	—	3	—	1	1	2

* Six calves were transferred to the list of cows.

XII.—FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

	1899. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.
Amount voted	801,033 1	872 838 74
Amount expended	778,133 85	820,133 87
Unexpended balance ...	22,899 16	52,704 87

The total amount voted for the service of the Department in 1900, including a supplementary vote of Rs. 44,981·74, was Rs. 872,838·74, of which a sum of Rs. 820,133·87 was expended during the year. The unexpended balance amounted to Rs. 52,704·87, representing Rs. 8,519·20 under Personal Emoluments and Rs. 44,185·67 under Other Charges.

The saving under Personal Emoluments is due chiefly to the closure of several schools during the year and to the vote for new schools not being fully exhausted.

Under Other Charges the large sums unexpended during the year were Rs. 25,040·46 on account of grants to aided schools, Rs. 1,333·46 on account of cost of boarding students of the Agricultural School, Rs. 6,641·38 on account of reformatory for boys, Rs. 9,940·57 on account of the Technical College, and Rs. 1,009·34 on account of the cost of books, &c,, making a total of Rs. 43,965·21.

The total gross expenditure of the Department when compared with that of the previous year shows an increase of Rs. 42,000·02.

The nett expenditure of 1900, after deducting receipts from school fees, sale of books, &c., amounted to Rs. 773,967·68, showing an increase of Rs. 42,500·16 over the nett expenditure of 1899.

The receipts from school fees, sale of books, stationery, &c., during the year amounted to Rs. 46,166·19, and show a small decrease of Rs. 500·14 as compared with the receipts for 1899.

The following is a comparative statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Department during the last two years :—

RECEIPTS.	1899. Rs. c.		1900. Rs. c.	
Amount received as school fees, Royal College	18,327 50		20,515 0	
Amount received as school fees, Technical College	10,080 62		4,000 0	
Amount received as school and boarding fees, School of Agriculture ...	991 80		1,303 90	
Amount received as school fees, Primary and Middle English Schools ...	1,966 73		2,144 81	
Amount recovered by sale of stationery	2,043 42		1,443 28	
Amount recovered by sale of books ...	10,911 26		14,486 70	
Amount received as examination fees...	2,345 0		2,272 50	
Nett receipts on account of votes ...	731,467 52		773,967 68	
Total ...	778,133 85		820,133 87	
EXPENDITURE.				
Administration.				
Cost of Direction	15,620 28		17,415 48	
Cost of Inspection	46,714 72	62,335 0	47,131 33	64,546 81
General Instruction. Superior.				
Royal College	41,150 10		40,455 25	
Pali Vidyodaya College ...	1,314 51		1,113 91	
Grant-in-aid High Schools ...	48,861 0		44,891 0	
Scholarships and Prizes ...	11,900 44	103,226 5	20,944 30	107,404 90
Middle and Primary.				
Government Schools	187,443 18		198,635 87	
Grant-in-aid Schools	298,859 31	486,302 49	329,727 40	528,363 27
Special Instruction.				
School of Agriculture ...	10,094 76		10,554 44	
Branch Agricultural Schools ...	396 0		—	
Veterinary Establishment ...	—		—	
Colombo Technical College ...	38,430 48		29,278 11	
Government Training Schools ...	4,390 97		3,946 0	
Grant-in-aid Training Schools ...	5,550 0		4,850 0	
Industrial Schools	36,682 56		41,476 54	
Carpentry School, Balangoda ...	—		248 89	
Orphan and Ragged Schools ...	2,539 40		2,547 84	
Reformatory Schools	13,036 44	111,120 61	9,358 62	102,260 44
Libraries and Reading Rooms.				
Donations	—	3,850 0	—	3,650 0
Preparation of School Books.				
Sinhalese Books and Maps ...	—	5,135 29	—	8,110 92
Books purchased for Sale.				
English, Sinhalese, and Tamil Books ...	—	4,222 78	—	3,627 67
Miscellaneous.				
Expenditure not chargeable under any of the above heads	—	1,941 63	—	2,169 86
Total ...	—	778,133 85		820,133 87

Statement showing the Amount voted to the Department and the Amounts expended for the Years 1899 and 1900.

	Amount voted in 1900 including Vote in Supplementary Supply Bill.		Amount expended in 1900.		Amount expended in 1899.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Personal Emoluments.						
Fixed Salaries	16,750	0	16,750	0	16,750	0
Provisional Salaries	276,800	55	268,281	35	257,248	5
Other Charges.						
Grants-in-aid of existing Schools	411,750	0	386,709	54	357,284	17
Do. Training Schools Scholarships	5,000	0	4,850	0	5,550	0
Grants to Pupil Teachers of Aided Schools	10,200	0	8,572	0	8,880	0
Do. Industrial Schools	16,500	0	16,320	0	14,290	0
Do. Pali Vidyodaya College	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Allowance to Ragged Schools	500	0	499	92	499	92
Do. Galle Industrial School	600	0	600	0	600	0
Do. Buona Vista Charity School	900	0	900	0	900	0
Allowance and rent to Kandy Industrial School	2,800	0	2,699	76	2,751	32
Cost of boarding Students of the School of Agriculture ...	4,500	0	3,166	54	3,108	64
English Scholarships, including Rs. 500 passage money ...	15,065	0	16,271	89	7,233	66
Queen's Scholarships	2,000	0	1,896	44	1,756	48
Scholarships for Girls	1,440	0	1,220	0	1,440	0
Mathematical Prize	100	0	100	0	100	0
Allowance of Monitors and bonus to Head Teachers in Government Schools	17,214	19	17,348	74	12,955	61
Cost of preparing and publishing Sinhalese School Books ...	8,000	0	7,070	38	5,135	29
Result payments to Certificated Head Teachers	5,000	0	5,210	40	4,748	74
Allowance for boarding and lodging ten Training Students in Vernacular Middle Schools	1,900	0	1,493	85	1,810	96
Cost of free Boarders	1,044	0	948	0	888	0
Maintenance and Transport (Reformatory Boys)	16,000	0	9,358	62	13,036	44
Grant-in-aid of Female Itinerating Teachers in Uva ...	500	0	500	0	500	0
Expenses connected with the Technical College	14,205	0	4,264	43	7,355	90
Ceylon Veterinary Scholarship	780	0	480	0	560	0
Donations to Libraries, Book Clubs, &c.	3,750	0	3,650	0	3,850	0
Cost of Books and Stationery	9,000	0	7,990	66	7,816	84
Furniture for Schools	2,000	0	2,589	50	1,563	25
Miscellaneous Expenses	6,000	0	7,373	79	5,757	87
Books for Royal College Library	100	0	100	0	100	0
Rent of School-houses	860	0	987	50	840	0
Travelling Expenses of Director, Inspectors, Veterinary Surgeons, &c.	16,000	0	17,651	1	16,800	54
Horse allowance to two Sub-Inspectors	840	0	840	0	840	0
Special Expenditure.						
Cost of improving and repairing Technical College	—		—		13,190	6
Furniture for New Schools	—		—		986	11
Expenses connected with the Carpentry School at Balangoda	490	0	248	89	—	
Cost of a set of works for aiding instructions in Science and Art Schools	650	0	554	36	—	
Equipment of the Art Department, Technical College ...	2,600	0	1,636	30	—	
Total ...	872,838	74	820,133	87	778,133	85

Statement showing the Annual Expenditure incurred on account of Education, and the Receipts by School Fees, from 1881 to 1900.

Year.	Fixed Establishment.		Provisional Establishment.		Education, exclusive of Establishment.		Total.		Receipts by School Fees.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
1881	37,749	34	189,967	28	255,123	93	482,840	55	23,057	52
1882	37,291	36	196,394	51	254,303	3	487,988	90	22,415	85
1883	35,588	34	197,345	48	244,557	33	477,491	15	26,157	34
1884	36,249	82	198,569	56	253,838	4	488,657	42	27,093	26
1885	26,749	99	169,257	63	230,291	81	426,299	43	16,311	66
1886	26,749	93	178,853	42	242,093	94	439,697	29	15,175	24
1887	26,749	90	177,855	62	250,110	58	454,716	10	13,201	42
1888	26,749	92	179,782	66	251,714	18	458,246	76	12,058	25
1889	26,757	58	183,649	33	259,885	84	470,292	75	13,179	71
1890	26,835	79	184,457	60	263,094	60	474,387	99	13,703	82
1891	30,541	43	183,148	47	294,671	53	508,361	43	14,438	17
1892	27,920	58	200,204	61	297,714	0	525,839	19	16,076	12
1893	26,749	80	212,197	99	343,513	48	582,461	27	17,462	78
1894	26,749	80	228,757	56	348,692	32	604,199	68	22,203	93
1895	26,749	89	234,420	5	371,649	56	632,819	50	23,062	69
1896	26,750	0	240,463	68	401,060	17	668,273	85	26,132	64
1897	26,750	0	245,019	30	444,997	41	716,766	71	25,658	16
1898	16,750	0	252,833	1	468,539	4	738,122	5	27,031	57
1899	16,750	0	257,248	5	504,135	80	778,133	85	29,336	3
1900	16,750	0	268,281	35	535,102	52	820,133	87	27,963	71

Office of Public Instruction,
Colombo, April, 1900.

S. M. BURROWS,
Director.

29(IV)01

APPENDIX.

No. 1.—RETURN showing the Travelling done by Inspectors and their Assistants during the Year 1900.

	Number of days away from Head-quarters.	Number of Schools examined.	Number of Visits without notice.	Number of Inspection for Registration.	Number of Miles travelled.
CENTRAL INSPECTORATE.					
Mr. Ashley Walker	143	42	44	10	1,849
„ H. D. Lewis Wijesinha	175	121	18	6	2,140
„ P. S. Rodrigo	200	127	20	3	1,882
WESTERN AND SABARAGAMUWA INSPECTORATE.					
Mr. A. van Cuylenburg	128	68	96	2	2,142
„ R. de Silva	151	114	16	13	1,722
„ D. J. Weerasinghe	166	142	22	11	1,398
„ A. W. D. Jayasuriya	184	146	40	11	2,015½
„ S. Welayden	164	106	19	16	2,886
„ J. P. P. Samarasekara	176	83	—	11	1,476
„ C. Jayasuriya	114	79	1	3	981
„ James Cooray	150	98	1	14	1,139
NORTHERN INSPECTORATE.					
Mr. R. H. Leembruggen	136	91	62	15	1,418
„ G. C. Thambapillai	151	131	48	7	1,089
„ L. Manuel	162	183	16	4	1,353
„ D. C. Chellappah	155	177	76	1	1,880
SOUTHERN INSPECTORATE.					
Mr. A. L. Samarawickrama	167	119	26	3	1,514
„ J. Blok	196	136	42	7	2,354

No. 2.—THE CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following table shows the number of presentations for the Cambridge Local Examinations since their introduction in 1880 :—

Year.	Total Number of Boys presented. Senior.	Junior.	Total Number of Girls presented. Senior.	Junior.	Total Number presented.
1880	4	17	—	—	21
1881	14	30	—	5	49
1882	7	43	—	5	55
1883	15	86	—	14	115
1884	23	109	—	5	137
1885	27	159	1	17	204
1886	42	105	3	22	232
1887	32	133	3	21	189
1888	54	124	4	27	209
1889	55	115	3	26	199
1890	40	142	8	33	223
1891	59	156	7	31	253
1892	64	190	9	53	316
1893	58	169	8	42	277
1894	67	179	3	42	301
1895	60	167	7	43	277
1896	57	186	13	43	299
1897	75	195	12	70	352
1898	75	180	12	78	345
1899	84	197	24	81	386
1900	127	210	15	77	429

The following is the list in order of merit of the successful candidates at the Cambridge Local Examinations held in December, 1900 :—

SENIOR BOYS.

1. E. G. Mack ... Royal College
2. L. C. L. D'Zilva ... Royal College
3. S. Rodrigo ... St. John's Boys' High School, Panadure
4. H. M. H. Hoisington ... Wesley College
5. J. A. Setukavaler ... St. Thomas's College
6. G. P. Keuneman ... Royal College

7.	C. V. Siriwardena	...	St. Benedict's Institute
8.	E. T. de Silva	...	Royal College
9.	C. P. Thamotheram	...	Wesley College
10.	W. R. Watson	...	St. Thomas's College
11.	V. Joseph	...	St. Thomas's College
12.	S. P. Foenander	...	Wesley College
13.	A. J. R. Scharenguivel	...	St. Thomas's College
14.	A. J. Poulier	...	St. John's Boys' High School, Panadure
15.	A. R. Seneviratna	...	Royal College
	R. Gunaratna	...	Royal College
17.	H. A. P. Jayatilleke	...	Royal College
18.	W. E. Wijeyesekara	...	Royal College
19.	J. F. Silva	...	Prince of Wales' College
20.	R. F. P. Jayatilleke	...	Royal College
21.	A. L. de Witt	...	St. Thomas's College
22.	G. J. Perera	...	St. Joseph's College
23.	J. C. Wirekoon	...	Trinity College
24.	J. C. Hallock	...	St. Thomas's College
25.	R. Pieris	...	Prince of Wales' College
26.	J. Joseph	...	St. Patrick's College
27.	H. M. Peiris	...	St. Thomas's College
28.	J. E. P. T. Dassanayake	...	Trinity College
	W. S. Tirimanne	...	Royal College
30.	A. F. Tirimanne	...	Royal College
31.	T. N. Nathanael	...	St. Thomas's College
32.	D. J. N. Perera	...	St. Benedict's Institute
33.	P. U. S. Weerasinghe	...	St. Joseph's College
34.	S. G. Sansoni	...	Kingswood College
35.	M. C. F. Potger	...	Prince of Wales' College
	C. Manickam	...	St. Thomas's College
37.	V. A. E. Godlieb	...	Central College, Jaffna
38.	F. M. B. Mylvaganam	...	St. Thomas's College
39.	M. D. Cockburn	...	Royal College
40.	W. O. Herat	...	Royal College
41.	D. B. Gunasekera	...	Royal College
42.	R. G. de Livera	...	St. Thomas's College
43.	D. E. Cornelis	...	Royal College
	A. S. Kandyah	...	St. Thomas's College
45.	D. J. Perera	...	St. Benedict's Institute
46.	H. W. E. Wanigesekera	...	Trinity College
47.	V. A. Goonetilleke	...	St. Thomas's College
48.	H. E. Abayaratna	...	Wesley College
49.	A. B. Chelliah	...	Wesley College
50.	M. Kumaravelupillai	...	Trinity College
51.	G. F. Homer	...	St. Thomas's College
52.	C. E. Misso	...	St. Joseph's College
53.	A. Kanapathipillai	...	Trinity College
54.	R. O. Spaar	...	Richmond College
55.	A. F. Molamure	...	St. Thomas's College

JUNIOR BOYS.

1.	C. J. de Silva	...	Royal College
2.	A. E. Keuneman	...	Royal College
3.	D. E. Weerasooriya	...	Royal College
4.	A. Mahadeva	...	Royal College
5.	G. Amarasinghe	...	Richmond College
6.	F. W. Hallock	...	St. Thomas's College
7.	G. K. W. Perera	...	Ananda College
8.	P. M. A. Corea	...	St. Benedict's Institute
9.	A. C. Weerekoon	...	Royal College
10.	E. C. Alles	...	St. Joseph's College
11.	D. O. O. D'Zilva	...	City College
12.	H. S. Ferera	...	St. Thomas's College
13.	E. A. Lewis	...	Ananda College
14.	A. B. Cooray	...	St. John's Boys' High School, Panadure
15.	W. T. Loos	...	Royal College
16.	N. N. Senathiraja	...	Royal College
17.	M. L. Munesinghe	...	Richmond College
18.	B. Fernando	...	Wesley College
19.	V. Gabriel	...	St. Thomas's College
20.	E. A. Bocks	...	Wesley College
21.	H. Amarasinghe	...	St. Thomas's College
22.	E. F. de Saram	...	Royal College
23.	L. H. Arndt	...	St. Thomas's College
24.	B. M. Christoffelsz	...	Wesley College
	H. C. Wijesingha	...	Royal College
26.	E. A. Blok	...	Royal College
27.	V. C. Arulambalam	...	Royal College
28.	A. B. J. Tillekeratna	...	Trinity College
29.	W. E. Perera	...	Richmond College
30.	H. L. Agilias	...	Richmond College
31.	P. F. A. T. LaBrooy	...	Royal College
32.	W. D. de Vos	...	Kingswood College
33.	G. Wickremasinghe	...	Wesley College
34.	A. L. J. C. Dabrera	...	St. Benedict's Institute
35.	G. V. de A. Wijesinghe	...	Wesley College
36.	P. G. F. de Soyza	...	St. Joseph's College
	J. W. R. Ilangakoon	...	Royal College
38.	O. E. V. de Run	...	Royal College
39.	T. D. A. Martin	...	St. Benedict's Institute

40.	H. R. Jones	...	Kingswood College
41.	H. D. Jansz	...	St. Thomas's College
42.	E. G. Gratiaen	...	Royal College
43.	E. Roche	...	St. Benedict's Institute
44.	C. E. Strange	...	St. Benedict's Institute
45.	S. Tambyah	...	City College
	C. E. Weeresooriya	...	Royal College
47.	X. V. Muttukumaru	...	Royal College
48.	D. D. Outschoorn	...	St. Joseph's College
49.	W. M. S. Valentine	...	Wesley College
50.	A. H. van Langenburg	...	Royal College
51.	M. de Silva	...	St. Benedict's Institute
52.	E. E. Fernando	...	Ananda College
53.	D. I. P. Perera	...	Trinity College
54.	W. T. Samaraweera	...	Richmond College
	C. Arasaratnam	...	St. Patrick's College, Jaffna
56.	B. B. W. Deckker	...	Royal College
57.	W. Wimalasuriya	...	Royal College
58.	M. R. T. Akbar	...	Royal College
59.	H. C. Peris	...	Richmond College
	J. E. Sethukavaler	...	St. Thomas's College
61.	L. L. Perera	...	Royal College
62.	S. F. Wickremasinghe	...	Wesley College
63.	S. Mack	...	Royal College
64.	E. A. C. Modder	...	St. Thomas's College
65.	D. P. Eugene	...	St. Benedict's Institute
66.	A. D. L. Karunaratna	...	Richmond College
67.	R. Saravanamuttoo	...	St. Thomas's College
	D. C. Cooray	...	St. John's Boys' High School, Panadure
69.	T. E. Silva	...	St. Benedict's Institute
70.	E. M. Karunaratna	...	Richmond College
71.	J. van Reyk	...	St. Joseph's College
72.	D. E. Joseph	...	Royal College
73	C. E. D. D. Bandaranayake	...	St. Thomas's College
74.	C. H. Gomis	...	St. Thomas's College
75.	J. Panditaratna	...	Richmond College
76.	J. F. Vanderslott	...	St. Benedict's Institute
77.	W. F. H. Perera	...	Royal College
78.	K. A. Veeravagu	...	Chetty Street Boys' High School, Jaffna
79.	A. J. Fernando	...	St. Joseph's College
80.	H. A. Abayawardena	...	Royal College
81.	A. R. Daniel	...	Royal College
82.	T. M. Fernando	...	Royal College
83.	J. W. Perera	...	St. Thomas's College
84.	A. de S. Gunasekere	...	Royal College
85.	R. A. H. de Vos	...	Royal College
86.	V. G. Potger	...	Prince of Wales' College, Moratuwa
87.	D. J. Goonewardena	...	St. Joseph's College
88.	V. P. Jansz	...	Private Tuition
89.	V. R. S. Schokman	...	Royal College
90.	C. H. Attygalle	...	Wesley College
91.	A. J. Williamson	...	Royal College
92.	G. W. Dharmakirti	...	Trinity College
	W. C. P. Abeyawardene	...	Royal College
94.	H. D. Weerasinghe	...	St. John's Boys' High School, Panadure
95.	D. O. de Soysa	...	Rajapakse College, Kosgoda
96.	J. H. Perera	...	St. Thomas's College
97.	J. R. Potger	...	St. Thomas's College
98.	V. Tampi	...	Hindu College, Jaffna
99.	E. W. Abeyasiriwardena	...	Trinity College
100.	F. Serasingha	...	All Saints' School
101.	K. P. Kathiravalu	...	City College
102.	W. P. Perera	...	Trinity College

SENIOR GIRLS.

1.	M. C. B. Smith	...	Queen's College
2.	K. C. Jayasuriya	...	Queen's College
3.	R. I. L. S. Thomasz	...	Private Tuition
4.	S. E. Ebert	...	Kandy Girls' High School
5.	A. U. Raffel	...	Clifton Girls' High School
6.	E. B. Wambeck	...	Galle Girls' High School

JUNIOR GIRLS.

1.	R. van Geyzel	...	Clifton Girls' High School
2.	M. M. N. G. N. M. Perera	...	Good Shepherd Convent, Colombo
3.	A. M. Faber	...	Pettah Girls' High School
4.	E. R. Ferdinands	...	Kandy Girls' High School
5.	E. A. Jansz	...	Panadure Girls' High School
6.	H. M. Nugara	...	Queen's College
7.	M. D. Walbeoff	...	Private Tuition
8.	L. A Obeyesekera	...	Queen's College
9.	L. Wijesinghe	...	Musæus School and Orphanage
10.	F. Wickremasinghe	...	Colpetty Girls' High School
11.	L. de Abrew	...	Musæus School and Orphanage
12.	L. M. Fretsz	...	Queen's College
13.	R. U. H. van Houten	...	St. Clare's College
14.	E. D. Swan	...	Bishop's College, Polwatta
15.	I. M. C. de Mel	...	St. Clare's College

16.	S. J. Vanderstraaten	Queen's College
	M. J. de Silva	St. Paul's College, Kandy
18.	C. L. Jayawardene	Queen's College
19.	L. H. Goonetilleke	Wesleyan Girls' High School, Kalutara
20.	R. L. Moreira	Clifton Girls' High School
21.	E. G. Abeyasekere	Colpetty Girls' High School
22.	V. F. Wirasekere	Colpetty Girls' High School
23.	D. N. Weerasinghe	Panadure Girls' High School
24.	J. E. Christoffelsz	Colpetty Girls' High School
	M. E. Bandaranayake	Wolfendhal Girls' High School
26	K. C. Christian	Queen's College
27.	M. Daniel	Bishop's College, Polwatta
28.	P. F. Jansz	Wolfendhal Girls' High School
29.	E. C. Ebert	Kandy Girls' High School
30.	J. F. G. Abeyawardene	Wesleyan Girls' High School, Kalutara
31.	C. G. H. de Mel	St. Clare's College
32.	C. M. Vannitamby	Wolfendhal Girls' High School
33.	B. L. V. Lourentsz	Good Shepherd Convent, Colombo
34.	G. E. Vandersmaght	Clifton Girls' High School
35.	D. C. Williams	Vembadi Girls' High School, Jaffna
36.	C. M. Seneviratna	Galle Girls' High School
37.	B. C. Schokman	Clifton Girls' High School
38.	L. W. Crozier	Private Tuition
39.	A. G. Hoole	Princess of Wales' College
40.	A. Ohlmus	Wolfendhal Girls' High School
41.	R. S. Christoffelsz	Private Tuition
42.	C. I. Prins	St. Clare's College
43.	T. M. Jansz	Pettah Girls' High School

MATHEMATICAL PRIZE.

The Mathematical Prize has been won by V. Joseph of the St. Thomas's College.

GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIP.

The Gilchrist Scholarship has been won by H. M. H. Hoisington of the Wesley College.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

Junior Boys.

First Exhibition, value Rs. 240, tenable for three years, has been awarded to C. J. de Silva of the Royal College.

Second Exhibition, value Rs. 120, tenable for three years, has been awarded to D. E. Weerasooriya of the Royal College.

Third Exhibition, value Rs. 120, tenable for three years, has been awarded to A. Mahadeva of the Royal College.

Senior Girls.

The Senior Scholarship for girls, Rs. 240, tenable for three years, has been awarded to Miss M. C. B. Smith of Queen's College, Colombo.

Junior Girls.

First Exhibition, Rs. 120, tenable for three years, has been won by Miss R. Vanderzyzel of Clifton Girls' High School.

Second Exhibition, Rs. 120, tenable for three years, has been won by Miss M. M. N. G. N. M. Perera of the Good Shepherd Convent, Kotahena, Colombo.

The subjoined tables show the comparative success of the different competing Colleges and Schools:—

SENIOR BOYS.

School or College.	Number entered.	Number in Honours Division.	Number who satisfied the Examiners.	Total Passes.	Number of Failures.	Number Absent or Withdrawn.
Royal College	23	1	10	14	9	—
St. Thomas's College	17	3	12	15	2	—
Wesley College	11	2	3	5	6	—
St. Joseph's College	6	—	3	3	3	—
Ananda College	2	—	—	—	2	—
St. Benedict's Institution	7	1	2	3	4	—
Prince of Wales's College, Moratuwa ...	4	—	3	3	1	—
St. John's Boys' High School, Panadure ...	3	1	1	2	1	—
Trinity College, Kandy	9	—	6	6	3	—
Richmond College, Galle	4	—	1	1	3	—
Private	20	—	—	—	19	1
Central College, Jaffna	1	—	1	1	—	—
St. Patrick's College, Jaffna	5	—	1	1	4	—
Wesleyan Central Institution, Batticaloa ...	1	—	—		1	—
Mahinda College, Galle	2	—	—	—	2	—
Ambalangoda Wesleyan Boys' High School ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Kingswood College, Kandy	2	—	1	1	1	—
Meeting Hall Educational Classes ...	1	—			1	
City College	1	—		—	1	—
St. John's School, Kalutara	1				1	—
Hindu College, Jaffna	2		—	—	2	—
Chetty street Boys' High School, Jaffna ...	4	—		—	3	1
Total ...	127	11	44	55	69	3

JUNIOR BOYS.

School or College.	Number entered.	Number in Honours Division.	Number who satisfied the Examiners.	Total Passes.	Number of Failures.	Number Absent or Withdrawn.
Royal College	53	7	25	32	20	1
St. Thomas's College	19	5	9	14	5	—
Wesley College	14	2	6	8	6	—
St. Joseph's College	22	—	7	7	15	—
Ananda College	3	1	2	3	—	—
St. Benedict's Institution	13	1	8	9	4	—
Prince of Wales's College, Moratuwa ...	1	—	1	1	—	—
St. John's Boys' High School, Panadure ...	5	1	2	3	2	—
City College	4	1	2	3	—	1
Private	21	—	1	1	18	2
Trinity College, Kandy	9	1	4	5	4	—
Kingswood College, Kandy ...	4	1	1	2	1	1
Dharmaraja College, Kandy	2	—	—	—	2	—
Richmond College, Galle	13	3	6	9	2	2
All Saints' School, Galle	5	—	1	1	4	—
Ambalangoda Buddhist School ...	2	—	—	—	2	—
Ambalangoda Wesleyan Boys' High School ...	1	—	—	—	1	—
Wesleyan Central Institution, Batticaloa ...	1	—	—	—	1	—
Central College, Jaffna	2	—	—	—	1	1
Hindu College, Jaffna	2	—	1	1	1	—
Chetty street Boys' High School, Jaffna ...	2	—	1	1	1	—
Rajapaksa College, Kosgoda	4	—	1	1	3	—
Mahinda College, Galle	4	—	—	—	4	—
Kosgoda Boys' High School	1	—	—	—	—	1
Balapitiya Boys' High School ...	2	—	—	—	2	—
St. Patrick's College, Jaffna	1	—	1	1	—	—
Total ...	210	23	79	102	99	9

SENIOR GIRLS.

School or College.	Number entered.	Number in Honours Division.	Number who satisfied the Examiners.	Total Passes.	Number of failures.	Number Absent or Withdrawn.
Wolfendahl Girls' High School ...	1	—	—	—	1	—
Queen's College, Colombo	2	2	—	2	—	—
St. Clare's College	3	—	—	—	3	—
Good Shepherd Convent, Colombo ...	2	—	—	—	1	1
Kandy Girls' High School	1	—	1	1	—	—
Galle Girls' High School	2	—	1	1	1	—
St. Paul's, Milagiriya	1	—	—	—	1	—
Clifton Girls' High School	1	—	1	1	—	—
Private	1	1	—	1	—	—
St. Paul's College, Kandy	1	—	—	—	1	—
Total ...	15	3	3	6	8	1

JUNIOR GIRLS.

School or College.	Number entered.	Number in Honours Division.	Number who satisfied the Examiners.	Total Passes.	Number of Failures.	Number Absent or Withdrawn.
Wolfendahl Girls' High School ...	7	—	4	4	3	—
Pettah Girls' High School	4	—	2	2	2	—
Queen's College	8	—	6	6	2	—
St. Paul's, Milagriya	1	—	—	—	1	—
Clifton Girls' High School, Colombo ...	6	—	4	4	2	—
Good Shepherd Convent, Colombo ...	2	1	1	2	—	—
Bishop's College	3	—	2	2	1	—
Museus School and Orphanage ...	5	—	2	2	3	—
Panadure Girls' High School	3	—	2	2	—	1
Princess of Wales's College, Moratuwa ...	4	—	1	1	3	—
Kollupitiya Girls' High School ...	8	—	4	4	4	—
St. Clare's College, Colombo	5	—	4	4	1	—
Private	5	—	3	3	2	—
Kandy Girls' High School	2	—	2	2	—	—
St. Paul's College, Kandy	1	—	1	1	—	—
Galle Girls' High School	4	—	1	1	3	—
Vembadi Girls' High School, Jaffna ...	1	—	1	1	—	—
Kalutara Wesleyan Girls' High School ...	3	—	2	2	1	—
C. M. S. Ladies' College, Colombo ...	1	—	—	—	1	—
Dehiwala Girls' High School	1	—	—	—	1	—
Matara Girls' High School	1	—	—	—	1	—
Convent School, Galle	2	—	—	—	2	—
Total ...	77	1	42	43	33	1

The number of candidates who presented themselves in the different subjects of examination is shown by the following table :—

	Senior Candidates.		Junior Candidates.	
	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.
Dictation	—	—	206	77
Arithmetic	124	15	206	77
Old Testament	48	3	40	13
Gospel	70	11	111	58
Acts	—	—	68	41
Epistles	42	8	—	—
Catechism	—	—	4	4
Composition	124	15	206	77
English Grammar	124	15	206	77
English History	124	15	206	75
Greek History	1	—	—	—
Geography	120	14	196	74
Shakespeare	122	15	126	66
Milton	4	—	—	—
Scott	—	—	80	11
Logic	7	—	—	—
Latin (two papers)	108	6	176	15
Greek (two papers)	1	—	11	—
French	44	11	52	40
Euclid	117	12	199	63
Algebra	117	12	199	63
Trigonometry	51	4	26	4
Conic Sections	22	1	—	—
Applied Mathematics	21	2	—	—
Mechanics	—	—	5	—
Theoretical Chemistry	25	—	19	—
Botany	7	9	8	38
Physiology and Hygiene	41	7	35	9
Practical Chemistry	7	—	3	2
Statics	4	—	—	—
Heat	41	3	26	—
Light	29	—	—	—
Electricity and Magnetism	—	—	—	—
Physical Geography	26	12	38	20
Shorthand	—	—	6	6
Bookkeeping	—	—	25	—
Freehand Drawing	31	8	65	35
Model Drawing	31	8	63	36
Geometrical Drawing	—	—	14	3
Perspective Drawing	4	—	—	—
Imitative Colouring	2	2	—	—
Music	1	2	2	14

No. 3.—WHAT STEPS can be taken to improve the Present Arrangements for ensuring Attendance at Village Schools, and for erecting and supervising School Buildings?

I VENTURE on this short paper with great diffidence, partly because an acquaintance of barely six months with my present work gives me but a limited right to speak upon it; partly because no Department has more reason than mine to be grateful for prompt and courteous help ungrudgingly accorded by Revenue Officers. It is in fact this latter reason which induces me to try and deal with it. I want to see whether the matter cannot be made more automatic; whether the bulk of the work cannot be thrown upon the persons really responsible—the village headmen; and whether it is possible to lessen the perpetual petty correspondence which I am at present obliged to inflict upon Government and Assistant Government Agents. I need not go behind the general axiom, that Government wishes the children of the country to be educated, and that in many parts of the Island it has allowed something like compulsory education to be started under Gansabhawa regulations. Theoretically, the headmen of the locality are supposed to be in charge of attendance and of school buildings; and on paper the machinery provided seems adequate for the purpose, at least in such villages as come within Gansabhawa jurisdiction. In practice, the machinery works imperfectly because it is exceedingly difficult to get the headmen to act with any regularity in the matter, and it is constantly necessary to ask the Revenue Officer to bring pressure to bear upon them.

To take the question of *Attendance* first. Children naturally will not go to school unless their parents insist upon it; and the parents naturally take very little trouble on that score when they know they have every chance of escaping the penalty which the law provides. I find, too, it is very often the fashion to hold the teacher responsible for the attendance, and even for getting school buildings put up and repaired. It has become quite a common thing to find Inspectors reporting that "the attendance in this school is going down, showing want of energy on the part of the teacher;" "this teacher is wanting in local influence, and so the children attend irregularly;" and so on. Now I venture to submit that the proper and only function of the teacher is to teach; that that fact is admitted in all other countries; and that to expect him (or her) to do the duties of attendance officer besides is unfair from every point of view. In the first place, it puts him in a totally wrong position as regards the villagers. He ought to be their friend and the friend of their children; if he is also to be the person who prosecutes them and has them fined for non-attendance, he becomes their enemy at once; and education, distasteful enough already, becomes doubly so because he combines the two functions in his person. In the second place, it is usually impossible to get a native of the

place who is fit to be teacher of the school; therefore the teacher in most cases is a stranger, with difficulties and prejudices enough to contend against already, which are immeasurably added to if he does what is now supposed to be his duty and appears constantly in the Gansabhawa to prosecute. Thirdly, he certainly ought not to have the time to go round the villages and "use his influence." It is useless for me at present to insist on the teacher preparing his lessons beforehand, because I am naturally told that he is hunting up the children and interviewing the parents, and yet it is the very want of previous preparation which makes the lessons given in village schools so ludicrously inadequate. Fourthly, his (or her) salary is very minute, in a large majority of cases barely higher than the pay of a horsekeeper; and to put upon him this onerous and inappropriate task in addition to the work he is paid for seems hardly fair. Nor need I point out that if the position is hard for the male teacher, it is ten times harder for the female. Yet in reports on girls' schools I constantly find it brought as a charge against the female teacher that her numbers are falling, and that this is a proof of incompetence.

So in the case of *Buildings*. I am frequently told that the teacher ought to interest himself in the matter, ought to start a collection among the villagers, ought to use his influence with the headmen, ought to show a little zeal, and so on. This, again, I would venture to submit, is entirely beyond his proper *métier*, and is asking him to do what he is ill adapted to do in every way.

My first main proposition is, then, that teachers ought to be considered absolutely free of all responsibility as regards attendance and buildings, and enabled thereby to give up all their time to those functions which the Department pays them for: simply sending in to the responsible headman such lists at such intervals as are necessary to enable that official to ensure the attendance of all children of school-going age, and to punish default. If this principle is granted, we get rid of a divided responsibility, which is at present very detrimental to good results. It simply then becomes a question of what rules shall be laid down for ensuring full numbers and regularity by means of the headmen and the Gansabhawa, and what the exact duties of the teacher are to be as regards the forwarding of lists to the responsible quarter. It would be impertinent of me to do more than state the question, and perhaps suggest that it might be advisable to deal with each Government school separately at the beginning of each year by means of a short schedule, showing

Name of school;
List of villages within the three mile radius;
Number of children who are of school-going age in each village;
Name of headman to whom list of absentees are to be sent;
Dates on which they are to be sent;

This might be hung up in each school after issue from the local Kachcheri, and it might further be advisable that the teacher should be informed by the responsible headman, at definite intervals, of the dates at which cases were instituted, and the results. This information would be filed by the teacher with copies of the lists sent by him to the headmen, and thus it would be possible for the Revenue Officer, or the Inspector or Director, on visiting the school, to see how the attendance regulations are working, and where the hitch, if any, lies. For there *is* no doubt that the attendance at our Government schools at present is far below what it ought to be, and that irregularity of attendance is a still greater handicap to the teacher than small numbers; and that until these two faults are remedied our system of village education will remain very faulty.

It may of course be urged that the time of the village headman is fully occupied already, and that it is impossible to put these further duties upon him. To which it may be answered that (1) these have always been regarded as part of his regular duties and are not new, (2) that if, however, it is decided that he is too busy to carry out this work promptly and efficiently, it would be better to appoint and pay a new set of headmen to do the work of attendance officers, rather than relegate that duty to the teachers as at present. This of course is the English method, and may prove to be necessary; but we might at least try the other method first.

As regards buildings, the matter is rather more difficult because it involves the actual payment of money by villagers. And with this my Department has theoretically (and practically, if my first proposition is admitted) less to do than with attendance. But I should be exceedingly glad if some rule could be laid down on the subject of *repairs* which would work automatically up to a certain point, and save the Revenue Officer from some of the letters and references I have now to inflict upon him. For instance, it might at least be laid down in the case of each school to what particular headman the teacher is to turn if repairs are needed, and he might be supplied with a simple lithographed form in duplicate to send to that headman (filing the duplicate), who would be expected to come within a certain fixed time, inspect, and either arrange for the repairs or report to his superior, leaving with the teacher a memorandum of what he had decided. This would save a great many letters that now pass unnecessarily; and if there is a delay it could be seen at a glance on whose shoulders the fault lies. More rapid action might also be secured, and the cost of repairs very often lessened thereby. The working of this little scheme could easily be supervised, and perhaps improved upon, if each Ratemahatmaya were called upon to visit each school in his division a certain number of times in the year.

The erection of a new school is of course a more serious business, and ultimately must involve correspondence; and the same thing applies to the lengthening of schoolrooms owing to increased attendance, the building of teachers' rooms, and other structural additions. All I would suggest here is this. At present these necessities are pointed out usually by the Inspector or Sub-Inspector on his report slip at the annual examination. That slip takes a long time to reach me, owing to various causes, and perhaps three months are wasted in this way, while the structural addition may be urgently required. I propose in future to ask the Inspector to send to me and to the Revenue Officer simultaneously a special report on such necessary improvements directly he notices the need of them.

The delay in carrying out such improvements of course arises from the trouble of collecting cash from the villagers. Whether it is possible to invent some more expeditious method of collection than that at present in vogue, it hardly comes within my province to decide, but I believe something has been done in this direction in the Western Province.

It will be seen that most of my suggestions are not very drastic, and are simply meant to save unnecessary trouble and delay; but that the important proposition of my paper is the exemption of teachers from all responsibility as to attendance and buildings.

No. 4.

The following tabular returns afford at a glance a summarized comparison of the figures of Government, Grant-in-aid, and Unaided schools (including pansala schools and private schools) since the year 1870 :—

Return of Schools presented for Examination.

Year.	Government Schools.				Grant-in-Aid Schools.				Total.			
	Schools.	Scholars.	Increase.	Decrease.	Schools.	Scholars.	Increase.	Decrease.	Schools.	Scholars.	Increase.	Decrease.
1870 ...	156	8,726	—	—	229	8,201	—	—	385	16,927	—	—
1871 ...	180	10,449	1,723	—	314	19,416	11,215	—	494	29,865	12,938	—
1872 ...	200	10,852	403	—	402	25,443	6,027	—	602	36,295	6,430	—
1873 ...	241	11,598	746	—	528	32,954	7,151	—	769	44,192	7,897	—
1874 ...	243	11,719	121	—	595	35,559	2,965	—	838	47,278	3,086	—
1875 ...	276	12,776	1,057	—	654	41,343	5,784	—	930	54,119	6,921	—
1876 ...	301	15,115	2,339	—	697	45,422	4,079	—	998	60,537	6,338	—
1877 ...	329	15,677	562	—	730	47,142	1,720	—	1,059	62,819	2,282	—
1878 ...	356	17,896	2,219	—	772	49,854	2,712	—	1,128	67,750	4,931	—
1879 ...	372	19,120	1,224	—	814	55,944	6,090	—	1,186	75,064	7,314	—
1880 ...	369	21,294	2,174	—	833	59,820	3,876	—	1,202	81,114	6,050	—
1881 ...	398	23,626	2,332	—	839	61,131	1,311	—	1,237	84,757	3,643	—
1882 ...	421	26,597	2,971	—	832	62,842	1,711	—	1,253	89,439	4,682	—
1883 ...	437	27,656	1,059	—	836	61,374	—	1,468	1,273	89,030	—	409
1884 ...	431	27,677	21	—	814	59,776	—	1,598	1,245	87,453	—	1,577
1885 ...	417	26,624	—	1,053	819	57,320	—	2,456	1,236	83,944	—	3,509
1886 ...	425	29,653	3,029	—	849	57,955	635	—	1,274	87,608	3,664	—
1887 ...	440	32,565	2,912	—	899	52,995	5,040	—	1,339	95,560	7,952	—
1888 ...	438	35,948	3,383	—	919	66,400	3,405	—	1,357	102,348	6,788	—
1889 ...	440	39,026	3,078	—	938	69,483	3,083	—	1,378	108,509	6,161	—
1890 ...	436	40,290	1,264	—	984	73,698	4,215	—	1,420	113,988	5,479	—
1891 ...	436	41,746	1,456	—	971	74,855	1,157	—	1,407	116,601	2,613	—
1892 ...	453	42,190	444	—	1,024	82,637	7,782	—	1,477	124,827	8,226	—
1893 ...	456	41,680	—	510	1,005	81,598	—	1,039	1,461	123,278	—	1,549
1894 ...	468	44,366	2,686	—	1,042	86,968	5,370	—	1,510	131,334	8,056	—
1895 ...	477	44,252	—	144	1,096	90,229	3,261	—	1,573	134,481	3,147	—
1896 ...	474	44,538	286	—	1,130	94,400	4,171	—	1,604	138,938	4,457	—
1897 ...	474	45,113	575	—	1,172	102,485	8,085	—	1,646	147,598	8,660	—
1898 ...	479	46,279	1,166	—	1,220	103,951	1,466	—	1,699	150,230	2,632	—
1899 ...	489	47,482	1,203	—	1,263	111,145	7,194	—	1,752	158,627	8,397	—
1900 ...	500	48,642	1,160	—	1,328	120,751	9,606	—	1,828	169,393	10,766	—

Unaided Schools.

Year.	Schools.	Scholars.	Increase.	Decrease.
1870 ...	279	6,838	—	—
1871 ...	635	8,490	1,652	—
1872 ...	365	9,435	945	—
1873 ...	393	11,935	2,500	—
1874 ...	329	9,929	—	2,006
1875 ...	317	10,246	317	—
1876 ...	365	4,255	—	5,991
1877 ...	244	5,407	1,152	—
1878 ...	321	4,798	—	609
1879 ...	697	6,898	2,100	—
1880 ...	585	7,236	338	—
1881 ...	645	8,874	1,638	—
1882 ...	No return	—	—	—
1883 ...	652	12,291	3,417	—
1884 ...	560	13,265	974	—
1885 ...	2,134	20,062	6,797	—
1886 ...	2,126	22,956	2,894	—
1887 ...	2,292	24,994	2,038	—
1888 ...	2,427	28,823	3,829	—
1889 ...	2,590	29,785	962	—
1890 ...	2,617	32,464	2,679	—
1891 ...	2,645	37,242	4,778	—
1892 ...	2,395	33,631	—	3,611
1893 ...	2,415	33,969	338	—
1894 ...	2,408	32,576	—	1,393
1895 ...	2,242	35,353	2,777	—
1896 ...	2,268	36,720	1,367	—
1897 ...	2,331	36,908	188	—
1898 ...	2,330	34,805	—	2,103
1899 ...	1,887	34,841	36	—
1900 ...	2,089	38,881	4,040	—

Summing up the above tables for 1899 and 1900, we have the following comparative result :—

	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
Scholars in Government schools	47,482	48,642	1,160	—
Scholars in Grant-in-aid schools	111,145	120,751	9,606	—
Scholars in Unaided schools	34,841	38,881	4,040	—
Total scholars in Ceylon	193,468	208,274	14,806	—
Total schools in Ceylon	3,639	3,917	278	—

No. 5.—SCHOOL GARDENS, NATURE STUDY, AND AGRICULTURAL TEACHING.

By Mr. J. C. Willis.

THE most practical means of influencing the agricultural practice of the country for the better, and of introducing new products and ideas, is by working through the children at school. I think a system of school gardens, supplied from the Royal Botanic Gardens with the best kinds of plants, cultivated by the teachers and students, and used as object lessons by the former, aided by leaflets issued by the staff of the gardens for their guidance, and, if it can be arranged later, by actual lessons given by the staff to teachers, offers fair prospects of success and usefulness.

The opening of these school gardens and their stocking with good fruit, vegetables, &c., is sure to lead to the gradual introduction of new cultivations into the villages, and the stocking of the gardens from the Royal Botanic Gardens will ensure that these new introductions are good of their kind. In so far as these cultivations are concerned, the school gardens may be used to give a certain definite amount of agricultural instruction, but in general they should never be regarded as organizations for the teaching of agriculture. The teachers are not themselves sufficiently qualified to teach agriculture or to criticise methods already in use in the villages. The aim of the gardens should rather be what is now called "Nature Study," the inculcation of habits of observation and induction among the pupils. Such training will render such pupils much more capable when older of appreciating definite agricultural instruction, and will render them able to criticise intelligently the methods they employ in the actual cultivations that they may carry on in after life. They may be taught the reasons why such or such an operation is performed, and performed in such or such a way, but they should never be given definite instruction in the cultivation of staple products; to do so will be fatal to the success of the scheme.

School gardens should cultivate ornamental as well as useful plants, and pupils should be encouraged to do the same. A few gardens should first be selected for trial; these might be visited by the officers of the Royal Botanic Gardens, and the general plan of laying out and gardening decided. The seeds and plants should be supplied from the Botanic Gardens, planted and attended to according to instructions by the school teachers and scholars. Object lessons should be given at occasional intervals, and experiments carried on upon lines to be indicated in leaflets previously issued, and the teachers should never try to give these lessons or try the experiments with the pupils till they themselves have previously mastered them.

The following titles are suggested for such leaflets :—

How a pumpkin plant gets out of the seed.	The soil.
Cuttings.	Seed travellers.
Children's gardens.	Why must plants be watered?
Annual flowers.	The growth of a rice plant.
The planting of school grounds.	The flower, what it is.

Many interesting entomological subjects can also be used.

Only a few kinds of plants should be cultivated in any one garden, and new ones should only, as a rule, be distributed one kind at a time.

Children should be encouraged to grow plants at home, and new kinds be given to those who do well.

The work done should not be made the subject of examinations. Children should be encouraged to observe accurately, and to record in writing and with drawings what they observe.

A book should be kept at school in which the dates of planting and the subsequent history of all the important products may be recorded. Much valuable information about the districts, climates, and soils suitable for such products may thus be collected.

One-third of the produce of each garden should be the property of the teachers in charge, another third be given to the pupils, and the remainder, after deducting what is needed for seed in the following season, be the property of the Department of Public Instruction, for distribution to other schools. What is not wanted for this purpose should be returned to the Botanic Gardens.

No. 6.—MR. WELAYDEN'S REPORT.

Colombo, February 13, 1901.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a census, as requested by you, of children of school-going age in Kotahena, St. Paul's, and New Bazaar Wards, who are for the most part of the poorer classes and practically receiving no education.

I found it extremely difficult in many instances to get the figures with any degree of accuracy, as the parents were reticent to give any information. In fact I have reason to believe that in many cases the figures given were not correct.

I understand that the Superintendent of Census has now issued instructions to the enumerators in Colombo to obtain the number of children of school-going age, and it may be possible to get at these figures in due time.

In taking the census, I took particular care to omit the children attending Government and Grant-in-aid schools. In the Kotahena Ward however, especially in Mutwal, I found it extremely difficult to do so. The people would not give the correct information. The children whom I found during school hours idling at home or playing in the street would say, when questioned, that they are attending such and such a school, and the parents would say quite another school. In doubtful cases as these I took them as attending no school. To be on the safe side it is better, I think, to count 10 per cent. of the Sinhalese and European descendants of this ward as attending some school or other, possibly the Roman Catholic schools in the ward.

The figures for Moors and Tamils in the different wards include a good many of the former attending the Koran schools held in the outer verandahs of houses in the Mohammedan quarters, and of the latter attending the small private schools held in the thickly populated gardens and in the outer verandahs of houses on the roadside. Of these, there are many in Kochchikade, Chekku street, Gintupitiya street, and Silversmith street.

Kotahena Ward.

Street.	Sinhalese.		Tamil.		Moors.		European Descendants.		Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Elie House road	25	17	—	—	—	—	3	2	47
Fishers' Hill	65	48	—		—	—	—	—	113
Galpotta street	34	29	13	9	—	—	5	3	93
Kotahena street	130	85	56	22	11	5	46	37	392
Korteboam	33	27	30	24	9	2	3	2	130
Madampitiya	76	61	5	2	3	1	11	10	169
Nagalagam street	77	58	14	11	11	4	—	—	175
Skinner's road north	17	16	3	2	5	1	4	3	51
St. Joseph's street	96	79	14	11	48	47	6	4	305
Urugodawatta road	19	18	6	4	18	13	—	—	78
Alutmawata road	36	28	9	6	3	1	6	4	93
Blomendahl road	22	9	—	—	6	4	4	5	50
Cemetery road	57	63	22	17	3	—	33	23	218
College street	71	65	1	2	5	—	7	8	159
Mattakkuly road	65	48	8	6	27	19	7	6	186
Modara street	69	55	—	—	24	17	3	4	172
Pickering's road	78	47	43	50	7	3	9	6	243
Mutwal street	105	78	4	1	39	31	10	8	276
St. Lucia's lane	30	28	6	5	—	—	16	11	96
Wall street	84	58	6	4	5	4	33	28	222
Total ...	1,189	917	240	176	224	152	206	164	3,268

St. Paul's Ward.

Street.	Sinhalese.		Tamil.		Moors.		European Descendants.		Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Andival street	8	5	18	15	3	1	3	2	55
Brassfounder street	10	8	61	53	5	4	2	—	143
Chekku street	9	7	74	68	5	3	6	5	177
Gintupitiya street	23	17	87	83	8	6	7	4	235
Green street	33	24	3	2	4	3	7	4	80
Hill street	30	21	9	7	7	4	8	3	89
Jampettah street	34	42	67	45	18	10	19	22	257
Kochchikade street	36	38	101	63	29	17	12	9	305
Mosque lane	8	6	4	5	33	21	4	2	83
New Chetty street	26	19	37	43	—	—	11	7	143
New Moor street	6	5	9	4	104	87	—	—	215
Sea street	6	4	28	11	7	3	—	—	59
St. John's	46	22	20	10	9	1	3	2	113
Van Royen street	18	15	7	3	—	—	3	1	47
Wolfendahl street	59	43	65	49	31	23	19	11	300
Total ...	352	276	590	461	263	183	104	72	2,301

New Bazaar Ward.

Street.	Sinhalese.		Tamil.		Moor.		European Descendants.		Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Armour street	16	11	10	8	8	3	—	—	56
Barber street	34	27	14	9	7	5	5	6	107
Belmont street	10	12	8	5	10	5	8	5	63
Ferry street	25	20	13	12	27	19	10	7	133
Gulkapanawatta	14	11	4	3	32	18	—	—	82
Goat street	7	9	10	5	8	6	5	3	53
Grandpass road	106	77	27	19	56	32	9	5	331
Hulftsdorp street	15	12	10	8	10	5	15	10	85
Kuruwe street	8	4	—	—	39	28	5	4	88
Layard's Broadway	54	45	13	9	42	34	6	3	206
Messenger street	28	26	12	9	45	33	6	4	163
Mill street	15	13	8	5	12	10	11	9	83
Silversmith street	48	35	65	49	51	38	15	11	312
Oilman street	11	8	9	5	3	6	7	8	57
Prince's gate	10	9	7	5	13	5	9	7	65
Smith street	9	10	8	5	5	6	7	5	55
Wilson street	13	7	5	7	8	7	15	6	68
Vincent street	8	6	10	9	12	11	9	6	71
Total	431	342	233	172	388	271	142	99	2,078

No. 7.—POSITION OF TEACHERS.

[*Burmah Report on Public Instruction, page 4.*]

WHAT is wanted, if good men are to be attracted to teaching and to continue in it, is better pay, fixity of tenure, prospects, and a pension. This question has arisen in England, *and it will have to be taken up out here.* We cannot expect men and women to enter a life of work and to continue in it, out of which they may be removed by the caprice of an employer; in which they not only have no prospects, but often suffer losses and deductions; and, finally, which holds out to them nothing to retire on, when they are old and worn out and no longer fit for service. They should all be required to keep service books, and to feel that good service will be recognized and rewarded. They will naturally go where one and all of the above advantages are to be had, with the result that education is left to be carried on, as best it can, by inferior and ever-changing agency. Aided schools will have to offer better terms, prospects, and security of tenure and pay, and some retiring scheme should be taken up and worked out before long. It will lead to our getting a more efficient, contented, and loyal set of teachers. It is a farce to go on urging upon teachers the high nature of their calling and the need for the highest qualifications, if the pay and prospects remain alike worthless and unattractive.

No. 8.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR 1900.

Name of School.	Province.	Mission.	Class.	Lump-sum Grant.	Result-payment Grant in Standards.	Capitation Grant.	Grant for Pupil Teachers.	Bonus to Teachers.	Total.
				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Maradana boys' ...	Western	Wes.	English	—	293 50	370 0	—	—	663 50
Kandy boys' ...	Central	C.E.	do.	2,699 76	—	—	—	—	2,699 76
St. Joseph's boys' ...	Eastern	R.C.	do.	—	248 0	420 0	—	—	668 0
Kotahena convent ...	Western	R.C.	A. V.	—	706 0	1,140 0	30 0	—	1,873 0
Kandy girls' ...	Central	Wes.	do.	—	1,345 0	600 0	107 0	—	2,052 0
Galle boys' ...	Southern	do.	do.	600 0	—	—	—	—	600 0
Buona Vista Orphanage girls' ...	do.	do.	do.	900 0	—	—	—	—	900 0
Ratuwatte Diamond Jubilee ...	Western	Private	Ver.	—	986 50	260 0	—	—	1,246 50
Pamunugama girls' ...	do.	R.C.	do.	—	590 0	390 0	—	—	980 0
Duwa girls' ...	do.	do.	do.	—	238 0	260 0	—	—	498 0
Negombo girls' ...	do.	do.	do.	—	1,176 0	1,320 0	60 0	—	2,556 0
Andimulla girls' ...	do.	do.	do.	—	417 50	420 0	—	—	837 50
Pallansena girls' ...	do.	do.	do.	—	363 50	470 0	—	—	833 50
St. Vincent's boys' ...	do.	do.	do.	—	1,054 0	510 0	80 0	—	1,644 0
Maggona boys' ...	do.	do.	do.	—	530 0	520 0	—	—	1,050 0
Nagoda girls' ...	do.	do.	do.	—	1,019 50	380 0	—	—	1,399 50
Moratuwa girls' ...	do.	do.	do.	—	456 0	310 0	—	—	766 0
Wellawatta boys' ...	do.	Wes.	do.	—	452 0	780 0	50 0	—	1,282 0
Tellippallai boys' ...	Northern	Amer.	do.	—	1,040 50	550 0	135 0	—	1,725 50
Colombogam boys' ...	do.	R.C.	do.	—	1,172 0	640 0	135 0	117 20	2,064 20
Koddaimunai boys' ...	Eastern	do.	do.	—	425 0	180 0	—	—	605 0
Koddaimunai boys' ...	do.	Wes.	do.	—	884 0	310 0	—	—	1,194 0
Kallar Kalmunai boys' ...	do.	do.	do.	—	417 50	480 0	65 0	—	962 50
Nupe mixed ...	Southern	Dio.	do.	—	1,577 0	800 0	60 0	—	2,437 0
Patuwata mixed ...	do.	C.M.S.	do.	—	162 0	550 0	—	—	712 0
Mount Calvary girls' ...	do.	R.C.	do.	—	542 50	810 0	42 50	—	1,395 0
Kandy mixed ...	Central	C.M.S.	do.	—	512 50	300 0	—	—	812 50
Kandy convent ...	do.	R.C.	do.	—	350 0	850 0	—	—	1,200 0
Matale girls' ...	do.	do.	do.	—	414 50	680 0	—	—	1,094 50
Kurunegala girls' ...	North-Western	do.	do.	—	472 0	350 0	—	—	822 0
Chilaw mixed ...	do.	do.	do.	—	1,197 0	600 0	—	—	1,797 0
Vennappuwa girls' ...	do.	do.	do.	—	1,519 50	640 0	60 0	—	2,219 50
Badulla girls' ...	Uva	Wes.	do.	—	556 50	430 0	—	—	986 50
Total ...	—	—	—	4,199 76	21115 0	16320 0	824 50	117 20	42576 46

Industrial Schools.

Name of School.	Dress-making.	Lace-making.	Embroidery.	Cookery.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Bandling.	Dye-ing.	Tailoring.	Shoe-making.	Joining and Cabinet-making.	Printing.	Bookbinding.	Ironwork and Blacksmith's Work.	Masonry.	Agriculture.	Total.
Maradana mixed ...	1	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	17	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	38
Kotahena convent ...	21	73	22	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	124
Nagoda girls' ...	12	14	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49
Pamunugama girls' ...	—	26	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51
Moratuwa girls' ...	—	29	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
Wellawatta boys' ...	—	—	—	—	49	6	2	2	—	6	3	10	—	—	—	—	78
Duwa girls' ...	—	9	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
Negombo girls' ...	12	28	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	136
Andimulla girls' ...	—	25	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44
Pallansena girls' ...	—	4	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52
Maggona St. Vincent's boys' ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	17	21	—	—	—	51
Maggona boys' ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	16	9	11	—	—	—	53
Ratuwatte Diamond Jubilee mixed ...	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	28
Colombogam boys' ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	30	—	15	—	—	—	69
Tellippallai boys' ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	15	30	—	—	—	58
Trincomalee St. Joseph's boys'	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	—	—	3	—	—	72
Koddaimunai boys' (Wesleyan)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	22	—	—	—	31
Koddaimunai boys' (R.C.) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	3	—	—	25
Kalmunai boys' ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	—	—	14	—	—	69
Galle convent ...	4	75	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81
Patuwata mixed ...	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	8	8	2	—	—	—	55
Nupe mixed ...	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	17	—	—	—	82
Kandy girls' (Wesleyan) ...	35	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
Kandy mixed (C.M.S.) ...	—	25	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
Kandy convent girls' ...	23	44	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85
Matale girls' ...	14	27	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68
Kurunegala girls' ...	—	25	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
Chilaw girls' ...	—	41	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
Wennappuwa girls' ...	—	45	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64
Badulla girls' ...	18	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43
Total ...	146	641	346	17	49	6	2	2	74	8	252	68	116	23	—	—	1,750

The Kandy and Galle industrial schools are not included in the above table, as the pupils were not examined for a capitation grant. Both these schools receive lump-sum grants.

No. 9.—EXTRACTS FROM EXAMINERS' REPORTS.

School Management.

THE performances of many of the candidates were, however, extremely meagre as the schedule of marks will sufficiently testify, but, in the absence of an institution for the training of teachers in English, it would be scarcely reasonable to expect much knowledge of school management from teachers who have not themselves been taught to perform the task required of them.

A large proportion of the papers were full of inaccuracies, the handwriting being in many cases almost illegible, the spelling and grammar poor, and the style and language most indifferent.

For all this there is, in my opinion, but one remedy, the establishment of a good training school. An Educational Department unprovided with the means of instructing its teachers in their business is indeed an anomaly which it is hardly possible would have been allowed to exist after the necessity for teachers of English being in possession of certificates of competency had once been clearly demonstrated. That such a state of things should have endured so long is surely no good reason for continuing it longer, but rather for promptly putting an end to it.

Arithmetic.

The work on the whole was weak, over 35 per cent. of the candidates getting lower than 50 per cent. of the full marks. Most of the candidates showed a very imperfect knowledge as regards their reasons for a rule.

English Literature (Second Class).

It is, however, in those parts of the paper in which there was scope for any original work that all the answers are deficient. Question II., on the character of Brutus and Cassius, is very poor. The impression left in my mind after reading through this answer is that, in the majority of cases, the students simply quoted a number of phrases which they had learnt by heart instead of working the subject out of themselves.

I should say that few of the students have had sufficient training in *writing* answers to questions, and, for teachers particularly, attention to all the details of arrangement is very important.

English Literature (Third Class).

Not a few of the candidates came up for the examination wholly unprepared in the texts prescribed; and, I suppose, it was their bad work that has left the impression in my mind that on the whole the results of the examination are not satisfactory.

English Composition (Second and Third Class).

The standard in both classes is lamentably low, and very little difference is discernible between the two. Elementary mistakes in English are common in the majority of papers, and many candidates seem to think that their essays will be marked according to the number and length of the words: in one or two of the essays of Tamil candidates the accumulation of wordy nonsense reaches an extent which I should have thought incredible. I doubt if the intellectual condition of any, except two, of the second class candidates is such as to justify their appointment as head teachers in a school where the work goes above the fifth standard.

Geography (Second and Third Class).

The state of things disclosed by the answers to the Second Class paper is very discouraging indeed, and if it prevails generally among teachers makes it not at all surprising that the results in Geography are so poor amongst our scholars.

GENERAL TABLES.

The two following tables classify (*a*) the schools presented for examination during 1899 and 1900 together with the number of scholars on the list and the number in daily average attendance, under the heads English, Primary and Middle English, and Vernacular; (*b*) the number of scholars actually examined in each of the above classes of schools:—

Return classifying the Government and Grant-in-aid Schools examined during 1899 and 1900 as English, Primary and Middle English, and Vernacular, showing the Number of Scholars on the List and the Number in Average Daily Attendance.

1899.	No. of Schools.	No. of Boys on the List.	No. of Girls on the List.	Total No. of Boys and Girls on the List.	Total No. of Scholars in Average Attendance.
Government.					
English	4	436	47	483	428
English Primary and Middle	10	2,034	—	2,034	1,326
Vernacular	475	29,355	7,805	37,160	27,630
Grant-in-aid.					
English	57	7,036	2,181	9,217	7,097
English Primary and Middle	81	6,704	1,649	8,353	5,522
Vernacular	1,125	62,266	31,309	93,575	56,379
Total	1,752	107,831	42,991	150,822	98,382
1900.					
Government.					
English	4	434	51	485	432
English Primary and Middle	12	2,355	—	2,355	1,505
Vernacular	484	37,643	8,159	45,802	28,519
Grant-in-aid.					
English	142	15,146	3,226	18,372	12,574
Vernacular	1,186	67,498	34,881	102,379	59,600
Total	1,828	123,076	46,317	169,393	102,630

The increase in the number of girls attending Grant-in-aid English schools is a very healthy and promising sign.

Return showing the number of children actually presented for examination in the above classes of schools:—

In Government English Schools:—

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Standard I.	28	9	12	13	17
Do. II.	9	10	9	7	5
Do. III.	10	6	7	6	6
Do. IV.	2	4	2	—	3
Do. V.	—	1	—	—	—
Do. VI.	—	—	—	—	—
Do. VII.	—	—	—	—	—
Do. VIII.	—	—	—	—	—
Total	49°	30°	30°	26°	31°

* These figures refer only to the Railway Girls' School; the Royal College, the School of Agriculture, and the Technical College not being examined by Inspectors.

In Government Primary and Middle English Schools :—

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Standard I.	292	149	294	312	258
Do. II.	199	123	272	261	231
Do. III.	138	91	208	249	214
Do. IV.	82	75	125	183	173
Do. V.	46	50	74	92	92
Do. VI.	21	25	46	58	31
Do. VII.	8	15	22	41	18
Do. VIII.	2	13	12	6	11
Total	788	541	1,053	1,202	1,028

In Government Vernacular Schools :—

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Standard I.	7,576	7,614	7,276	7,379	7,706
Do. II.	6,003	6,093	6,084	6,006	6,260
Do. III.	3,704	4,047	4,086	4,171	4,213
Do. IV.	1,971	2,353	2,462	2,439	2,381
Do. V.	1,060	1,173	1,411	1,432	1,411
Do. VI.	426	545	589	688	714
Do. VII.	166	184	205	251	279
Do. VIII.	64	76	89	84	99
Total	20,970	22,085	22,202	22,450	23,063

In Grant-in-aid English Schools :—

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Standard I.	495	510	577	596	1,533
Do. II.	777	725	765	834	1,825
Do. III.	729	778	852	886	1,854
Do. IV.	775	776	787	814	1,600
Do. V.	632	649	743	698	1,337
Do. VI.	440	531	556	601	905
Do. VII.	345	366	404	356	622
Do. VIII.	235	261	282	278	378
Total	4,428	4,596	4,966	5,063	10,054

In Grant-in-aid Vernacular Schools :—

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Standard I.	13,964	14,992	16,915	16,208	18,058
Do. II.	11,479	10,039	13,373	13,460	13,715
Do. III.	7,134	8,159	9,373	9,804	9,557
Do. IV.	5,128	6,446	5,843	6,171	6,974
Do. V.	2,713	2,970	3,685	3,396	4,119
Do. VI.	985	1,005	1,226	1,282	1,432
Do. VII.	625	374	535	519	691
Do. VIII.	206	190	278	221	348
Total	42,234	44,175	51,228	51,061	54,894

Total :—

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Standard I.	22,860	23,887	25,780	25,310	27,572
Do. II.	19,162	17,746	21,447	21,511	22,036
Do. III.	12,329	13,764	15,319	15,978	15,844
Do. IV.	8,514	10,204	9,866	10,294	11,131
Do. V.	4,829	5,283	6,403	6,122	6,959
Do. VI.	2,055	2,348	2,649	2,886	3,082
Do. VII.	1,238	1,043	1,273	1,287	1,610
Do. VIII.	558	593	721	655	836
Total	71,545	74,868	83,458	84,043	89,070

The distribution of the above scholars under the heads *Primary* (*i.e.*, Standards I. to V.), *Middle* (*i.e.*, Standards VI. to VIII.), and *High* (*i.e.*, Specific Subjects, &c.) is as follows :—

	Primary.	Middle.	High.
English schools	8,149	1,905	1,657
Vernacular schools	52,423	2,471	140
Total	60,572	4,376	1,797

PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS.

The geographical distribution of schools and scholars, Government, Grant-in-aid, and Unaided, and the proportion of the population which is attending schools in each Province and in the whole of the Colony, will appear from the following table :—

	Western Province.		Central Province.		Northern Province.		Southern Province.		Eastern Province		North-Western Province.		North-Central Province		Province of Uva.		Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Total.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government.																				
English ...	4	485	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	485
Primary English ...	6	1259	2	363	—	—	2	431	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	302	12	2355
Vernacular ...	198	19538	64	6364	—	—	80	7846	6	272	34	3656	14	1480	10	688	78	5958	484	45802
Total ...	208	21282	66	6727	—	—	82	8277	6	272	34	3656	14	1480	10	688	80	6260	500	48642
Aided Schools.																				
English ...	46	7784	27	2909	25	3509	25	2500	6	588	6	472	1	69	3	301	3	240	142	18372
Vernacular ...	375	41917	89	6014	334	23445	150	15521	120	6965	61	5290	11	608	23	1271	23	1348	1186	102379
Total ...	421	49701	116	8923	359	26954	175	18021	126	7553	67	5762	12	677	26	1572	26	1588	1328	120751
Unaided Schools.																				
English ...	30	1776	7	218	6	148	5	206	—	—	10	437	—	—	—	—	2	146	60	2925
Anglo-Vernacular ...	19	1063	13	759	2	198	1	123	1	28	—	—	1	24	—	—	—	—	37	2195
Vernacular ...	276	12840	208	2768	80	3172	356	6042	105	2652	555	2857	168	1134	217	1302	19	561	1978	33328
Portuguese ...	—	—	1	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	23
Sanskrit and Pali ...	7	325	2	22	—	—	3	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	13	410
Total ...	332	16004	231	3790	88	3518	365	6423	106	2680	565	3288	169	1158	211	1302	22	718	2089	38881
Grand Total ...	961	86987	413	19440	447	30472	622	32721	238	10505	666	12706	195	3315	247	3562	128	8566	3917	208274
Population* ...	924348		615892		340247		567961		174087		354414		79022		188964		351235		3596170	
Proportion of children under instruction to population for 1900	1 in 11		1 in 32		1 in 11		1 in 17		1 in 17		1 in 28		1 in 24		1 in 53		1 in 41		1 in 17	

* According to the Census published in the *Government Gazette* of March 8, 1901.

It should be added that of the 500 Government schools, 368 are boys' schools, 102 are girls' schools, and 30 are mixed schools ; of the 1,328 Grant-in-aid schools, 327 are boys' schools, 317 are girls' schools, and 684 are mixed schools.

GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS.

The following comparative table shows the number on the list and the average attendance of those Grant-in-aid schools which were examined in 1898, 1899, and 1900, classified according to their management :—

Management.	1898.			1899.			1900.		
	Number of Schools.	Nominal Attendance.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Nominal Attendance.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Nominal Attendance.	Average Attendance.
American ...	131	9,010	6,023	130	9,415	5,840	129	9,455	5,947
Baptist ...	27	2,031	1,227	24	2,025	1,170	25	2,048	1,264
Buddhist ...	99	11,577	6,586	120	15,378	9,046	142	18,700	10,837
Church of England (C.M.S.) ...	239	14,110	8,713	244	14,316	9,554	170	11,375	6,077
Church of England (Diocesan) ...	85	7,812	5,182	81	8,198	7,244	148	11,658	7,793
Private and Sivite ...	49	5,642	3,712	57	6,195	3,867	65	6,560	4,289
Presbyterian ...	2	293	229	2	281	228	2	347	240
Roman Catholic ...	296	30,425	18,808	308	32,131	17,716	336	36,118	20,049
Wesleyan ...	289	22,808	13,336	293	22,803	13,022	307	24,128	16,479
Mohammedan ...	3	243	177	4	403	201	4	362	199
Total ...	1,220	103,951	63,993	1,263	111,145	67,888	1,328	120,751	72,174

The growth or otherwise of the Grant-in-aid system from its commencement in 1870 up to the end of 1900, and the average grants obtained by each school presented for examination, will be seen on reference to the following table. Grants upon all accounts, and not merely the ordinary result-payment grants for scholars, are as usual included in this table :—

Year.	School examined for Grant.	Number of Children in such Schools.	Amount of Grant. Rs. c.	Average Grant per School. Rs. c.
1870	299	8,201	34,355 0	150 0
1871	314	19,416	52,431 41	167 0
1872	402	25,443	82,497 60	205 21
1873	528	32,594	97,428 95	184 52
1874	595	35,559	104,959 41	176 40
1875	654	41,343	120,255 67	183 87
1876	697	45,422	129,099 15	185 22
1877	730	47,142	137,357 90	188 16
1878	772	49,854	143,680 57	186 11
1879	814	55,944	173,734 53	213 43
1880	833	59,820	185,747 71	222 98
1881	839	61,131	187,992 98	224 6
1882	832	62,842	176,465 82	212 10
1883	836	61,374	184,692 66	220 92
1884	814	59,776	174,533 52	214 41
1885	819	57,320	166,979 40	203 88
1886	849	57,955	181,033 51	213 24
1887	899	62,995	187,122 1	208 14
1888	919	66,400	187,192 84	203 69
1889	938	69,483	193,797 21	206 60
1890	984	73,698	202,015 8	205 29
1891	971	74,855	220,663 55	227 25
1892	1,024	82,637	221,788 48	216 58
1893	1,005	81,598	232,629 41	231 47
1894	1,042	86,968	259,021 92	248 58
1895	1,096	90,229	279,870 73	255 34
1896	1,130	94,490	311,016 73	275 23
1897	1,172	102,485	313,895 66	267 83
1898	1,220	103,951	338,567 80	277 51
1899	1,263	111,145	357,284 17	282 88
1900	1,328	120,751	386,709 54	291 19

The number of schools, of scholars on the list, and the daily average attendance in Government primary and middle schools will be seen from the following table :—

Name.	1899.			1900.		
	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.
Boys' English Primary	10	2,034	1,326	12	2,355	1,505
Boys' Vernacular	357	34,880	21,535	353	34,593	21,619
Girls' English Primary	1	47	32	1	66	31
Girls' Vernacular	94	7,234	4,340	101	7,521	4,641
Mixed Vernacular	24	2,851	1,755	30	3,688	2,259
Total	486	47,046	28,988	497	48,223	30,055

NEW SCHOOLS.

The following Government vernacular schools were opened during the year 1900 :—

Western Province.

Kumbaloluwa girls'
Mabodala girls'
Muguragampola girls'

Central Province.

Udagammedda boys'

Southern Province.

Pallenala boys'
Pallijulampitiya mixed

North-Western Province.

Medagama boys'
Watareka boys'
Yapahuwa boys'

Province of Sabaragamuwa.

Ilukkumbura boys'
Kiriella girls'
Rassagala girls'
Pallekanda girls'
Udagama girls'

The following Government vernacular schools were closed during the year 1900 :—

Western Province.

Mudungoda boys'
Kotugoda boys'
Kimbulapitiya boys'
Ratmale girls'

Eastern Province.

Kiniyai
Kottiyar
Ichchelampatte
Gomarasankadawai

The following grant-in-aid schools were registered during the year 1900 :—

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Name.	Class.	Mission.
Polwatta boys'	English	Buddhist
Negombo mixed	do.	Wesleyan
Dalupitiya boys'	do.	Buddhist

Name.	Class.	Mission.
Butpitiya girls'	Vernacular	Buddhist
Boralesgamuwa mixed	do.	do.
Rukmale mixed	do.	do.
Ratmalana mixed	do.	do.
Telawela mixed	do.	do.
Kande Vihare boys'	do.	do
Nagoda mixed	do.	do.
Perlande mixed	do.	Roman Catholic
Kalusggala mixed	do.	do.
Kussala mixed	do.	Buddhist
Narahenpita mixed	do.	do.
Madabawita girls'	do.	do.
Raddoluwa mixed	do.	do.
Mivitigammana girls'	do.	do.
Ambanwita mixed	do.	do.
Diyagama mixed	do.	do.
Galgane boys'	do.	do.
Ganemulla girls'	do.	do.
Widiyawatta mixed	do.	do.
Kudagammana boys'	do.	do.
Uggalboda mixed	do.	do.
Kerawalapitiya girls'	do.	Roman Catholic
Kalawana mixed	do.	Buddhist
CENTRAL PROVINCE.		
Ampitiya boys'	English	Roman Catholic
Gonagama mixed	Vernacular	Church of England (C.M.S.)
Goatfell estate mixed	do.	do.
Dankande boys'	do.	Buddhist
Atgala estate mixed	do.	Church of England (C.M.S.)
NORTHERN PROVINCE.		
Karadive boys'	Vernacular	Private
Nellikulam mixed	do.	Church of England (C.M.S.)
Delft west mixed	do.	Roman Catholic
Sangavetty Hastings Memorial girls'	do.	American
Achchankulam mixed	do.	Roman Catholic
Copai mixed	do.	do.
Elathamutuwal mixed	do.	Church of England (C.M.S.)
Kattaikadu mixed	do.	Roman Catholic
Vettilaikeni mixed	do.	do.
SOUTHERN PROVINCE.		
Randombe girls'	Vernacular	Buddhist
Gangodagama boys'	do.	Wesleyan
Dangedara mixed	do.	Buddhist
Katukurunda Dharmika mixed	do.	do.
Naimana boys'	do.	do.
Moraketiyare mixed	do.	do.
Diyagaha boys'	do.	do.
EASTERN PROVINCE.		
Trincomalee boys'	English	Sivite
Karrankuda boys' (night)	Vernacular	Private
Eambattai mixed	do.	Roman Catholic
Koddiyar boys'	do.	Wesleyan
Kaluwanchikudiyiruppu mixed	do.	do.
Mantivu mixed	do.	Roman Catholic
Ichchilampattai boys'	do.	do.
Marudai mixed	do.	Wesleyan
Mupans' mixed	do.	do.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.		
Nattandiya boys'	English	Buddhist
Hewana mixed	Vernacular	Roman Catholic
Polgahawela mixed	do.	Buddhist
Narawila mixed	do.	do.
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.		
Anuradhapura girls' (S. & T.)	Vernacular	Roman Catholic
Ulukulama mixed	do.	Church of England (C.M.S.)
Eppawela mixed	do.	do.
PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.		
Durumpitiya mixed	Vernacular	Roman Catholic
Kendangamuwa girls'	do.	Buddhist
Balapana mixed	do.	Roman Catholic
Maduwa St. Peter's mixed	do.	do.
Ambepussa girls'	do.	do.
PROVINCE OF UVA.		
Kokagala boys' (night)	Vernacular	Private
Udawela mixed	do.	Wesleyan
Bandarawela mixed	English	Buddhist

The following Grant-in-aid schools were removed from the list during the year 1900 :—

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Name.	Class.	Mission.
Abbotsford mixed	English	Private
Maradana Sanghamitta girls'	do.	Buddhist
Milagriya boys'	Vernacular	Church of England (S.P.G.)
Kolonnawa girls'	do.	do. (C.M.S.)
Galkissa south mixed	do.	do. (S.P.G.)
Yatihena girls'	do.	Buddhist
Beruwala girls'	do.	Wesleyan
Aruggoda mixed	do.	Buddhist
Dodangoda mixed	do.	Wesleyan

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Attikadu mixed	Vernacular	Church of England (C.M.S.)
Vattuvakal mixed	do.	do.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Poddala girls'	Vernacular	Church of England (C.M.S.)
Kongola boys'	do.	Wesleyan

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Narammala mixed	Vernacular	Church of England (C.M.S.)

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Turuwila boys'	Vernacular	Church of England (C.M.S.)

PROVINCE OF UVA.

Pallakiruwa mixed	Vernacular	Church of England (S.P.G.)

ANGLO-VERNACULAR GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOLS, 1900.

Name.	Mission.	Manager.	Number examined.	Grants earned, including Bonus and Industrial Grants.		Grant per Head.	
				Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Maradana girls'	Baptist	Mr. S. de Saram	36	834	0	23	16
Kotte girls'	C.M.S.	Rev. R. T. Dowbiggin	58	1,114	50	19	21
Borella girls'	Buddhist	Mr. P. de Abrew	43	852	0	19	81
Kotahena girls'	R.C.	Rev. E. Sergent	124	1,873	0	15	10
Kegalla girls'	C.M.S.	" S. M. Simmons	8	189	0	23	62
Jaffna girls'	Wesleyan	" G. J. Trimmer	61	1,230	0	20	16
Point Pedro girls'	do.	" G. Robson	47	887	0	18	87
Nellore girls'	C.M.S.	" H. Horsley	53	1,368	0	25	81
Buona Vista girls'	Diocesan	" M. J. Burrows	21	365	0	17	38
Baddegama girls'	C.M.S.	" J. W. Balding	44	1,137	0	25	87
Meddewatta girls'	Wesleyan	" A. Triggs	33	875	0	26	51
Richmond Hill girls'	do.	" R. C. Oliver	72	866	0	12	3
Trincomalee girls'	do.	" S. Knapp	57	603	0	10	58
Puliyantivu girls'	do.	" A. E. Restarick	80	1,248	0	15	60
Kalmunai girls'	do.	" G. Leese	61	855	50	14	2
Kandy girls'	do.	" W. H. Rigby	61	2,052	0	33	64
Moratuwa girls'	R.C.	" E. Sergent	55	766	0	13	93
Uduvil girls'	American	Dr. T. B. Scott	94	1,830	0	19	46
Udupiddi girls'	do.	Rev. G. G. Brown	53	1,124	0	21	20
Jaffna convent girls'	R.C.	Very Rev. J. Collin	68	1,080	0	15	88
Matale girls'	do.	Rev. P. Fernando	43	1,094	50	25	45
Kandy girls'	do.	" D. B. Beckmeyer	44	1,200	0	27	27
Kurunegala girls'	do.	" E. Sergent	36	822	0	22	83
Wennappuwa girls'	do.	do.	160	2,219	50	13	87
Badulla girls'	Wesleyan	" T. W. Bray	45	986	50	21	92
Negombo girls'	R.C.	" E. Sergent	155	2,556	0	16	49

TRAINING SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS.

The following return, giving figures for the last six years, shows the number of Government teachers who are trained or certificated :—

		1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
(a) Certificated Teachers trained at the old Normal School		162	160	157	136	128	128
(b) Teachers not so trained, but who have passed the Teachers' Certificate Examination	Males	263	260	266	267	296	281
	Females	91	93	97	102	95	118
(c) Uncertificated Teachers		60	55	44	52	58	60
(d) Agricultural Instructors and Teachers trained in the new Training Classes		61	63	60	59	54	66
Total		637	631	624	616	631	653

GRANT-IN-AID TRAINING SCHOOLS.

A useful work on a small scale is also done by the Grant-in-aid vernacular training schools. The following table shows the result of their first- and second-year examinations held in 1900 :—

Training School.	Management.	Number of Scholars who have passed their First Year's Examination and have earned a Grant of Rs. 75 each.	Number of Scholars who have passed their Second Year's Examination and have earned a Grant of Rs. 125 each.
St. Vincent's (boys)	Roman Catholic	1	3
Kotte (boys)	C.M.S.	2	1
Richmond Hill (boys)... ...	Wesleyan	1	1
Tellippalai (boys)	American	5	2
Uduvil (girls)	do.	1	2
Kopay (boys)	C.M.S.	3	2
Nellore (girls)	do.	2	—
Jaffna Vembadi (boys) ...	Wesleyan	2	3
Colombogam (boys)	Roman Catholic	3	4
Kodamunai (boys)	Wesleyan	4	3
Richmond Hill (girls)... ...	do.	—	—
Nupe (boys)	Diocesan	—	1
Jaffna Vembadi (girls) ...	Wesleyan	1	1
	Total ...	25	23

EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATES OF TEACHERS OF GRANT-IN-AID ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

The following table shows the results of the examination for certificates for teachers in Grant-in-aid English schools during 1900 :—

			Number presented.	Number passed.
Second Class	...	Male ...	... 50 ...	17
Third Class	...	Male ...	... 41 ...	9
Do.	...	Female ...	... 7 ...	3

EXAMINATION FOR GRANT-IN-AID TEACHERS' LICENSES.

The following table shows the results of the examination for Grant-in-aid teachers' licenses during 1900 :—

			Number examined.	Number passed.
First Class Licenses.				
Vernacular (Tamil) ...	Male ...	...	20 ...	1
	Female ...	...	— ...	—
Do. (Sinhalese) ...	Male ...	...	162 ...	21
	Female ...	...	17 ...	2
Second Class Licenses.				
Vernacular (Tamil) ...	Male ...	...	71 ...	15
	Female ...	...	2 ...	2
Do. (Sinhalese) ...	Male ...	...	293 ...	67
	Female ...	...	58 ...	5

In addition to the candidates who obtained licenses by examination as above, 14 others were awarded certificates.

The number of grant-in-aid schools is 1,328, and the rule forbidding payment of grants to schools taught by uncertificated or unlicensed head teachers applies only to vernacular boys' and mixed schools, of which there are 918.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The following books were issued by the Department during the course of the year :—

Title of Books.	Editions printed.	No. of Copies printed.	No. of Thousands already reached.
Sinhalese First Book of Lessons by Mudaliyar Simon de Silva	35th–40th ...	36,000 ...	237th
Do. 1st Standard Reader by do. ...	24th–28th ...	20,000 ...	115th
Do. 2nd do. by A. van Cuylenburg, Esq. ...	19th–21st ...	15,000 ...	90th
Do. 3rd do. by Mudaliyar Simon de Silva...	30th–35th ...	9,000 ...	59th
Do. 4th do. do. ...	25th–28th ...	4,000 ...	31st
Do. 5th do. do. ...	28th–35th ...	4,000 ...	21st
Do. 6th do. do. ...	5th–8th ...	4,000 ...	11th
Do. 7th do. do. ...	12th ...	500 ...	6th
Do. Agricultural Primer by H. W. Green, Esq. ...	9th ...	3,000 ...	14th
Do. Sukhopadesaya by Mudaliyar Simon de Silva ...	13th ...	2,000 ...	16th
Sinhalese-English Grammar and Exercise Book by Mudaliyar Simon de Silva	4th ...	1,000 ...	4th
English Sanitary Catechism by Dr. Allan Perry, M.D. ...	1st ...	1,000 ...	1st
Sinhalese do. do. ...	1st ...	8,250 ...	9th

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The usual statistics as regards the libraries subsidized by Government in the provincial towns are appended :—

	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
Royal Asiatic Society ...	500	0	Hambantota Book Club ...	100	0
Colombo Pettah Library ...	500	0	Trincomalee Pettah Library ...	150	0
Negombo Book Club ...	100	0	Batticaloa Library ...	150	0
Kalutara Reading Room ...	100	0	Kurunegala Reading Room ...	150	0
Kandy Central Town Library	300	0	Puttalam Reading Room ...	150	0
Matale Library ...	100	0	Chilaw Library ...	100	0
Nuwara Eliya Town Library	100	0	Anuradhapura Reading Club ...	100	0
Jaffna Library ...	200	0	Badulla Library ...	180	0
Vavuniya Reading Club ...	120	0	Ratnapura Book Club ...	100	0
Mannar Reading Room	100	0			
Galle Reading Room ...	200	0	Total...	3,650	0
Matara Reading Room ...	150	0			

Provincial Distribution of Scholars in Government English and Vernacular Schools, including Religion, Nationality, and Standard of Instruction, 1900.

Province.	Number of Schools.	Number of Children on Roll on the day of Examination.			Number not presented for Examination.	Number of Scholars presented in each Department.				Number examined.	Average Daily Attendance for 12 months preceding the month fixed for Examination.	NATIONALITY.									RELIGION.								
														Sinhalese.		Tamil.													
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Superior.	Middle: Standards VI. to VIII.	Primary: Standards I. to V.	Alphabet Class.			English.	European Descendants.	Low-country.	Kandyans.	Natives of Ceylon.	Immigrants.	Malays.	Moors.	Others.	Church of England.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyans.	Roman Catholics.	Christians of other Denominations.	Mohammedans.	Hindus.	Buddhists.	Others.
Western ...	208	15,964	5,318	21,282	4,475	—	749	10,273	5,785	16,807	13,943	11	131	20,688	140	78	1	11	216	6	165	62	75	451	31	228	53	20,213	4
Central ...	66	6,128	599	6,727	1,326	—	146	3,016	2,239	5,401	3,896	1	9	956	5,432	23	2	54	247	3	15	—	3	41	2	304	20	6,341	1
Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Southern ...	82	6,765	1,512	8,277	1,630	—	132	4,091	2,424	6,647	5,306	—	—	7,974	1	2	—	3	297	—	4	—	4	3	—	300	1	7,964	1
Eastern ...	6	266	6	272	132	—	2	101	37	140	147	—	—	—	23	113	—	12	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	136	113	23	
North-Western ...	34	3,410	246	3,656	1,131	—	25	1,501	999	2,525	2,199	—	—	896	2,744	3	—	4	9	—	1	—	1	87	—	13	2	3,552	
North-Central ...	14	1,426	54	1,480	248	—	12	653	567	1,232	824	—	—	14	1,447	4	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	2	3	15	6	1,454	
Uva ...	10	633	55	688	107	—	9	314	258	581	381	—	—	107	465	11	89	4	12	—	6	—	—	9	—	16	91	566	—
Sabaragamuwa ...	80	5,840	420	6,260	1,384	—	77	3,017	1,782	4,876	3,760	—	2	660	5,511	20	3	4	60	—	9	1	—	97	4	64	14	6,071	—
Total ...	500	40,432	8,210	48,642	10,433	—	1,152	22,966	14,091	38,209	30,456	12	142	31,295	15,763	254	95	92	980	9	200	63	83	690	40	1,076	300	46,184	6

Provincial Distribution of Scholars in English, Anglo-Vernacular, and Vernacular Grants-in-Aid Schools, including Religion, Nationality, and Standard of Instruction, 1900.

Province.	Number of Schools.	Number of Children on Roll on the day of Examination.			Number not presented for Examination.	Number of Scholars presented in each Department.			Number examined.	Average Daily Attendance for 12 months preceding the month fixed for Examination.	NATIONALITY.									RELIGION.								
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Superior.	Middle: Standards VI. to VIII.	Primary: Standards I. to V.			English.	European Descendants.	Sinhalese. Kandyans.	Sinhalese. Low-country.	Tamil. Natives of Ceylon.	Tamil. Immigrants.	Malays.	Moors.	Others.	Church of England.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyans.	Roman Catholics.	Christians of other Denominations.	Mohammedans.	Hindus.	Buddhists.	Others.
Western ...	421	30544	19157	49701	23223	151	2135	24192	26478	30621	80	1951	92	42905	3362	572	185	399	155	2439	249	1553	19858	313	599	959	23705	26
Central ...	116	6594	2329	8923	4970	27	470	3456	3953	5080	62	497	3183	2647	457	1305	176	559	37	644	48	147	1049	50	739	1220	5021	5
Northern ...	359	19790	7164	26954	8939	87	872	17056	18015	17022	—	76	1	3	26681	—	6	181	6	357	18	992	4154	702	107	20516	108	—
Southern ...	175	12906	5115	18021	9290	53	664	8014	8731	10328	14	340	62	17207	155	9	59	169	6	452	37	325	469	2	201	21	16514	—
Eastern ...	126	6093	1460	7553	3225	17	212	4099	4328	4434	1	186	56	166	6608	28	33	475	—	41	—	351	869	—	508	5749	34	1
North-Western ...	67	3815	1947	5762	2520	—	199	3043	3242	3533	3	81	761	3891	901	34	49	36	6	140	—	7	4105	3	107	80	1320	—
North-Central ...	12	528	149	677	427	—	25	225	250	306	—	10	489	23	120	17	4	10	4	6	3	—	48	1	18	99	502	—
Uva ...	26	1264	308	1572	886	1	44	641	686	873	—	83	842	274	65	238	19	46	5	121	3	47	75	3	71	238	1014	—
Sabaragamuwa ...	26	1110	478	1588	778	—	36	774	810	977	1	13	884	546	23	73	5	41	2	58	2	14	249	8	50	75	1132	—
Total ...	1328	82644	38107	120751	54258	336	4657	61500	66493	73174	161	3237	6370	68662	38372	2276	536	1916	221	4258	360	3436	30876	1082	2400	28957	49350	32

Grant-in-Aid English Schools, 1900.

Mission.	No. of Schools.	Amount of Grant. Rs. c.
American	5 ...	2,931 0
Baptist	— ...	—
Buddhist	12 ..	6,688 50
Church of England (C.M.S.)	11 ..	5,325 50
Do. (Diocesan)	35 ...	17,480 50
Private and Sivite	14 ...	10,212 0
Presbyterian	2 ...	1,506 50
Roman Catholic	34 ...	19,004 38
Wesleyan	27 ...	18,064 50
Mohammedan	2 ...	305 50
	142	81,518 38
Cambridge Local	— ...	1,390 0
		82,908 38*

* This sum does not include the following items: pupil teachers, Rs. 3,374; three lump-sum grants, Rs. 3,799·68; and industrial grant, Rs. 790.

Grant-in-Aid Anglo-Vernacular Schools, 1900.

Mission.	No. of Schools.	Amount of Grant. Rs. c.
American	— ...	—
Baptist	1 ...	834 0
Buddhist	1 ...	852 0
Church of England (C.M.S.)	2 ...	2,251 50
Do. (Diocesan)	3 ...	1,864 0
Private and Sivite	— ...	—
Presbyterian	— ...	—
Roman Catholic	1 ...	703 0
Wesleyan	8 ...	7,510 50
Mohammedan	— ...	—
	16	14,015 0*

* This sum does not include the following items: pupil teachers, Rs. 594; industrial grants, Rs. 1,740; and one lump-sum grant, Rs. 900.

Grant-in-Aid Vernacular Schools, 1900.

Mission.	No. of Schools.	Amount of Grant. Rs. c.
American	124 ...	31,494 54
Baptist	24 ...	4,929 50
Buddhist	129 ...	38,382 13
Church of England (C.M.S.)	153 ...	23,168 78
Do. (Diocesan)	114 ...	24,685 3
Private and Sivite	51 ...	13,568 25
Presbyterian	— ...	—
Roman Catholic	301 ...	103,371 86
Wesleyan	272 ...	47,026 42
Mohammedan	2 ...	238 0
	1,170	286,864 51
Bonus to Teachers	— ...	2,921 19
		289,785 70*

* This sum does not include the following items: pupil teachers, Rs. 4,607; training school grant, Rs. 4,850; and industrial grants, Rs. 13,790.

Grant-in-Aid English, Anglo-Vernacular, and Vernacular Schools examined during 1900.

Mission.	No. of Schools.	Amount of Grant. Rs. c.
American	129 ...	34,425 54
Baptist	25 ...	5,763 50
Buddhist	142 ...	45,922 63
Church of England (C.M.S.)	166 ...	30,745 78
Do. (Diocesan)	152 ...	44,029 53
Private and Sivite	65 ...	23,780 25
Presbyterian	2 ...	1,506 50
Roman Catholic	336 ...	123,079 24
Wesleyan	307 ...	72,601 42
Mohammedan	4 ...	543 50
	1,328	382,397 89
Cambridge Local	— ...	1,390 0
Bonus to Teachers	...	2,921 19
		386,709 8*

* This sum does not include the following items: pupil teachers, Rs. 8,572; four lump-sum grants, Rs. 4,699·68; industrial grant, Rs. 16,320; and training school grants, Rs. 4,850.

Statement showing the Number of Pupils attending the Schools in connection with the Department of Public Instruction from 1874 to 1900.

Year.	Government Boys' English Schools.		Government Boys' Anglo-Vernacular Schools.*		Government Boys' Vernacular Schools.		Government Girls' English Schools.		Government Girls' Anglo-Vernacular Schools.		Government Girls' Vernacular Schools.		Grant-in-Aid Schools.		Total.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1874	12	945	30	1,545	169	7,886	4	258	4	135	24	950	595	35,559	838	45,278
1875	12	890	33	1,644	191	8,572	4	304	7	199	29	1,167	654	41,343	930	54,199
1876	12	970	32	1,622	212	10,687	4	281	7	220	34	1,335	697	45,422	998	60,537
1877	13	998	30	1,586	239	11,189	5	324	7	159	35	1,421	730	47,142	1,059	62,819
1878	14	1,131	29	1,418	255	12,899	6	364	5	129	47	2,955	772	49,854	1,128	67,750
1879	14	1,151	28	1,618	262	13,497	7	446	5	126	56	2,282	814	55,944	1,186	75,064
1880	13	1,165	26	1,735	262	15,093	7	506	5	136	56	2,659	833	59,820	1,202	81,114
1881	16	1,326	23	1,922	276	15,865	10	650	2	156	71	3,707	839	61,131	1,237	84,757
1882	18	1,526	22	2,309	295	17,948	9	612	2	146	75	4,056	832	62,842	1,253	89,439
1883	17	1,504	23	2,401	304	18,529	9	652	2	160	82	4,410	836	61,374	1,273	89,030
1884	15	1,344	22	2,278	301	18,932	9	599	2	145	82	4,379	814	59,776	1,245	87,453
1885	3	384	23	2,179	306	19,513	—	—	3	241	82	4,307	856	58,918	1,283	85,542
1886	3	372	23	2,562	318	22,103	—	—	3	257	78	4,359	904	59,863	1,329	89,516
1887	3	333	22	2,399	334	24,929	—	—	3	291	78	4,613	899	62,995	1,339	95,560
1888	3	319	22	2,874	333	27,581	—	—	3	294	77	4,880	919	66,400	1,357	102,348
1889	2	333	13	1,753	352	31,743	1	65	—	—	72	5,132	938	69,483	1,378	108,509
1890	2	323	11	1,540	351	33,140	1	62	—	—	71	5,225	984	73,698	1,420	113,988
1891	2	363	11	1,647	349	33,988	1	76	—	—	73	5,672	971	74,855	1,407	116,601
1892	2	312	11	1,706	364	34,314	1	70	—	—	75	5,788	1,024	82,637	1,477	124,827
1893	3	393	11	1,785	360	33,192	1	76	—	—	81	6,234	1,005	81,598	1,461	123,278
1894	3	434	11	1,761	370	35,692	1	59	—	—	83	6,420	1,042	86,968	1,510	131,334
1895	3	414	11	1,623	376	35,613	1	70	—	—	86	6,532	1,096	90,229	1,573	134,481
1896	3	354	9	1,454	376	36,442	1	90	—	—	85	6,198	1,130	94,400	1,604	138,938
1897	3	353	7	1,521	376	36,430	1	54	—	—	87	6,755	1,172	102,485	1,646	147,598
1898	3	381	8	1,731	376	37,055	1	52	—	—	91	7,060	1,220	103,951	1,699	150,230
1899	3	436	10	2,034	380	37,628	1	47	—	—	95	7,337	1,263	111,145	1,752	158,627
1900	3	419	12	2,355	383	38,281	1	66	—	—	101	7,521	1,328	120,751	1,828	169,393

* Called "Primary English" in 1889.

Abstract of Receipts, Cost, and State of the several Classes of Government Schools for 1900.

Schools.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils on List.	Average Attendance.	Receipts. Fees.	Receipts. Stationery.	Receipts. Total.	Charges. Salaries.	Charges. Allowances.	Charges. Result Payments.	Charges. Stationery.	Charges. Books.	Charges. Furniture.	Charges. Sundries.	Charges. Total.	Cost of educating each Pupil for the Year. Gross Cost.	Cost of educating each Pupil for the Year. By Receipts.	Cost of educating each Pupil for the Year. Nett Cost to Government.
Boys'.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Royal College ...	1	306	288	20,515 0	—	20,515 0	38,532 3	—	—	184 23	107 80	65 0	1,566 19	40,455 25	132 20	67 4	65 16
Technical College ...	1	96	100	4,000 0	1,396 77	5,396 77	22,501 2	—	—	—	554 36	1,636 30	4,264 43	28,956 11	301 63	56 22	245 41
School of Agriculture ...	1	17	13	1,303 90	—	1,303 90	6,600 19	3,166 54	—	178 95	3 50	—	605 26	10,554 44	620 85	76 70	544 15
English, Primary, and Middle ...	12	2,355	1,505	2,144 81	2 0	2,146 81	16,587 70	985 50	404 40	65 47	76 46	—	0 75	18,120 28	7 69	0 91	6 78
Vernacular ...	383	38,281	23,878	—	44 51	44 51	131,215 22	15,262 65	4,299 0	1,111 81	1,833 80	1,493 87	396 94	155,613 29	4 6	—	4 6
Total Boys' ...	398	41,055	25,784	27,963 71	1,443 28	29,406 99	215,436 16	19,414 69	4,703 40	1,540 46	2,575 92	3,195 17	6,833 57	253,699 37	6 18	0 72	5 46
Girls'.																	
English, Elementary ...	1	66	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 7	7 2	—	—	9 9	0 14	—	0 14
Vernacular ...	101	7,521	4,641	—	—	—	25,629 71	2,594 44	507 0	217 60	519 32	655 13	99 99	30,223 19	4 2	—	4 2
Total Girls' ...	102	7,587	4,672	—	—	—	25,629 71	2,594 44	507 0	219 67	526 34	655 13	99 99	30,232 28	3 98	—	3 98
Grand Total ...	500	48,642	30,456	27,963 71	1,443 28	29,406 99	241,065 87	22,009 13	5,210 40	1,760 13	3,102 26	3,850 30	6,933 56	283,931 65	5 84	0 61	5 23

Abstract of Cost and State of the several Classes of Grant-in-Aid Schools for 1900.

Schools.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils on List.	Average Attendance.	Government Expenditure.	Gross Cost to Government of educating each Pupil.
				Rs. c.	Rs. c.
English, Schools	142	18,372	12,574	90,869 56	4 94
Anglo-Vernacular	16	1,163	917	17,249 0	14 83
Vernacular	1,170	101,216	58,683	313,032 70	3 9
Total ...	1,328	120,751	72,174	421,151 26	3 48

Office of Public Instruction,
Colombo, April, 1900.

S. M. BURROWS,
Director.

REGISTRATION.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF LANDS FOR 1900.

I.—REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

THE year 1900 shows an increase of registration business over 1899, and compares favourably with any previous year, except 1896, which was an exceptional year, and the busiest in the history of the Department, owing mainly to the fact that a large number of deeds that had escaped registration in previous years were presented for registration, in addition to current deeds, as a result of pressure brought to bear on notaries and the public by the Department.

2. The number of deeds registered in 1900 was 82,437, against 78,873 in 1899, 76,845 in 1898, 81,981 in 1897, 88,358 in 1896, 70,772 in 1895, 50,004 the yearly average in the decade 1885–94, and 39,772 the average in the decade 1875–84; an increase of 3,564 or 4½ per cent. on 1899, 5,592 or 7 per cent. on 1898, 456 or ·5 per cent. on 1897, 11,665 or 16 per cent. on 1895, 32,433 or 64 per cent. on 1885–94, 42,665 or 107 per cent. on 1875–84, but a decrease of 5,921 or 6 per cent. on the year 1896.

3. The number of separate properties dealt with by the deeds was 134,038 in 1900, against 129,164 in 1899, an increase of 4,874, or about 3 per cent.

4. The total value of stamp duty levied under the Registration Ordinances (including the duty on applications and copies) was Rs. 216,462·75, against Rs. 221,036·25 in 1899, Rs. 235,323·75 in 1898, Rs. 238,058 in 1897, Rs. 245,048 in 1896, and Rs. 177,474 in 1895; a decrease in 1900 of 2, 7, 9, and 13 per cent. respectively on 1899, 1898, 1897, and 1896, and an increase of 21 per cent. on 1895.

5. The slight decrease of revenue in 1900, notwithstanding the increase in registration business, is chiefly due, as has been noticed in the report for the previous year, to the fall in the value of registered transactions (see paragraphs 15 and 16).

6. Tables III., IV., and V. in the Appendix show in detail the number and description of the deeds registered and the value of the stamps levied in each Land Registry Office in 1900.

7. Of the deeds affecting immovable property, 41,340 out of a total of 81,877, or 50 per cent. bore registration stamps of the value of Re. 1, which is the duty on any transaction affecting a single land not exceeding Rs. 100 in value; 5,750 bore stamps of Re. 1·25, 1,935 of Re. 1·50, 809 of Re. 1·75, 195 of Rs. 2·25, and 155 bore stamps of values ranging from Rs. 2·75 to Rs. 21·75; a total of 8,844 deeds of the value of Rs. 100 and under, each dealing with more than one land, and therefore charged more than Re. 1.

8. Thus, about 50,184 or 60 per cent. of the total number of deeds represented transactions of the value of Rs. 100 and under. Of the remainder, 30,915, or 37 per cent., bore stamps of higher value. 778, or ·9 per cent. of the total number of deeds, were registered free of duty, being deeds in favour of the Crown, Fiscals' seizures, &c.

9. The average registration duty on a deed was Rs. 2·31 in 1900, against Rs. 2·46 in 1899, Rs. 2·76 in 1898, Rs. 2·63 in 1897, Rs. 2·56 in 1896, and Rs. 2·33 in 1895.

10. The highest registration duty levied on a single deed was Rs. 1,063 in the Badulla office on a conveyance of property worth Rs. 1,050,000. The next highest duty (Rs. 613) also goes to the same office.

11. Of the twenty next most valuable deeds registered throughout the Island, each yielding a duty of Rs. 100 and upwards, ten were registered in the Kandy office (with duty ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300), four in Badulla (duty from Rs. 110 to Rs. 1,063), two in Colombo (duty from Rs. 190 to Rs. 201), one in Kalatura (with a duty of Rs. 110), one in Ratnapura (a duty of Rs. 117), one in Jaffna (a duty of Rs. 126), and one in Negombo (a duty of Rs. 165).

12. Of 81,877 deeds affecting immovable property, 46,787 or 57 per cent. (against 59 per cent. in 1899) were conveyances by sale and gift, 25,013 or 30 per cent. (against 30 per cent. in 1899) mortgages, 3,817 or 4 per cent. (same as in 1899) leases, and the remainder 6,260 or 7 per cent. (against 5 per cent. in 1899) were deeds of other descriptions.

13. 559 deeds or ·6 per cent. of the total number of deeds registered dealt with movable property, against 595 deeds or ·7 per cent. in 1899. 279 were bills of sale, 170 mortgages, and the remaining 110 were instruments of other description.

14. The total value of the transactions registered in 1900 was Rs. 46,950,478, against Rs. 74,073,653 in 1899, a fall of 36 per cent., which occurred chiefly in Anuradhapura, Batticaloa, Kalutara, Kandy, Kegalla, Kurunegala, and Ratnapura.

15. The average value of a registered deed was Rs. 569 in 1900, against 939 in 1899, a decrease of Rs. 370.

16. The value of the properties transferred by sale, gift, &c., and registered in 1900 was Rs. 19,124,106, a decrease of six millions on 1899 and twenty-six millions on 1898.

17. The total amount secured by mortgages registered in 1900 (affecting movable and immovable property) was Rs. 17,826,052, against Rs. 40,376,729 in 1899 and Rs. 45,948,795 in 1898, Rs. 19,593,784 in 1897, and Rs. 21,881,195 in 1896; a decrease of 55, 61, 9, and 18 per cent. respectively.

18. The following Table A shows the progress of registration and the financial condition of the Department since its establishment in 1864, together with the value of the deeds executed and of the deeds registered :—

Table A.

Progress of Registration and Financial Condition of the Land Registration Department, 1864–1900, with Total Number and Value of Deeds registered and of Deeds executed.

Year.	Number of Deeds registered.	Total Value of registered Deeds.		Number of Deeds executed.	Total Value of Deeds executed.		Finances.			
		All Deeds.	Mortgages.				Income.		Expenditure.	
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
1864 ...	15,841	23,242,207	11,087,318	119,194	—*		41,287	0	56,839	62
1865 ...	24,098	30,706,688	12,646,503	126,178	—		53,808	62	56,037	79
1866 ...	21,760	21,165,531	9,471,283	130,103	—		56,822	75	53,765	37
1867 ...	19,012	18,954,136	8,956,304	131,239	—		55,108	4	53,653	96
1868 ...	21,699	14,226,950	5,412,876	124,672	—		56,085	83	58,954	37
1869 ...	20,819	17,917,402	6,969,622	125,004	—		54,433	75	60,899	29
1870 ...	19,203	16,960,648	7,525,199	127,282	—		50,641	37	59,820	25
1871 ...	22,230	22,796,118	9,288,233	141,449	—		62,071	71	57,805	50
1872 ...	34,267	26,855,781	12,198,640	147,558	—		83,834	50	54,964	12
1873 ...	27,618	30,538,063	15,835,980	156,799	—		86,389	7	58,547	72
1874 ...	27,772	38,036,212	16,989,867	163,741	—		91,673	90	59,158	92
1875 ...	33,093	35,016,728	23,315,832	166,972	—		103,058	45	65,218	40
1876 ...	32,796	57,912,679	23,761,713	170,188	—		116,415	30	62,962	3
1877 ...	43,433	62,710,047	26,821,225	171,988	—		141,564	60	66,370	75
1878 ...	39,590	49,825,476	23,688,080	177,119	—		129,771	0	68,656	7
1879 ...	42,582	46,423,059	23,888,848	161,714	—		125,302	75	69,236	17
1880 ...	42,402	51,332,319	17,925,905	151,706			124,330	38	75,673	55
1881 ...	37,718	30,002,045	14,095,634	138,977	—		107,734	10	70,459	54
1882 ...	38,081	23,867,941	11,579,403	136,908	—		90,065	50	70,669	42
1883 ...	39,253	19,446,958	8,711,029	139,165	—		81,468	75	70,249	91
1884 ...	48,774	24,417,639	11,600,940	152,934	—		99,090	5	60,684	36
1885 ...	36,923	18,194,247	7,753,680	149,445	—		76,434	85	62,153	98
1886 ...	40,506	22,735,954	10,314,914	146,004	—		81,885	83	64,829	38
1887 ...	41,330	21,015,435	9,586,932	142,846	—		79,977	20	63,823	56
1888 ...	46,308	24,006,437	10,911,985	156,027	—*		88,093	65	62,558	32
1889 ...	48,715	36,366,337	20,060,655	150,332	34,950,206	41	96,289	55	62,779	96
1890 ...	48,151	30,061,982	13,240,482	148,392	42,857,038	56	113,898	50	72,389	53
1891 ...	46,645	35,165,421	13,727,789	152,511	38,023,071	21	117,988	15	72,403	0
1892 ...	54,072	62,028,994	18,923,879	169,485	41,802,251	46	137,508	15	73,869	99
1893 ...	57,941	43,929,953	13,214,210	171,870	48,453,805	51	139,485	5	75,229	62
1894 ...	72,447	48,343,089	16,627,724	168,770	48,338,580	27	174,532	20	82,794	85
1895 ...	70,772	50,991,350	14,494,106	159,506	59,216,692	99	179,825	5	83,509	61
1896 ...	88,358	88,890,007	21,881,195	147,052	84,039,576	12	246,933	55	85,166	82
1897 ...	81,981	76,596,056	19,593,784	149,418	82,112,217	20	239,477	70	85,647	42
1898 ...	76,845	104,471,221	45,948,796	140,896	81,749,488	91	237,642	92	87,411	72
1899 ...	78,873	74,073,653	40,376,729	140,191	64,417,098	90	224,033	46	88,336	67
1900 ...	82,437	46,950,478	17,826,052	158,144	62,433,672	19	218,338	50	77,461	89

* Figures from 1864 to 1888 are not available.

19. The progress and distribution of registration business in the various offices of the Department are shown in Table VIII. in the Appendix, and are summarized in the following Table B, where the offices are arranged in the order of importance :—

Table B.

The Progress and Distribution of Registration Business in the Various Offices of the Department, 1875 to 1900.

Office.	No. of Deeds registered, 1900.	No. of Deeds registered, 1899.	No. of Deeds registered, 1898.	No. of Deeds registered, 1897.	No. of Deeds registered, 1896.	No. of Deeds registered, 1895.	Average No. of Deeds registered, 1885–94.	Average No. of Deeds registered, 1875–84.	Percentage of Increase or Deficit* in 1900 compared with						
									1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1885–94	1875–84
CEYLON ...	82,437	78,873	76,845	81,981	88,358	70,772	50,004	39,884	4·5	7·2	·5	— 6·7	14·1	64·8	106·6
Colombo ...	15,806	14,978	14,050	13,333	14,621	12,258	7,663	5,952	5·5	12·5	18·5	8·1	28·9	106·2	165·5
Kurunegala ...	8,995	8,390	8,923	8,840	8,854	6,796	5,565	2,951	7·2	·8	1·7	1·5	32·3	61·6	204·8
Kandy ...	8,679	8,703	8,991	11,274	12,352	8,424	6,358	7,661	— ·27	— 3·5	—23·1	—29·7	3·2	36·5	13·2
Negombo ...	7,807	7,756	7,137	6,813	7,758	6,533	5,711	3,355	·6	9·3	14·5	·6	19·5	36·7	132·6
Galle ...	6,793	6,024	5,353	6,636	8,522	6,692	4,444	4,222	12·7	27·8	2·3	—20·2	1·5	52·8	60·8
Matara ...	6,173	6,143	6,150	6,655	7,269	6,624	4,713	4,419	— ·4	·3	— 7·2	—15·7	— 7·3	30·9	39·6
Kalutara ...	5,929	5,961	5,234	6,131	6,456	4,721	3,493	3,296	— ·5	13·2	— 3·2	— 8·1	25·5	70·8	79·8
Jaffna ...	5,138	4,366	4,258	4,362	3,846	3,812	1,910	1,159	17·6	20·6	17·7	33·5	34·7	169	343·3
Kegalla ...	4,719	4,512	4,725	5,309	6,485	4,162	2,334†	—†	4·5	— ·1	—11·1	—27·2	13·3	102·1	—†
Chilaw ...	4,026	4,393	4,051	4,386	4,640	5,035	2,757	1,073	— 9·1	— ·6	— 8·2	—13·2	—25·6	46·2	275·2
Batticaloa ...	2,410	2,003	1,824	1,584	802	822	928	1,069	20·3	32·1	52·1	200·4	193·1	159·6	125·4
Ratnapura ...	2,099	1,909	2,132	2,370	2,526	1,399	1,332	1,473	9·9	— 1·5	—11·1	—16·2	50·3	57·5	42·4
Tangalla ...	1,785	1,804	1,910	1,581	1,756	1,659	1,095	732	— 1·6	— 6·4	12·9	1·6	7·5	82·9	143·8
Badulla ...	1,542	1,488	1,557	2,289	1,979	1,445	1,242	1,907	3·6	— ·9	—32·6	—22·8	6·7	24·1	—23·6
Anuradhapura	224	209	280	270	242	164	200	82	7·1	— 20	—17·3	— 8·3	36·6	12	17·3
Trincomalee...	155	138	213	99	174	143	142	327	12·3	—37·4	56·5	—10·9	8·3	8·3	—110·9
Mannar ...	133	78	44	34	49	49	67	54	70·5	202·2	291·1	171·4	171·4	98·5	146·3
Mullaittivu ...	24	18	9	6	19	22	28	53	33·3	166·6	26·3	9·9	9·9	—16·6	—120·8
Vavuniya ...	—	—	4	9	8	12	22	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* The minus sign (—) indicates deficit. † Office established in 1888. The average for 1888 to 1895 is shown here.

20. The registration business of the Department rose 4·5 per cent. compared with 1899, 7·2 per cent. compared with 1898, 14·1 per cent. compared with 1895, and 64 and 106 per cent. respectively, compared with the decades 1885–94 and 1875–84, but a fall of 6·7 per cent. compared with 1896.

21. The increase in business as compared with 1899 occurred in all the offices, except Kandy, Kalutara, Chilaw, and Tangalla. The increase was chiefly in Colombo (5·5 per cent.), Kurunegala (7·2 per cent.), Galle (12·7 per cent.), Jaffna (17·6 per cent.), Kegalla (4·5 per cent.), Batticaloa (20·3 per cent.), Ratnapura (9·9 per cent.), Anuradhapura (7·1 per cent.), Trincomalee (12·3 per cent.), and Mannar (70·5 per cent.).

22. The Colombo office, as usual, takes the lead, having registered 15,806 deeds. This office has made rapid progress during the decade, at the beginning of which it registered barely 7,500, or considerably less than half the number for 1900.

23. Kandy, the next important office, has, on the other hand, been steadily declining in registration business since 1896, the number of deeds it registered in 1900 being 8,679 (against 8,703 in 1899), or about half the number registered in the Colombo office, and even less than that of Kurunegala, an office of the second class.

24. In point of revenue, too, Kandy, which in 1899 for the first time yielded the first place to Colombo, shows a further decline this year of about Rs. 11,000. The fall is believed to be due to the stagnation in the tea enterprise.

25. The Kurunegala office, though coming second as regards the number of deeds registered, does not show any corresponding increase in its revenue, which is less than that of Negombo and Jaffna, and cannot therefore be ranked with the first class offices. It, however, retains its place as the first of the second class offices.

26. Negombo, which follows Kurunegala with 7,807 deeds, shows a slight improvement on the preceding year.

27. Galle, which comes next with 6,793 deeds, shows an improvement of 12 per cent. on 1899, and has outstripped Matara, which registered 6,173, an increase of only thirty deeds on the number for 1899.

28. Kalutara follows with 5,929, a decrease of 5 per cent. on 1899.

29. Jaffna, the next office in order of business, shows an increase of 17 per cent., and has outstripped Kegalla and Chilaw this year.

30. The subjoined Table C shows the progress in registration in the Department since its establishment in 1864 :—

Table C.

Deeds executed and registered in the Island, and the Percentage of Registration, 1864 to 1900.

Period.	Deeds executed.	Deeds registered.	Percentage.	Period.	Deeds executed.	Deeds registered.	Percentage.
1864 ...	119,194	15,841	13·2	1894 ...	168,770	72,447	42·9
1864–88 (yearly average)	147,540	32,138	21·8	1895 ...	159,506	70,772	44·3
1889 ...	149,794	48,686	32·5	1896 ...	147,052	88,358	60·0
1890 ...	148,191	48,154	32·5	1897 ...	149,418	81,981	54·9
1891 ...	152,311	46,725	30·7	1898 ...	140,896	76,845	54·5
1892 ...	169,457	54,072	31·9	1899 ...	140,191	78,873	56·2
1893 ..	171,851	57,941	33·7	1900 ...	158,256	82,437	52·09

31. The percentage of registration, which rose from 13·2 in 1864 with fluctuation to 33·7 in 1893 and rapidly went up to 56·2 in 1899, has fallen by about 4 per cent. in 1900.

32. The rise and fall in registration and the relative proportion in which it was taken advantage of in each office of the Department during the thirty-seven years of its existence are shown in Table VIII. of the Appendix, and are summarized in the following table :—

Table D.

Relative Proportion of Registered to Executed Deeds in the various Districts, 1875 to 1900.

Office.	Deeds registered in 1900.	Deeds. executed in 1900.	Percentage of Deeds registered to Deeds executed.						
			In 1900.	In 1899.	In 1898.	In 1897.	In 1896.	In 1885–95.	In 1875–84.
CEYLON ...	82,437	158,256	52·09	56·2	54·5	54·9	60·0	32·6	25·4
Colombo ...	15,806	30,037	52·5	59·5	56·2	51·5	59·4	30·5	24·4
Kurunegala ...	8,995	13,080	68·7	69·4	66·6	71·4	70·4	42·0	31·3
Kandy ...	8,679	14,476	60·0	62·7	65·5	72·4	83·0	39·9	32·3
Negombo ...	7,807	12,501	62·5	67·3	65·9	65·2	72·9	43·4	29·6
Galle ...	6,793	14,917	45·5	48·3	42·2	44·4	57·2	32·2	26·9
Matara ...	6,173	10,979	56·2	63·6	59·0	55·0	58·5	49·2	38·4
Kalutara ...	5,929	10,159	58·4	65·7	57·0	62·2	70·9	36·7	29·9
Jaffna ...	5,138	21,937	23·4	23·8	24·9	24·6	21·4	9·9	4·6
Kegalla ...	4,719	6,752	69·8	74·4	79·5	90·6	126·0	45·7	—*
Chilaw ...	4,026	6,437	62·6	67·6	64·3	66·9	74·2	41·2	19·2
Batticaloa ...	2,410	5,074	47·5	40·8	32·1	30·3	13·7	14·6	17·0
Ratnapura ...	2,099	3,092	67·8	62·8	69·3	55·4	53·5	38·2	40·8
Tangalla ...	1,785	3,265	54·6	61·6	63·9	52·9	60·3	37·9	21·1
Badulla ...	1,542	2,410	63·9	67·2	68·6	84·7	72·8	38·5	46·1
Anuradhapura ...	224	951	23·5	27·1	38·6	28·2	31·2	25·7	17·2
Trincomalee ...	155	854	18·1	20·9	28·9	13·2	24·2	21·7	56·9
Mannar ...	133	834	15·9	16·1	8·1	6·3	8·9	10·3	9·7
Mullaittivu ...	24	501	4·7	3·7	2·9	2·0	5·9	8·6	22·0

* Office established in July, 1888. The percentage in 1888–95 is shown here.

33. The Kegalla office, as usual, leads with a percentage of 69·8, which, however, is 5 per cent. less than its rate for 1899, and 10 per cent. less than the rate for 1898. Kurunegala comes next with a percentage of 68·7, and is followed by Ratnapura with 67·8 per cent., Badulla 63·9 per cent., Negombo 62·5 per cent., Chilaw 62·6 per cent., Kandy 60·0 per cent., Kalutara 58·4 per cent., Matara 56·2 per cent., Tangalla 54·6 per cent., and Colombo 52·5 per cent. Of all these offices, only Ratnapura shows an improvement compared with 1899.

34. Among the other offices the improvement is most noticeable in Batticaloa, which shows an increase of 7 per cent. on 1899, 15 per cent. on 1898, 17 per cent. on 1897, and 34 per cent. on 1896.

II.—NOTARIES.

35. There were 319 notaries practising in the Island at the end of 1900, an increase of ten on the number practising at the end of 1899, and a decrease of 81 on the number practising in 1887, the first year for which reliable figures are available.

36. The name, jurisdiction, place of office, language of practice, and date of appointment of each of the notaries practising at the end of 1900 are given in Appendix VII.

37. Fifty-seven of the notaries practised in English, 146 in Sinhalese, 53 in Tamil, 38 in English and Sinhalese, 18 in English and Tamil, and 7 in Sinhalese and Tamil.

38. They were distributed as follows :—

Western Province.		
Colombo District ...	85*	
Kalutara do. ...	22	
Negombo do ..	19	
		126
Central Province.		
Kandy District ...	26	
Matale do. ...	5	
Gampola do. ...	4	
Nuwara Eliya District	2	
Galagedara do. ...	1	
		38
Northern Province.		
Jaffna District ...	39	
Mannar do. ...	4	
Mullaittivu do. ...	3	
		46
Southern Province.		
Galle District ...	22	
Matara do. ...	11	
Tangalla and Hambantota Districts ...	5	
		38
Eastern Province.		
Batticalca District ...	14	
Trincomalee do. ...	3	
		17
North-Western Province.		
Kurunegala District...	15	
Puttalam do. ...	5	
Chilaw do. ...	9	
		29
North-Central Province.		
Anuradhapura District ...		2
Province of Uva.		
Badulla District ...		7
Province of Sabaragamuwa.		
Ratnapura District ...	7	
Kegalla do. ...	9	
		16
Total ...		319

* Of this number, 47 practised in the town of Colombo.

39. Eight notaries died in the year, viz., J. Caderamen and D. S. J. W. Karunaratna of Colombo District, M. D. N. de Silva of Galle District, D. C. de S. Jayawardana and D. J. Wijeyakon of Kandy District, V. Appakkuddi and S. Supramaniyam of Jaffna District, and D. M. Abayaratna of Ratnapura District.

40. Mr. J. Caderamen, who was also a proctor of the District Court, was one of the most careful and intelligent notaries, and the only notary in the Island who had been authorized to practise in the three languages, English, Sinhalese, and Tamil.

41. Three notaries were dismissed, viz., M. D. S. Abayaratna and W. M. Rajapaksa of Negombo District and B. A. K. Wijenaika of Matara District. The warrant of the last-named, which was cancelled in 1899, was restored to him early in 1900, but he was again dismissed upon charges preferred by the Special Officer, Matara, and investigated by the local District Judge.

42. Two notaries resigned office, viz., P. S. Fernando of Mannar District and K. Kantappodi of Batticaloa District.

43. The warrant of P. Chitamparapillai was transferred from Valikamam North Division to Vadamarachchi West within the District of Jaffna.

44. G. E. D. Seneviratna, whose warrant had been limited to the Four Gravets of Matara town, was given jurisdiction over the whole District of Matara in consequence of the dismissal of B. A. K. Wijenaika. Three other notaries, viz., D. A. G. Jayatilaka and Vanasikara Banda of Badulla District and N. J. C. Wijayasekara of Negombo District, were given extended jurisdiction in their respective districts.

45. A. de A. Wijayasinha, who had been suspended from office during the pendency of a case against him in the Supreme Court, resumed practice on being acquitted.

46. During the year twenty-one notaries were appointed, viz., E. S. L. Dasanayaka, W. A. S. de Vos, D. D. Disanayaka, G. A. F. W. G. Senaviratna, J. W. P. W. Samarasekara, and G. M. Silva to Colombo District; E. A. de F. A. Gunaratna to Kalutara District; F. F. Kulatilaka to Kurunegala District; D. M. G. Wijayasiriwardhana to Galle District; A. P. F. A. Wikramasuriya to Tangalla District; A. R. de Z. S. Rajapaksa to Anuradhapura District; K. Arunasalam, A. K. Chellappah, T. S. Chivasidamparam, A. Sithamparanathapillai, and A. M. Veluppillai to Jaffna District; A. Canakasabai and S. Ponniah to Batticaloa District; T. H. de Silva and D. J. Jayatilaka to Ratnapura District; and E. A. P. Abayawardana to Kegalla District.

47. Four of these, viz., Messrs. E. S. L. Dasanayaka, G. M. Silva, D. J. Jayatilaka, and E. A. P. Abayawardana, are proctors of the Supreme Court; F. F. Kulatilaka was an ex-notary re-appointed; E. A. de F. A. Gunaratna and A. R. de Z. S. Rajapaksa were appointed under the proviso of section 7 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1877; the remaining fifteen were articled clerks who had duly served the prescribed period of apprenticeship and passed the required examinations.

48. The examination of notarial candidates was held by the Council of Legal Education in January, 1900. Twenty-seven candidates were admitted to the examination, but only twenty-six presented themselves, of whom sixteen were articled clerks who had served their full term of apprenticeship, and the remaining ten were admitted under the proviso of section 7 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1877. Seventeen passed the examination, fourteen of the former and three of the latter.

49. The examination for admission to notarial apprenticeship was held in the month of February, 1900. Of the fifty candidates authorized to take the examination, forty-six presented themselves, of whom sixteen were successful.

50. The names of the successful candidates and the districts for which they have been licensed are as follows :—

No.	Name of Candidate.	District of intended Practice.	Language of intended Practice.
1	E. A. Gurusinhe ...	Galle ...	Sinhalese
2	K. Eliatamby ...	Batticaloa ...	Tamil
3	V. Sithambaranater ...	Colombo ...	Tamil
4	N. Arumugam ...	Batticaloa ...	Tamil
5	T. Omanathapillai ...	Batticaloa ...	Tamil
6	R. Damotharampillai	Colombo ...	Tamil
7	V. Kumaraswamy ...	Trincomalee	Tamil
8	D. G. G. Fernando ...	Kalutara	Sinhalese
9	S. Viravaku ...	Trincomalee	Tamil
10	G. Daniel Perera ...	Colombo ...	Sinhalese
11	K. S. Ramalingam ...	Kandy ...	Tamil
12	M. Elaris Perera ...	Negombo ...	Sinhalese
13	V. Saravanamuttu ...	Galle ...	Tamil
14	L. V. Pereira ...	Colombo ...	English
15	D. P. Samaranayaka...	Matara ...	English
16	E. V. Jayasinha ...	Matara ...	English

Number, Value, and Description of Deeds executed.

51. Appendix IX. shows the number and value or consideration of the deeds attested in each district in the English, Sinhalese, and Tamil languages in the years 1889 to 1900 with the value of stamps used in 1894 to 1900 (information as to previous years not being available), and Appendix X. gives the different descriptions of the deeds executed in the years 1886 to 1900 and the percentage registered.

52. The rise and fall in the number of deeds registered throughout the Island during 1864 to 1900 and in their value during the period 1889 to 1900 (the value in previous years not being ascertained) are shown in Table A above.

53. 158,256 deeds were executed throughout the Island in 1900 (exclusive of certain non-notarial deeds, whose exact number cannot be ascertained), against 140,191 in 1899, an increase of 18,065.

54. The value of deeds executed amounted to Rs. 62,433,672, against Rs. 64,417,098 in 1899, the fall being notably in Colombo, Badulla, Kurunegala, and Ratnapura. The average value of a deed executed in 1900 was Rs. 394, as against Rs. 459 in 1899, Rs. 580 in 1898, and Rs. 232 in 1889, the first year for which the information is available.

55. As usual, the Colombo District contributed the largest number of deeds, viz., 30,037 of the aggregate value of Rs. 29,776,955, being about 19 per cent. of the total number for the whole Island and 47 per cent. of the total value. 4,874 more deeds were executed in 1900 in the Colombo District than in 1899, but the deeds of 1900 were less in value by about six millions of rupees, the average value of a Colombo deed being Rs. 991 in 1900, against Rs. 1,401 in 1899.

56. The next largest number was executed in Jaffna, viz., 21,937, of the value of Rs. 6,440,574, the average value of each being Rs. 293, or one-fourth of the value of a Colombo deed.

57. In Galle, which comes next, there were 14,917 deeds executed (7,020 deeds less than Jaffna) of the value of Rs. 3,687,790 representing an average value of Rs. 247 per deed, which is one-fourth of the value of a Colombo deed.

58. The other districts which contribute more than 10,000 deeds in 1900 were Kalutara 10,159 deeds, Kandy 14,476 deeds, Kurunegala 13,080 deeds, Matara 10,979 deeds, and Negombo 12,501 deeds of the value of Rs. 15,401,709.

59. The total value of stamps used on the deeds executed in the Island was Rs. 251,780·16 in 1900, against Rs. 273,232 in 1899, Rs. 341,148 in 1898, and Rs. 481,738 in 1897.

60. Of the 158,256 deeds executed throughout the whole Island, 18,254 or 11 per cent. were in English, 110,048 or 69 per cent. in Sinhalese, and 29,954 or 18 per cent. in Tamil.

III.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

61. The revenue and expenditure of the Department in each year since its creation in 1864 appear in Appendix XII. as well as in Table A above.

62. The revenue in 1900 was Rs. 218,338, against Rs. 224,035 in 1899, showing a deficit of Rs. 5,697; and the expenditure Rs. 77,461 (excluding the salary of the Registrar-General, which is not included in the votes of the Department). The nett profit realized was Rs. 140,876.

63. The total nett gain to the public exchequer from this Department since its establishment has been Rs. 1,751,441·08.

64. The income, expenditure, and nett profit of each office in the year 1900 are shown in the following Table E, in which the offices are arranged according to their revenue. The income of each office in each year of the period 1886 to 1900 is given in Appendix XI. :—

Table E.

The Income and Expenditure of each Office of the Land Registration Department during 1900.

Office.	Total Income.		Total Expenditure.		Excess of Income.		Excess of Expenditure.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Registrar-General	—		5,995	14	—		5,995	14
Colombo	46,994	70	15,986	33	31,008	37	—	
Kandy	25,618	50	9,392	74	16,225	76	—	
Negombo	17,861	25	4,865	44	12,995	81	—	
Jaffna	17,766	75	3,467	46	14,299	29	—	
Kurunegala	17,276	75	6,667	26	10,609	49	—	
Galle	16,717	30	6,597	68	10,119	62	—	
Kalutara	15,233	50	5,968	51	9,264	99	—	
Chilaw	13,667	25	2,204	6	11,463	19	—	
Matara	13,111	75	4,071	73	9,040	2	—	
Kegalla	12,188	50	3,193	98	8,994	52	—	
Badulla	6,023	50	2,764	37	3,259	13	—	
Ratnapura	5,371	25	2,338	13	3,033	12	—	
Batticaloa	5,325	75	1,582	67	3,743	8	—	
Tangalla	3,507	25	1,560	16	1,947	9	—	
Mannar	821	75	236	25	585	50	—	
Anuradhapura	404	50	218	48	186	2	—	
Trincomalee	392	50	350	50	42	0	—	
Mullaittivu	55	75	1	0	54	75	—	
Total ...	218,338	50	77,461	89	146,871	75	5,995	14
Deduct excess of Expenditure ...					5,995	14		
Nett excess of Income ...					140,876	61		

65. Every office shows a profit. Colombo occupies the first place with an income of Rs. 46,994 and profit of Rs. 31,008, and is followed by Kandy with an income of Rs. 25,618 and profit of Rs. 16,225.

66. Negombo has retained its third place with an income of Rs. 17,861 and profit of Rs. 12,995, and Jaffna has risen from the seventh to the fourth place with an income of Rs. 17,766 and profit of Rs. 14,299, outstripping Kurunegala, Kalutara, and Galle, which now occupy the fifth, seventh, and sixth places respectively.

67. Next in order come Kurunegala, Galle, Kalutara, and Chilaw, with incomes of Rs. 17,276, Rs. 16,717, Rs. 15,233, and Rs. 13,667, and profits of Rs. 10,609, Rs. 10,119, Rs. 9,264, and Rs. 11,463, respectively.

68. The largest profit this year next to Colombo and Kandy was in Jaffna (Rs. 14,299), Negombo (Rs. 12,995), and Chilaw (Rs. 11,463).

IV.—ADMINISTRATION.

69. I assumed charge of the Department on the 1st August, 1900, relieving Mr. P. Arunachalam, who was then discharging double duties as Registrar-General and Superintendent of Census, having been appointed to the latter office early in the year.

70. Among the officers of the Department there were but few changes of any importance during the year.

71. Mr. J. V. Ratnayaka, the Registrar of Lands, Chilaw, was transferred to the Head Office as Chief Clerk of the Vital Statistical Department, in place of Mr. J. A. Gunaratna, who was seconded for duty as Chief Clerk of the Census Department; and Mr. E. F. Dias, Clerk of the Provincial Registrar, Badulla, was appointed to the Chilaw Registrarship.

72. The Financial Clerk of the Department, Mr. P. C. Fernando, having been transferred to the Audit Office to take the place of a clerk of that office seconded for duty in the Census Office, was succeeded by Mr. J. I. Gnanamuttu.

73. I desire to acknowledge the services during my tenure of office of Mr. N. W. Morgappah, Assistant Registrar-General, whose efficient assistance rendered the discharge of new duties easy; and I am under obligations also to Mr. D. S. Jayatilaka, Head Clerk, Land Registration Department, Mr. A. Mendis, Mudaliyar, in charge of the notarial work, and Mr. J. V. Ratnayaka, Head Clerk of the Statistical Department, for efficient assistance in the discharge of the business of the different branches of work represented by them.

74. The business of the Department proceeded satisfactorily, and there were hardly any arrears at the end of the year. On the last day of the year there remained unregistered only 48 deeds (against 114 in 1899) throughout the whole Department. Of this number, 26, which belonged to the Colombo office, were received on the 31st December, 10 deeds (9 of Matara and 1 of Kalutara) being defective and unregisterable were awaiting return to the parties, and the remaining 12 deeds (10 of Matara, 1 of Jaffna, and 1 of Chilaw) were "explanation deeds," *i.e.*, deeds the registration of which had to be deferred pending explanation of irregularities discovered in them.

Consolidation of Indexes.

75. The progress made in the consolidation of local indexes in all the offices, except Chilaw, Anuradhapura, Mullaittivu, Tangalla, and Trincomalee (in which offices the work has been deferred owing to the insufficiency of accommodation or the paucity of the registration volumes in them), will be found in Appendix XV.

76. In Colombo, which shows the greatest progress, the index of the Municipality division has been completed, and a greater portion of the work has been printed, the wards still remaining to be printed being Kotahena and St. Sebastian.

77. In the other offices, too, the work is in fair progress.

Office Accommodation.

78. The want of proper accommodation in the Head Office, which is referred to in previous reports of the Department, still continues, and consequently the transaction of business is attended with inconvenience. As a result of repeated representation by my predecessor, it was decided by Government some three years ago to add to the accommodation of the office by giving over to the Registrar-General the upper floor of the present building, which is now occupied by the Director of Public Works. But the new building intended for the Public Works Department has not been commenced yet; and it is hoped that the matter will not be delayed much longer.

79. The new Kegalla office has been completed, but until the furniture especially designed for it—particularly the record presses—and approved of by the Government are provided the building cannot be taken full advantage of. Provision for the new furniture was included in the estimate of the Director of Public Works, but was struck out as it was improper to include a vote for "furniture" under "Public Works." I have asked that provision be made for the furniture in question in the Estimates for next year.

80. The new building for the Kurunegala office, which was commenced about the middle of last year and was expected to be ready for occupation by the end of this month, has not made satisfactory progress. The Director of Public Works thinks that the work is not likely to be completed by the contract date and may have to be attended to by his Department.

81. The accommodation for the Batticaloa office, which forms part of the court-house building, was increased by the addition of a room.

82. For the Chilaw office, which is located in a room adjoining the District Court and is badly in need of proper accommodation, it is proposed to provide a new building, for which an estimate amounting to Rs. 19,050 has been submitted by the Director of Public Works at the instance of Government, and this item is to be included in the draft Estimates for next year for consideration.

83. The other offices which are in need of increased accommodation are Anuradhapura, Ratnapura, and Matara.

84. In connection with the new court-house building recently sanctioned for Anuradhapura, it was intended to provide two rooms for the use of the Registrar of Lands, but the provision made therefor in the plan was subsequently struck out.

Supervision of Notaries.

85. Upon a representation by the notaries in 1899 that the rules that were framed by the Department from time to time with the sanction of Government were *ultra vires* and impracticable, a Commission with the late Mr. Lee as Chairman was appointed by the Government to inquire into and report if the law as then existing empowered the Registrar-General to exercise effective supervision and control over the notaries. The report of the Commission resulted in the passing of the Amending Ordinance, No. 21 of 1900, which legalized the departmental rules referred to, and it is hoped that there will be no difficulty now in effectively supervising the work of notaries.

Registration of Titles to Land.

86. The Ordinance which, under the instructions of Government, was drafted by my predecessor, Mr. Arunachalam, consolidating and amending the law relating to the registration of deeds and of titles affecting land, is now under the consideration of a Sub-Committee of the Legislative Council. This Bill is expected to remove the defects in procedure discovered by past experience, and render more effective the registration of deeds as well as facilitate the resumption of the registration of titles.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, April 15, 1901.

SAM. HAUGHTON,
Registrar-General.

APPENDIX.

I.—The Business, Revenue, and Expenditure of the Land Registration Department in the Years 1899 and 1900.

	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
BUSINESS.				
Number of Deeds registered	78,873	82,437	3,564	—
Number of Registration Entries	129,164	134,038	4,874	—
Applications for Copies, Extracts, and Search ...	20,422	21,878	1,456	—
Copies and Extracts issued	5,256	5,074	—	182
Number of Notarial Duplicates examined ...	122,993	140,254	17,261	—
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Total Value secured on Mortgages ...	40,376,729 48	17,826,052 69	—	22,550,676 79
Total Value of Transfers of Properties by Sales, Gifts, &c.	25,450,528 81	19,124,106 23	—	6,326,422 58
Total Value of other Deeds	8,246,345 44	10,000,319 97	1,753,974 53	—
REVENUE.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Value of Stamps (registration, applications, and copies)	221,036 25	216,462 75	—	4,573 50
Deficiency of Stamp Duty recovered on Notarial Duplicates	558 85	514 75	—	44 10
Fines and Affidavits departmentally recovered from Notaries	2,354 36	1,045 0	—	1,309 36
Fines imposed by Courts	86 0	316 0	230 0	—
EXPENDITURE. Total ...	224,035 46	218,338 50	—	5,696 96
Personal Emoluments.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Fixed Establishment, Supply Bill ...	80,092 79	70,777 78*	—	9,315 1
Other Charges.				
Bookbinding	427 46	428 18	0 72	—
Stationery	850 0	811 2	—	38 98
Furniture and Petty Expenses ... * ...	708 92	1,064 75	355 83	—
Rent	4,280 0	1,390 0	—	2,890 0
Transport	1,977 50	2,723 83	746 33	—
Station allowance	—	266 33	266 33	—
Total ...	88,336 67	77,461 89	—	10,874 78

* This does not include the salary of the Registrar-General, as it no longer appears in the votes of the Department.

II.—The Business and Revenue of the various Offices of the Land Registration Department in the Year 1900.

Office.	Number of Deeds registered.	Number of Registration Entries.	Applications.	Copies and Extracts.	Number of Notarial Duplicates examined.	Total Amount secured on Mortgages.	Total Value of Transfers of Properties by Sale, Gift, &c.	Total Value of other Deeds.	Revenue. Value of Stamps (Registration, Applications, and Copies).	Deficiency of Stamp Duty recovered on Notarial Duplicates.	Fines departmentally imposed and Stamps on Affidavits.	District Court Fines imposed under the Notaries' and Stamp Ordinances.	Total Revenue.
						Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Anuradhapura ...	224	386	6	7	712	16,081 25	32,267 0	—	404 50	—	—	—	404 50
Badulla ...	1,542	2,381	823	93	2,167	330,216 8	2,031,494 95	230,987 15	6,022 25	0 25	1 0	—	6,023 50
Batticaloa ...	2,410	3,067	459*	135*	3,958	187,603 58	439,158 1	51,941 75	5,232 50	0 25	93 0	—	5,325 75
Chilaw ...	4,026	7,065	1,347	225	6,255	3,497,813 67	1,138,323 10	426,364 8	13,646 25	2 50	18 50	—	13,667 25
Colombo ...	15,806	22,085	2,921	1,108	16,883	5,909,692 34	5,695,878 81	4,439,339 42	46,156 25	345 95	242 50	250 0	46,994 70
Galle ...	6,793	11,055	1,995	452	14,349	607,274 28	1,281,261 67	382,459 5	16,604 50	25 30	72 50	15 0	16,717 30
Jaffna ...	5,138	8,783	4,181	776	14,033	590,158 85	1,153,886 33	176,417 75	17,657 75	6 50	102 50	—	17,766 75
Kalutara ...	5,929	10,409	1,348	381	12,215	509,926 61	927,854 30	313,936 69	15,060 50	25 50	147 50	—	15,233 50
Kandy ...	8,679	15,131	1,638	634	25,690	2,258,398 93	2,590,700 58	2,670,861 3	25,507 75	5 25	105 50	—	25,618 50
Kegalla ...	4,719	9,349	2,070	297	6,345	378,580 40	557,342 34	194,303 34	12,186 50	—	2 0	—	12,188 50
Kurunegala ...	8,995	15,272	953	287	10,219	806,872 4	878,913 45	249,503 87	17,243 25	—	33 50	—	17,276 75
Mannar ...	133	222	458	14	825	16,490 0	15,427 0	779 50	799 50	3 25	19 0	—	821 75
Matara ...	6,173	10,635	1,665	220	6,162	383,227 25	810,751 59	54,448 82	12,998 25	3 0	110 50	—	13,111 75
Mullaittivu ...	24	38	3	3	77	650 0	17,918 0	—	55 75	—	—	—	55 75
Negombo ...	7,807	11,211	593	232	12,969	1,011,468 31	1,141,166 4	720,716 68	17,638 75	97 0	75 50	50 0	17,861 25
Ratnapura ...	2,099	4,038	825	120	3,371	1,072,640 28	221,737 82	52,312 8	5,358 75	—	11 50	1 0	5,371 25
Tangalla ...	1,785	2,704	552	78	3,462	221,223 42	169,794 23	17,185 76	3,497 25	—	10 0	—	3,507 25
Trincomalee ...	155	207	41	12	562	27,735 40	20,231 1	18,763 0	392 50	—	—	—	392 50
Total ...	82,437	134,038	21,878	5,074	140,254	17,826,052 69	19,124,106 23	10,000,319 97	216,462 75	514 75	1,045 0	316 0	218,338 50

* An application and a copy were exempted from stamp duty being in favour of the Crown.

III.—The Number, Nature, and Value of the Transactions affecting Immovable Property registered in the various Offices of the Land Registration Department during 1900.

Office.	Agreements and Planting Vouchers.	Assignments of Title Deeds.	Assignments of Judgments or Decrees of Courts.	Attachments under Ord. 15 of 1898.	Conditions of Sale.	Caveats.	Certificates of Possession in favour of the Crown.	Certificates of Sale.	Certificates of Title.	Certificates of Quiet Possession.	Certificates of Acquisition.	Deeds of Rectification.	Deeds of Appointment.	Deeds of Partition.	Deeds of Exchange.	Deeds of Postponement.	Deeds of Partnership.	Deeds of Trust.	Deeds of Confirmation, Revocation, and Disclaimer.	Dissolution of Partnership.	Deeds or Acts of Release, Discharge, Surrender, and Annulment.	Fiscals' Seizures.	Gifts.	Government Grants.	Judgments or Decrees of Court.	Leases.	Letters of Administration.	Mortgages.	Notarial Declarations and Attestation of Title.	Probates.	Security Bonds in favour of the Crown.	Transfers of Mortgages.	Transfers of Leases.	Transfers of Agreements.	Transfers other than Gifts.	Total Number of Deeds registered.	Total Number of Properties affected.	Total Amount secured on Mortgages.	Total Value of Properties transferred by Sale, Gift, &c.	Total Value of other Deeds.	Applications.	Copies.
																																						Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		
Anuradhapura	1 —	—		—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	14	2	1	4 —	30	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	159	224	386	16,081 25	32,267 50	—	6	7
Badulla ...	1 —	—		—	—	—	5	36		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	5	31	49	4	65 —	304	—	—	—	—	19	9	1	953	1529	2368	322,566 8	2,026,378 22	230,887 15	823	93
Batticaloa ...	15 —	1	1	—	—	—	—	45	1	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	14	468	80	5	30 —	444	—	—	1	9	10	1 —	1203	2405	3062	187,378 58	438,288 1	51,941 75	c 459	o 135
Chilaw ...	6 1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	2	—	223	33	108	39	3	303 —	1,489	—	—	—	54	30	13 —	1687	4000	7039	3,496,526 17	1,132,994 89	426,264 8	1347	225
Colombo ...	61 1	3	10	5	2	—	6	19	—	141	—	1	35	1	1	—	—	—	14	—	1,153	74	944	108	24	1193 —	4,507	20	1	15	20	53	52 2	7150	15616	21895	4,295,082 4	5,503,737 31	4,425,564 42	2921	1108
Galle ...	30 —	3	12	—	1	—	—	52	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	101	14	168	183	7	256 —	2,288	—	—	6	8	120	20 2	3498	6775	11037	603,969 28	1,277,473 67	382,459 5	1995	452
Jaffna ...	45 —	4	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	21	37	578	11	6	14 —	1,599	—	—	4	12	64	— 5	2706	5123	8763	586,658 85	1,151,854 8	176,417 75	4181	776
Kalutara ...	42 —	—	6	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	160	22	295	33	2	184 —	2,025	—	—	1	2	62	7 5	3054	5906	10386	599,436 61	917,749 99	313,936 69	1348	381
Kandy ...	50 —	2	4	3	6	27	23	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	2	—	—	10	—	350	91	459	39	5	251 —	2,215	2	—	18	13	134	17 —	4776	8509	14961	2,154,194 77	2,415,696 56	2,542,840 86	1638	634
Kegalla ...	57 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	35	11	69	15	2	94 1	1,527	—	—	—	29	5	1 —	2845	4713	9343	378,580 40	551,992 34	194,303 34	2070	297
Kurunegala ...	28 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	135	16	162	11	4	296 —	2,381	2	—	—	3	60	19 3	5842	8965	15242	682,609 4	871,781 93	249,503 87	953	287
Mannar ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	1	—	— —	37	—	—	—	—	1	— —	80	126	214	16,140 0	14,602 0	779 50	458	14
Matara ...	9 10	—	15	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	15	116	102	7	167 —	2,213	—	—	—	8	29	5 —	3387	6164	10626	380,187 25	808,040 42	54,448 82	1665	220
Mullaittivu ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	— —	7	—	—	—	—	—	— —	9	23	38	650 0	17,918 0	—	3	3
Negombo ...	53 —	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	16	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	396	29	346	61	15	875 —	2,595	5	—	—	2	44	39 2	3298	7782	11186	1,009,628 31	1,129,431 60	720,256 68	593	232
Ratnapura ...	33 —	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	16	1	40	4	—	40 —	714	—	—	—	1	32	2 4	1163	2080	4019	874,344 95	221,697 82	52,132 8	825	120
Tangalla ...	2 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	34	27	2	45 —	580	—	—	1	1	20	— —	1064	1785	2704	221,223 42	169,794 23	17,185 76	552	78
Trincomalee...	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	8	—	—	— —	58	—	—	1	1	1	— —	67	152	204	27,405 0	20,231 1	10,700 0	41	12
Total ...	434	29	13	49	8	9	46	218	20	—	141	3	1	100	1	1	7	3	34	1	2,777	370	3846	765	87	3817	1 25,013	29	1	47	172	684	185 24	42941	81877	133473	15,762,662 0	18,701,929 58	9,849,621 80	21878	5074

* An application and a copy were exempted from stamp duty, being in favour of the Crown.

IV.—The Number of Deeds affecting Immovables registered, with the Value of Registration Stamps used, in each Office during the Year 1900.

Bearing Registration Stamps of the Value of	Number of Deeds Registered.																		
	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Batticaloa.	Chilaw.	Colombo.	Galle.	Jaffna.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Kegalla.	Kurunegala.	Mannar.	Matara.	Mullaitivu.	Negombo.	Nuwara Eliya.	Tangalla.	Trincomalee.	Total Number of Stamps.
Rs. c.																			
1 0	103	929	1,317	1,437	7,222	3,388	2,065	2,739	4,232	2,456	5,555	49	3,421	8	4,111	1,173	1,074	61	41,340
1 25	25	133	63	127	680	542	316	409	622	497	933	6	634	1	333	229	191	4	5,750
1 50	10	36	13	36	209	211	89	150	208	193	328	—	220	1	84	93	54	—	1,935
1 75	4	13	5	10	73	93	31	80	79	77	116	2	115	—	33	43	35	—	809
2 0	22	152	470	672	2,266	867	886	833	958	447	661	26	644	5	1,274	160	157	31	10,531
2 25	1	4	—	1	21	18	4	24	15	18	27	—	38	—	6	9	9	—	195
2 50	4	45	46	153	509	218	265	236	382	203	221	5	168	1	250	66	39	3	2,814
2 75	2	—	—	1	7	8	2	11	5	18	7	—	14	—	—	5	2	—	82
3 0	21	59	232	478	1,391	496	530	521	551	202	315	10	312	1	602	94	96	19	5,930
3 25	—	—	—	—	2	4	3	4	4	8	5	—	7	—	—	1	—	—	38
3 50	—	5	6	12	56	43	46	43	88	41	82	1	45	1	25	16	9	—	519
3 75	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	3	2	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	18
4 0	9	35	98	271	844	283	292	306	319	120	175	10	177	1	367	36	43	11	3,397
4 25	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
4 50	2	2	—	11	19	8	15	6	20	18	20	—	13	—	7	6	9	—	156
4 75	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
5 0	8	25	61	218	812	201	191	165	251	87	135	2	94	2	249	27	27	2	2,557
5 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
5 50	—	1	—	2	4	11	5	8	9	10	7	—	5	—	—	3	1	—	66
5 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
6 0	3	14	16	116	142	80	100	79	104	48	67	1	52	1	108	7	11	1	950
6 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 50	—	—	—	2	5	5	—	2	1	4	8	—	4	—	—	3	—	—	34
6 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
7 0	—	11	7	77	61	36	46	49	52	24	48	4	22	—	51	10	4	1	503
7 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 50	1	9	7	35	335	32	19	23	52	14	15	—	10	—	21	5	2	—	580
7 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 0	—	6	8	43	42	23	32	26	54	18	33	4	21	—	33	5	4	1	353
8 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 50	—	—	2	15	34	11	8	6	11	3	9	1	3	—	7	2	1	2	115
8 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

9 0	—	3	4	24	32	12	19	10	29	16	29	—	17	—	22	7	2	—	226
9 50	—	1	4	9	13	5	4	7	3	3	5	—	1	—	5	—	2	1	63
10 0	—	4	4	31	260	48	28	65	106	70	27	2	18	—	58	41	1	—	763
10 50	—	1	1	12	6	1	7	—	5	2	1	—	1	—	6	1	—	—	44
11 0	—	2	4	16	43	12	6	10	20	9	15	—	12	—	12	1	2	—	164
11 50	—	—	2	10	3	4	2	1	4	2	—	—	2	—	4	1	—	—	35
12 0	—	—	3	6	12	9	11	9	15	9	5	1	8	—	9	1	—	—	98
12 50	—	—	—	3	—	—	4	2	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	14
13 0	—	2	1	10	10	6	10	4	13	8	16	—	5	—	5	4	1	—	95
13 50	—	—	1	6	3	1	—	—	3	1	1	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	22
14 0	—	1	—	4	9	5	10	5	8	6	14	—	3	—	4	1	—	—	70
14 50	—	—	—	2	—	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	11
15 0	—	—	—	2	6	5	4	2	5	4	3	—	2	—	3	3	1	—	40
15 50	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	13
16 0	—	1	—	3	1	3	7	3	5	2	6	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	36
16 50	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
17 0	—	—	—	2	4	—	3	4	2	4	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	22
17 50	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	7
18 0	—	1	—	3	3	—	1	2	3	1	2	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	21
18 50	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
19 0	—	—	1	2	3	2	4	1	3	2	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	21
19 50	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
20 0	—	4	—	8	101	8	2	4	21	6	16	—	4	—	3	3	2	—	182
20 50	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
21 0	—	1	1	4	13	4	2	1	9	—	6	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	48
21 50	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
21 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
22 0	—	—	—	3	10	1	2	—	4	3	6	—	1	—	5	1	—	—	36
22 50	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
23 0	—	1	—	3	6	2	2	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	21
23 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
24 0	—	3	1	—	3	2	2	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
24 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
25 0	—	1	—	2	3	1	1	—	4	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	18
25 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26 0	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	10
26 50	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
27 0	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	11
27 50	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
28 0	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	9
28 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
29 0	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
29 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 0	—	1	—	2	32	1	—	3	15	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	58
30 50	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
31 0	—	1	—	1	5	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	16
31 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
32 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
32 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
33 0	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
33 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

IV.—The Number of Deeds affecting Immovables registered, with the value of Registration Stamps used, in each office during the Year 1900.—*contd.*

Bearing Registration Stamps of the Value of	Number of Deeds registered.																		Total Number of Stamps.
	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Batticaloa.	Chilaw.	Colombo.	Galle.	Jaffna.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Kegalla.	Kurunegala.	Mannar.	Matara.	Mullaittivu.	Negombo.	Ratnapura.	Tangalla.	Trincomalee.	
Rs. c.																			
34 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
35 0	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8
36 0	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5
36 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37 0	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
37 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
38 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
39 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
40 0	—	1	—	1	10	1	—	—	6	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	22
40 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
41 0	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
42 0	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
43 0	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
44 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
45 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
46 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
47 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
47 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
49 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
49 50	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
50 0	—	1	—	—	5	2	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
51 0	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
52 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53 0	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
54 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
56 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
57 0	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
58 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
59 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60 0	—	1	—	—	4	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	10
61 0	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
62 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

63 0	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—		2
64 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
65 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—		1
68 0	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		1
70 0	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—		6
71 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
72 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
72 50	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		1
73 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		1
74 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
75 0	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		1
76 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		1
77 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		1
78 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
80 0	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		5
81 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
82 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
83 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—		1
84 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
85 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		1
86 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
87 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
90 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		2
100 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		1
104 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		2
110 0	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		1
111 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—		1
117 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		1
120 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		1
122 50	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		1
123 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		1
126 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		1
135 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		1
150 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		1
165 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		1
190 0	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		1
201 0	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		1
270 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		1
300 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		1
613 0	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		1
1,063 0	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		1
Total Receipts ...	Rs. c. 391 50	Rs. c. 5061 25	Rs. c. 4632 50	Rs. c. 12017 25	Rs. c. 41450 75	Rs. c. 14119 50	Rs. c. 12671 25	Rs. c. 13277 0	Rs. c. 22532 25	Rs. c. 9801 50	Rs. c. 15957 25	Rs. c. 314 50	Rs. c. 11083 75	Rs. c. 49 75	Rs. c. 16761 25	Rs. c. 4400 25	Rs. c. 2867 25	Rs. c. 328 50	Rs. c. 187717 25			

V.—The Number and Description of Deeds affecting Movable Property registered in each Office during 1900 under the Ordinances Nos. 8 and 21 of 1871, and the Value of Registration Stamps used.

Office.	Number and Description of Deeds.												Total Amount secured on Mortgages.	Total Value of Property conveyed by Bills of Sale.	Total Value of other Deeds.	Number of Deeds registered bearing Registration Stamps of the Value of														Total Receipts.
	Agreements.	Bills of Sale.	Caveats.	Discharges.	Leases.	Mortgages.	Security Bonds.	Security Bonds in favour of Crown.	Transfers of Partnership.	Transfers of Mortgages.	Transfers of Judgments.	Number of Deeds registered.				Re. 1.	Rs. 2.	Rs. 2·50.	Rs. 3.	Rs. 4.	Rs. 5.	Rs. 7·50.	Rs. 10.	Rs. 20.	Rs. 25.	Rs. 30.	Rs. 40.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 70.	
													Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.															Rs. c.
Anuradhapura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Badulla ...	1	9	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	13	7,650 0	5,116 73	100 0	2	3	—	4	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	45 0
Batticaloa ...	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	225 0	870 0	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 0
Chilaw ...	—	15	—	1	—	9	—	—	—	1	—	26	1,287 50	5,328 21	100 0	6	14	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57 0
Colombo ...	2	73	—	7	4	68	—	36	—	—	—	190	1,614,610 30	192,141 50	13,775 0	35	21	—	37	19	20	9	7	4	1	—	—	—	1	676 50
Galle ...	—	8	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	18	3,305 0	3,788 0	—	8	5	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38 0
Jaffna ...	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	10	15	3,500 0	2,032 25	—	7	4	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29 50
Kalutara ...	—	18	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	23	490 0	10,104 31	—	7	8	—	4	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54 50
Kandy ...	1	110	1	7	1	33	—	17	—	—	—	170	104,204 16	175,004 2	128,020 17	32	37	2	23	14	17	15	5	4	—	2	2	—	—	703 50
Kegalla ...	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	5,250 0	—	1	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 0
Kurunegala ...	—	14	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	30	124,263 0	7,131 52	—	9	5	—	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46 0
Mannar ...	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	7	350 0	825 0	—	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 0
Matara ...	—	7	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	9	3,040 0	2,711 17	—	5	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	29 50
Mullaittivu ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negombo ...	—	7	—	3	—	13	—	—	1	1	—	25	1,840 0	11,734 44	460 0	15	5	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	52 50
Ratnapura ...	—	1	—	—	1	6	—	11	—	—	—	19	198,295 33	40 0	180 0	4	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 0
Tangalla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee ...	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	330 40	—	8,063 0	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 50
Total ...	5	279	1	18	6	170	—	66	1	2	11	559	2,063,390 69	422,177 15	150,698 17	135	113	2	85	42	49	29	15	8	1	2	2	—	1	1,796 50

VI.—The Registration Business transacted in each Office of the Land Registration Department during, and Arrears remaining at, the end of the Year 1900.

Office.	Number of Deeds registered.	Number of Registration Entries.	Average Number of Deeds registered per Month.	Number of Deeds remaining unregistered on December 31, 1899.	Number of Deeds remaining unregistered on December 31, 1900.
Anuradhapura	224	386	18	—	—
Badulla	1,542	2,381	128	—	—
Batticaloa	2,410	3,067	201	23	—
Chilaw	4,026	7,065	335	—	1
Colombo	15,806	22,085	1,317	3	26
Galle	6,793	11,055	566	—	—
Jaffna	5,138	8,783	428	—	1
Kalutara	5,929	10,409	494	9	1
Kandy	8,679	15,131	723	—	—
Kegalla	4,719	9,349	392	—	—
Kurunegala	8,995	15,272	749	—	—
Mannar	133	222	11	—	—
Matara	6,173	10,635	514	79	19
Mullaittivu	24	38	2	—	—
Negombo	7,807	11,211	650	—	—
Ratnapura	2,099	4,038	174	—	—
Tangalla	1,785	2,704	149	—	—
Trincomalee	155	207	13	—	—
Total ...	82,437	134,038	6,864	114	48

VII.—List of Notaries practising in Ceylon on December 31, 1900.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Colombo District.

	Name.	District of Jurisdiction.	Place of Office.	Date of Appointment.	Language in which licensed to practise.
1	Amarasekarage Don Frederick...	Adikari pattu, Hewagam korale	Kotikawatta	August 3, 1860	Sinhalese
2	Arsakularatna, Don Joseph	Colombo	Colombo	Feb. 17, 1897	English and Sinhalese
3	Amarasinha, Elias Perera Sundrasekara	do.	Tihariya	March 13, 1872	Sinhalese
4	Abayaratna, Andrew Perera Sundrasekara Amarasinhe	do.	Hanwella, Kosgama, and Avisawella	August 22, 1890	do.
5	Abeyasinha, Wilfred	do.	Avisawella	Dec. 6, 1877	English
6	Ahlip, Crayin Hassim	do.	Colombo	June 11, 1890	do.
7	Alvis, Arthur William	do.	do.	Jan. 4, 1879	do.
8	Coomaraswamy, Ponnambalam	do.	do.	May 2, 1877	do.
9	Creasy, Harry	do.	do.	April 19, 1893	do.
10	Casseer, Tuan Mansoor	do.	do.	Jan 19, 1900	do.
11	Dasanayaka, Eugene Stewart Lucius	do.	do.	Nov. 19, 1900	English and Sinhalese
12	De Fry, John James	do.	do.	Dec. 30, 1885	do.
13	De Fry, William Bernard	do.	do.	Feb. 23, 1877	do.
14	De Saram, Frederick John	do.	do.	April 22, 1871	do.
15	De Saram, Richard Francis	do.	do.	March 10, 1879	do.
16	De Saram, George	do.	do.	April 18, 1887	do.
17	De Soyza, Frederick	do.	do.	Sept. 17, 1885	do.
18	De Vos, William Arnold Speldewinde	do.	do.	April 5, 1900	English
19	Dewunge Carolis Pedris	do.	Hulftsdorp, Colombo	Sept. 11, 1891	English and Sinhalese
20	Disanayaka, David Dias	Salpiti korale	Gangodawila and Mampe	Sept. 26, 1900	Sinhalese
21	Dissanayaka, Malmalabaduge Joronis Fernando Wijeyeratne	Colombo	Mutwal	April 17, 1873	do.
22	Fernando, Lawrence Benedict	do.	Colombo	August 12, 1897	English
23	Ganegoda Appuhamillage Don David Senewiratna	Adikari, Meda, and Gangaboda pattus, Siyane korale	Heyyantuduwa	July 12, 1859	Sinhalese
24	Ganegoda Appuhamillage Don John Charles Seneviratna	Gangaboda pattu in Siyane korale	Pugoda	July 31, 1897	do.
25	Gunawardana, Don Jacovis Jayasuriya	Gangaboda and Udugaha pattus, Siyane korale	Attanagalla	March 31, 1866	do.
26	Gunatilaka, Charles Perera Senewiratna	Colombo	Colombo	Dec. 13, 1882	English and Sinhalese
27	Hindenipatirannehelage Don Peris Abayawardana	Meda pattu, Siyane korale	Alutgama	Dec. 14, 1871	Sinhalese
28	Hewagamage Santiago Pinto Samarasinha Gunawardana	Wattala, Telengipata, and Awariwatta	Wattala	August 16, 1869	do.
29	Hettiarachchige Floris Lobus Dharmaratna	Colombo	Dalugama	Feb. 9, 1872	do.
30	Hettige Don Thomas Samaranayaka	do.	Nagoda	June 23, 1875	do.
31	Jayaratna, Hitaka James Benjamin de Silva	Udugaha pattu of Siyane korale	Pasyala	July 31, 1897	do.
32	John Pulle, Gabriel Solomon	Colombo	Colombo	March 10, 1897	English
33	Julius, Villiers Alexander	do.	do.	July 6, 1880	do.
34	Kelaart, Henry George	do.	do.	Dec. 31, 1850	do.
35	Kattotarallage Don David Amarasekara Jayawardana	Alutkuru korale south	Gampaha	May 4, 1861	Sinhalese
36	Koswattege Don Daniel Wikkramasinha	Udugaha pattu, Salpiti korale...	Siyambalagoda	March 19, 1864	do.
37	Keith, John Neil	Colombo	Colombo	August 16, 1865	English
38	Kulatunga, Don Joseph	do.	do.	Jan. 16, 1872	English and Sinhalese
39	Karunaratna, Paulis Perera Wikkramasinha	Meda pattu, Siyane korale	Varapalana	Dec. 3, 1872	Sinhalese
40	Kirihettiliyanage Don John Senanayaka	Ragam pattu, Alutkuru korale	Pamunugama	Jan. 20, 1877	do.
41	Kodikarage Don John Charles Samaranayaka	Adikari pattu, Hewagam korale	Kaduwela	August 5, 1871	do.
42	Loos, Frederick Charles	Colombo	Colombo	July 21, 1859	English
43	Liesching, Frank	do.	do.	August 28, 1885	do.

44	Mack, Peter Daniel Anthonisz	Colombo	Colombo ...	July 5, 1879 ...	English
45	Marshall, Charles James Alexander	Udugaha pattu, Hewagam korale ...	Avisawella ...	July 3, 1872 ...	do.
46	Magalage Carolis Perera Gunawardana	Colombo	Colombo ...	Dec. 9, 1880 ...	English and Sinhalese
47	Nanayakkara Hettiyakandege Francis Fernando Wijayaratna...	Palle pattu, Salpiti korale	Moratuwa ...	Oct. 16, 1867 ...	do.
48	Ohlmus, John Gerard Lambert	Colombo	Colombo ...	Jan. 5, 1870 ...	English
49	Petiyagodagamage Martinus Perera Samarasinha ...	do.	Hulftsdorp ...	April 27, 1872 ...	English and Sinhalese
50	Ponnahennedige Simon Dias	do.	Moratuwa ...	Nov. 29, 1875 ...	Sinhalese
51	Pereira, John Ellenson Richard	do.	Colombo ...	Oct. 5, 1882 ...	English
52	Pieris, Charles	do.	do. ...	Feb. 5, 1883 ...	English and Sinhalese
53	Prins, Francis Albert	do.	do. ...	March 10, 1897 ...	English
54	Prins, Louis Napolean	Colombo town	do. ...	May 16, 1898 ...	do.
55	Ranasinha, William Perera	Colombo	do. ...	August 28, 1865 ...	English and Sinhalese
56	Ranasinha, Mylius Perera	do.	do. ...	Feb. 26, 1866 ...	do.
57	Rupasinha Arachchige Pieris Perera Abayagunaratna ...	do.	Imbulgoda ...	Sept. 3, 1873 ...	Sinhalese
58	Samarasekara, John William Perera Wijayasinha ...	Adikari pattu, Siyane korale	Biyanwila ...	Dec. 17, 1900 ...	do.
59	Saypatge Don Carolis de Saypat Jayatilaka	Palle pattu, Hewagam korale... ...	Aturugiriya ...	June 26, 1871 ...	do.
60	Senaratmohottige Paules Perera Senewiratna Gunatilaka ...	do.	Colombo ...	May 19, 1851 ...	English
61	Senaviratne, Gabriel Alexander Fonseka Wikramatunga Gunatilaka	Colombo gravets	do. ...	Oct. 22, 1900 ...	English and Sinhalese
62	Senawiratna, John Marselis Perera Wijayawikkrama Jayasuriya	do.	Dehiwala ...	August 30, 1860 ...	Sinhalese
63	Senarat Arachchige Don Charles Peiris	Gangaboda pattu, Siyane korale ...	Kalukondayawa ...	June 22, 1876 ...	do.
64	Serapperuma, Don Charles	Colombo	Batepôla ...	Sept. 16, 1885 ...	do.
65	Silva, Gregory Marcelline	do.	Colombo and Moratuwa ...	Dec. 7, 1900 ...	English and Sinhalese
66	Suravira Arachchige Don Baron Appuhami	Adikari and Meda pattus of Siyane korale and Ragam pattu of Alutkuru korale ...	Petiyagoda ...	Sept. 19, 1871 ...	Sinhalese
67	Staples, Francis Theodore	Colombo	Colombo ...	Jan. 14, 1882 ...	English
68	Tiruvilangam, Hallock	do.	do. ...	March 16, 1892 ...	English and Tamil
69	*Tissevirasinha, Francis Alexander*	do.	do. ...	Dec. 16, 1897 ...	do.
70	*Uswattage Liyanduru Perera Jayasinha*	do.	Weligampitiya ...	July 21, 1878 ...	Sinhalese
71	Van Cuylenburg, Hector	do.	Colombo ...	Nov. 16, 1875 ...	English
72	Vanderstraaten, John William	do.	do. ...	Feb. 25, 1867 ...	do.
73	Vanderstraaten, William Peter Drieberg	do.	do. ...	July 6, 1897 ...	do.
74	Wirahennedige Davit Fernando Wikkaramasekara Karunaratna	do.	Moratuwa ...	March 31, 1874 ...	English and Sinhalese
75	*Wanigasurige Don Jacovis*	Adikari pattu, Hewagam korale ...	Kittanpahuwa ...	Feb. 23, 1860 ...	Sinhalese
76	*Wijeyasekara, Don Henry Ernest*	Palle pattu, Salpiti korale	Bokundara ...	Nov. 18, 1869 ...	do.
77	Wijayaratna, Robert de Silva	Colombo	Grandpass, Colombo ...	Oct. 9, 1871 ...	English and Sinhalese
78	Wikkramasinha, Don Bernard	Ragam pattu, Alutkuru korale ...	Pamunugama ...	Dec. 14, 1871 ...	Sinhalese
79	Wikkramaratna, Cornelis Pieris Gunawarnasuriya ...	Palle pattu, Salpiti korale	Katukurunda ...	March 13, 1880 ...	do.
80	Wiranarayanamudalige Gabriel Fonseka Wikkaramatunga Seneviratna	Colombo	Colombo ...	August 13, 1881 ...	English and Sinhalese
81	Welikala Appuhamillage Don Philip Samarawira ...	Hewagam korale	Atigala ...	July 19, 1894 ...	Sinhalese
82	Wijayasinha, Carolis Perera	Colombo	Kolonnawa ...	Jan. 17, 1882 ...	English and Sinhalese
83	Wikramasinha, Dedrick George Mendis	do.	Colombo ...	July 1, 1882 ...	do.
84	Wijayaratna, Samuel William Perera	do.	Dehiwala ...	August 4, 1877 ...	do.
85	Williams, Ernest Reed	do.	Colombo ...	April 19, 1894 ...	English
		Kalutara District.			
86	Abayaratna, Pesteruweliyanarallege Eusebeus Cooray ...	Kalutara	Kalamulla ...	July 25, 1872 ...	English and Sinhalese
87	Abdul Carim Markar Colonda Markar Comister ...	do.	Alutgama ...	March 10, 1897 ...	Tamil
88	Abayawardana, Don Hendrick Jeyarnis Perera ...	do.	do. ...	Feb. 8, 1875 ...	Sinhalese
89	Dias, Benedict Oliver	do.	Panadure ...	Feb. 22, 1883 ...	English
90	Fernando Jayawardana, Busabaduge Eupemeano Marianus ...	do.	Welapura Kalutara ...	April 2, 1870 ...	English and Sinhalese

	Name.	District of Jurisdiction.	Place of Office.	Date of Appointment.	Language in which licensed to practise.
91	Gunaratna, Edwin Austin de Fonseka Abayasekara ...	Pasdun korale	Neboda and Balana ...	Jan. 17, 1900 ...	Sinhalese
92	Gunawardana, Warnakula Arachchirallage Don Martinus Alexander	Kalutara	Paiyagala ...	May 14, 1872 ...	do.
93	Gunatilaka, Alexander	do.	Talpitiya ...	Nov. 30, 1874 ...	do.
94	Gunatilaka, Don Bastian Kuruppu	do.	Welapura Kalutara ...	Sept. 28, 1876 ...	do.
95	Gunaratna, Charles de Alwis	do.	Gorakana ...	June 23, 1875 ...	English and Sinhalese
96	Hettikankanange Charles Perera Samarasekara ...	Vaskadubadda	Kuda Vaskaduwa ...	Nov. 5, 1896 ...	Sinhalese
97	Jayatilaka, Don Davit Kornelis	Kalutara	Molligoda ...	August 27, 1861 ...	do.
98	Kalapuge Don William Jayatilaka	do.	Wadduwa ...	March 12, 1892 ...	do.
99	Kalapuge Don Floris Waidyaratne Jayatilaka ...	Beruwalbadda	Beruwala ...	April 4, 1895 ...	do.
100	Kotalawala, Joronimus Aron	Rayigam korale	Bandaragama ...	Oct. 23, 1856 ...	do.
101	Karunaratna, Don Brampi	Kalutara	Panadure ...	Dec. 24, 1875 ...	do.
102	Karunaratna, Hapuarachchige Don Swaris	do.	Henagama in Rayigam korale	Sept. 20, 1881 ...	do.
103	Perera, Wannakuwattewaduge Gabriel	do.	Desestara Kalutara ...	March 18, 1853 ...	do.
104	Salgado, Merennage Francisco	do.	Nalluruwa in Panadure ...	August 3, 1872 ...	do.
105	Warnakulasuriya Mahapatabendi Lindamulage John William de Silva	do.	Panadure ...	August 19, 1893 ...	English and Sinhalese
106	Wijayaratna, Jeronis Perera	Pasdun korale, Beruwalbadda, and Maggonbadda	Welipenna, Agalawatta, and Beruwala ...	Dec. 17, 1898 ...	Sinhalese
107	Wikramasinha, Don Joronis	Kalutara	Paiyagala ...	May 13, 1871 ...	do.
		Negombo District.			
108	Attanayaka Martinu Fernando Amarasekara Jayawardana ...	Dasiya pattu	Madawala and Udugampola	Jan. 18, 1899 ...	Sinhalese
109	Hitaka Manuel de Silva	Negombo	Negombo ...	Dec. 2, 1880 ...	do.
110	Jayatilaka, Solomon Peter Wijayawardhana	Dasiya pattu	Diwulapitiya ...	May 11, 1893 ...	do.
111	Kurukulasuriya Domingo Leitan	Negombo	Negombo ...	July 15, 1871 ...	Sinhalese and Tamil
112	Kirihettiliyanage Don Honorius Albert Johannes Senanayaka	A portion of Dunagaha pattu and a portion of Dasiya pattu	Katana and Kandawala ...	June 23, 1898 ...	Sinhalese
113	Lindamulage Andrew de Silva Dharmaratna	Dandugamperuwa	Dandugama ...	May 8, 1889 ...	do.
114	Mahapatunege John Perera	Negombo	Mugurugampola ...	Oct. 11, 1876 ...	do.
115	Maipalamudalige Henry Thomas Perera Senaviratna ...	do.	Dunagaha & Banduragoda	June 28, 1892 ...	do.
116	Manam James de Silva Wijayawardhana	do.	Negombo ...	May 25, 1891 ...	do.
117	Minneripitiyage Don Migel Karunaratna	do.	Pallansena ...	March 13, 1875 ...	do.
118	Perera, Seneviratna Dasanayaka John Peter	do.	Minuwangoda ...	Oct. 12, 1874 ...	do.
119	Perera, Samarasekara Wijesinha Baron Peter ...	do.	Dewalepola ...	May 21, 1870 ...	do.
120	Rajapaksa, Wilfred Martin	do.	Negombo ...	March 16, 1898 ...	English and Sinhalese
121	Samaratunga Randunu Appuhamilage Don Hendrick Samaratunga Randunu	Vidana villages of Galgomuwa and Bemmulla ...	Wataddara ...	Oct. 30, 1894 ...	Sinhalese
122	Sansoni, Miliani Henri	Negombo	Negombo ...	March 27, 1884 ...	English
123	Sembukuttiarachchige Abilinu Silva Abayasinha Gunawardana	do.	Minuwangoda and Andiambalama ...	Feb. 3, 1872 ...	Sinhalese
124	Wattege Martinus Fernando Gunawardana	Limits of the Local Board of Health and Improvement of Negombo town ...	Negombo ...	Oct. 16, 1895 ...	do.
125	Wijayasekara, Nathaniel John Cooke	Dasiya pattu	Siduwa and Yogodamulla	Sept. 19, 1900 ...	do.
126	Willenberg, Matthew George	Negombo	Negombo ...	Feb. 22, 1894 ...	English
		NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.			
		Kurunegala District.			
127	Abayasekara, Arnolis Mendis	Limits of the Local Board of Health and Improvement of the town of Kurunegala ...	Kurunegala ...	April 4, 1895 ...	Sinhalese
128	Felsinger, William Edmund	Kurunegala	do. ...	Sept. 30, 1859 ...	English

129	Gunawardana, Edward Gregory	Kurunegala	Kurunegala	Sept. 18, 1897	English and Sinhalese
130	Kalu Banda, Kalukumaramudiyanselage	do.	Udadiwullewa	June 30, 1880	Sinhalese
131	Kiri Banda, Karunaratna Heratmudiyanselage	do.	Kúliyapitiya	Jan. 25, 1878	do.
132	Kulatilaka, Francis Fonseka	Wendawili hatpattu	Weuda	Oct. 8, 1900	do.
133	Kurukulasuriya, Charles Stephen Leitan	Limits of the Local Board of Health and Improvement of the town of Kurunegala	Kurunegala	June 27, 1895	Sinhalese and Tamil
134	Modder, Frank	Kurunegala	do.	Oct. 7, 1897	English
135	Madiwalaliyange Don Frederick Jayatilaka	Katugampola Meda pattu korale and Katugampola Meda pattu Pitigal korale	Pannala	July 19, 1893	Sinhalese
136	Perera, Atauda Achchillage Peris	Kurunegala	Walakumbura	Jan. 29, 1874	do.
137	Ranhami, Ratnayaka Mudiyanselage	do.	Madawala	August 26, 1863	do.
138	Schokman, George	do.	Kurunegala	Jan. 24, 1872	English
139	Seneviratna, Malawia Elias Perera	do.	do.	Jan. 20, 1882	Sinhalese
140	Seneviratna, Abraham Pinto Jayatilaka	Dambadeni hatpattu	Polgahawela	Sept. 18, 1897	do.
141	Wijeyatunga, Jayawardhana Don Hendrick	Kurunegala	Kurunegala	June 9, 1869	do.
		Puttalam District.			
142	Casie Chetty, Aloysius Mt. Carmel	Puttalam	Puttalam	May 1, 1882	English and Tamil
143	De Vaz, Don Joseph Rosairo	Kalpitiya division and northern portion of Akkaraipattu	Kalpitiya	Dec. 8, 1898	Tamil
144	Mihidukulasuriya Wirasinha Deago Juan de Pinto	Southern portion of Akkaraipattu north	Etalai	Dec. 1, 1898	Sinhalese and Tamil
145	Rosairo, Anthony de	Puttalam	Puttalam	April 22, 1872	English and Tamil
146	Senathi Raja, John Wirt Ponnaiah	do.	do.	May 8, 1897	do.
		Chilaw District.			
147	Fernando, Ponnamperumage Migel Abilino	Chilaw	Vennappuwa	June 22, 1876	Sinhalese
148	Fernando, Varnakulasuriya Vaidyasekara Wanselisto	do.	Tambarawila	Feb. 22, 1877	do.
149	Mihidukulasuriya Wirasinha Deago Ambrosius de Pinto	do.	Chilaw	May 3, 1891	Sinhalese and Tamil
150	Nakelewalawwe Abraham Wijesinha Jayawardana	Yagam pattu	Madampe	July 19, 1893	English and Sinhalese
151	Patiratna, Lansakara Charles	Chilaw	Dankotuwa	Oct. 17, 1887	Sinhalese
152	Pieterszz, Lawrence Henry	Kammal pattu	Ulhitiyawa	Dec. 9, 1896	do.
153	Rowel, Warnakulawirasuriya Jayatilaka Ambrosius de	Chilaw	Vaikkal	June 17, 1872	do.
154	Silva, Liyanage Philip	do.	Virahena	Nov. 6, 1871	do.
155	Warnakulasuriya Anthony Juwan Fernando	Anavilundan and Munnesvaram pattus	Chilaw	August 12, 1891	Tamil
		SOUTHERN PROVINCE.			
		Galle District.			
156	Abayasinha, Nicholas Dias	Galle	Galle	May 29, 1893	English
157	Abayaratna, Cyrus de Silva	Four Gravets of Galle town	Galle Fort	April 16, 1897	English and Sinhalese
158	Gunatilaka, Frederick Harmanis de Alwis	Galle	Varahena	Nov. 3, 1855	Sinhalese
159	Gunatilaka, Prolis Charles Perera	do.	Talpe	Oct. 26, 1876	do.
160	Gunawardana, Don David de Silva Samarasinha	do.	Habaraduwa	Dec. 9, 1848	do.
161	Gunawardana, Don Andreas	Galle Gravets	Dangedara, Galle	Feb. 22, 1894	do.
162	Gunawardana, David George	Galle	Kaluwella	July 14, 1897	English
163	Gunawardana, Don William de Silva Samarasinha	Four Gravets of Galle town	Gintota	August 3, 1897	Sinhalese
164	Jayasekara, Uyanage Don Denis de Silva Wiraratna	Galle	Kataluwa	June 22, 1876	do.
165	Jayasundara, Gintotavitanage Don Bastian de Silva Vaidyaratna	do.	Hatuvapiyadigama	March 27, 1874	do.
166	Jayasundarahettige Don David Jayasundara	Wellaboda pattu	Ambalangoda	July 30, 1897	do.
167	Mohamado Lebbe Marikar, Ibrahim Lebbe Mestriyar	Galle	Mabamodara	June 9, 1892	Sinhalese and Tamil
168	Samarasinha, Don Bastian de Silva	do.	do.	August 18, 1873	Sinhalese

	Name.	District of Jurisdiction.	Place of Office.	Date of Appointment.	Language in which licensed to practise.
169	Samarasinha, Don Bastian Salman de Silva	Galle	Waduveliwitiya	Dec. 29, 1854	Sinhalese
170	Seneviratna, Carolis Dias Abayasiriwardana	do.	Galle Bazaar	July 6, 1876	do.
171	Siriwardana, Lekamwasan Joronimus	Wellaboda pattu	Weragoda	Feb. 19, 1898	do.
172	Siriwardhana, Joseph de Zoysa	Bentara-Walallawiti korale	Kosgoda	June 13, 1892	do.
173	Wikramanayaka, Don Louis de Silva	Galle	Galupiyadda	Sept. 28, 1870	do.
174	Wikramanayaka, Don Nicholas de Silva	do.	Habaraduwa	Nov. 3, 1855	do.
175	Wijesekara, James Mendis	do.	Ratgama	April 14, 1871	do.
176	Wijayasiriwardana, David Mendis Gunasekara	Wellaboda pattu and Bentara-Walallawiti korale	Balapitiya	Feb. 1, 1900	English and Sinhalese
177	Wirasinha, James Peter	Wellaboda and Gangaboda pattus	Hikkaduwa	Nov. 5, 1892	Sinhalese
		Matara District.			
178	Disanayaka, Don Hendrick Seneviratna	Matara	Akuressa	August 22, 1870	Sinhalese
179	Disanayaka, Don Andreas Munasinha	do.	Dikwella and Kotuwegoda	Oct. 27, 1876	do.
180	Gunaratna, Charles Alexander	do.	Gabadwidiya	August 11, 1897	English and Sinhalese
181	Gunawardhana, John Barton Pujita	Morawak korale	Kotapola	Sept. 27, 1892	Sinhalese
182	Ilangage John Perera Seneviratna Gunasekara	Matara town and Gangaboda pattu	Kotuwegoda and Tihagoda	Nov. 8, 1898	do.
183	Senawiratna, George Edward Dionysius	Matara	Kotuwegoda	Dec. 12, 1900	English and Sinhalese
184	Seneviratne, Isaac de Silva Jayasundara	Weligam korale	Weligama	August 28, 1895	Sinhalese
185	Siriwardana, Solomon Gerard de Zoysa Wijayagunaratna	Matara	Matara town	Sept. 14, 1899	English and Sinhalese
186	Uduma Lebbe Marikar, Idrus Lebbe Markar	do.	Weligama	Oct. 16, 1873	Sinhalese and Tamil
187	Wijayasinha, Arnolis de Abrew	Kandaboda pattu	Wepatana	Feb. 22, 1894	Sinhalese
188	Wikramasinha, Don Arnolis de Silva	Four Grávets of Matara town	Gabadawidiya	Feb. 7, 1896	do.
		Hambantota District.			
189	Dhirasekara, Disneris Dias	Hambantota	Kirinda and Hambantota	June 23, 1873	Sinhalese
190	Ratnatunga, Don Mates de Silva Baboris	Giruwa and Magam pattus	Beliatta	August 17, 1867	do.
191	Uswatteliyange John Pereira Jayasinha	Giruwa pattu	do.	August 28, 1896	do.
192	Wikramasuriya, Andrew Piris Fernando Abayasundara	West Giruwa pattu	Walasmulla	Dec. 18, 1900	do.
193	Wiraratna, Sadris de Silva	Hambantota	Tangalla and Beliatta	Sept. 4, 1884	English and Sinhalese
		CENTRAL PROVINCE.			
194	Appuhami, Ekanayaka Mudiyanselage	Kandy	Kandy	June 16, 1862	Sinhalese
195	Beven, Edwin	do.	do.	Jan. 3, 1872	English
196	Borrett, Herbert Percy	do.	do.	April 23, 1895	do.
197	De Silva, Hettiarachchige Don Carolis	do.	Nawalapitiya	Jan. 3, 1877	Sinhalese
198	Disanayaka, Martinus Diyonis	do.	Mullegama	Sept. 7, 1869	do.
199	Dingiri Banda, Kalvane Abayakon Wijayasundara Ratnayaka Mudiyanselage	do.	Girihagama	April 23, 1849	do.
200	Ekanayaka, Jayawardana Ukku Banda	do.	Matale	Dec. 16, 1873	do.
201	Fisher, Lionel Paston	do.	Hatton	April 7, 1893	English
202	Ilangantilaka, Bodandarawegedara Abraham	do.	Hanguranketa	Dec. 18, 1873	Sinhalese
203	Jayawardana, James de Silva	do.	Katkawala	Jan. 26, 1878	do.
204	Kiri Banda, Bowala Rajapaksa Karunanayaka Kulatunga Mudiyanselage	do.	Gampola	Oct. 18, 1872	do.
205	Kalu Banda, Disanayaka Mudiyanselage	do.	Teldeniya	Jan. 29, 1874	do.
206	Kiri Banda, Wijeratna Mudiyanselage	do.	Pallipana	Jan. 13, 1868	do.
207	Karunaratna, Don Aidan de Alwis	do.	Harankahawa	July 8, 1872	do.
208	Kotalawala, Martin	do.	Gampola and Nawalapitiya	Oct. 22, 1899	English and Sinhalese

209	Loos (Junior), Fredrick Christian	Nuwara Eliya	Nuwara Eliya	August 6, 1890	English
210	Muhammadu Asan Mira Lebbe, Kidurn Muhammadu	Walapane division	Nildaudabinna	August 30, 1892	Sinhalese and Tamil
211	Mahammadu Kasin Awodo Lebbe Markar	Kandy	Kandy	Sept. 18, 1876	Tamil
212	Muhammadu Lebbe Ahamadu Lebbe	Harispattu	Akurana	Nov. 10, 1870	do.
213	Mudiyanse, Herat Anura	Kandy	Kaballe	July 24, 1871	Sinhalese
214	Murugesu Pillai Kandaiya	Matale	Matale	Nov. 6, 1874	Tamil
215	Mudannayaka, Francis Perera	Yatinuwara division	Urapola	Dec. 19, 1894	Sinhalese
216	Punchi Banda, Godamunne Rajakaruna Wabala Sakalasuriya Mudiyanselage	Kandy	Gampola	Oct. 25, 1867	do.
217	Punchi Banda, Wasalasenewiratna Mudiyanselage	do.	Hurikaduwa	Jan. 17, 1870	do.
218	Prins, Francis Albert	do.	Matale	March 23, 1877	English
219	Samaranayaka, Don Cornelius Wijetunga	do.	Urugala	July 18, 1861	Sinhalese
220	Seneviratna, William Herat	Matale	Akuramboda	Feb. 8, 1875	do.
221	Siebel, Edmund Lawson	Kandy	Kandy	June 22, 1871	English
222	Siebel, John Boyle	do.	do.	June 18, 1857	do.
223	Sielman, Edwin Bernard	Hatton and Nuwara Eliya divisions	Nuwara Eliya	June 30, 1894	do.
224	Surawira, Surawira Mudalige Don Anthony	Kandy	Galagedara	June 13, 1870	Sinhalese
225	Tikiri Banda, Pilapitiya Karunatilaka Wijeyasundara Ratnayaka Mudiyanselage	do.	Kandy	Jan. 6, 1868	do.
226	Tilakaratna, Polambakotuwa *alias* Samarasinha William	do.	Udispattu	August 18, 1871	do.
227	Vandort, William	Udapalata division	Gampola	August 25, 1893	English
228	Van Rooyen, Theodore Cecil	Kandy	Hatton	June 9, 1892	do.
229	Wanigaratna, John Perera	Matale	Matale	Jan. 22, 1874	Sinhalese
230	Wijeyasinha, Gohagoda Tennakon Mudiyanselage Tikiri Banda	Kandy	Yatiwawala	July 25, 1878	do.
231	Wikramasinha, Nandris Mendis	Four Gravets of Kandy town	Kandy	August 5, 1896	English and Sinhalese

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

232	Paranagama, John Newton	Nuwarakalawiya	Anuradhapura	Jan. 28, 1865	Sinhalese
233	Rajapaksa, Alfred Rufus de Soysa Sriwikramasinha	Anuradhapura	Anuradhapura, Kalawewa, Habarana, and Kahatagasdigiliya	Oct. 29, 1900	do.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Jaffna District.

234	Ampalawanar, Aiampillai	Islands division	Velanai east	Oct. 19, 1896	English and Tamil
235	Arumukam, Iramalinkar	Jaffna	Alvay south	March 18, 1872	Tamil
236	Arumukam, Muttukumara	Islands division	Punkudutivu west	Sept. 12, 1862	do.
237	Arunasalam, Kanavatipillai	Waligamam north	Tellippalai	Nov. 6, 1900	do.
238	Chellappa, Alfred Katirkamar	Tenmarachchi division	Kodigamam	Nov. 9, 1900	do.
239	Chellappa, Katireser	Jaffna	Nallur	Oct. 23, 1876	do.
240	Chankarapillai, Tilliampalam Clarke	do	Vannarponnai west	May 2, 1877	English and Tamil
241	Chankarapillai, Velayuder	do	Nirvely	April 29, 1872	Tamil
242	Chanmukam, Muttatampi	do.	Navaly	June 16, 1871	do.
243	Chittamparapillai, Paramu	Wadamarachchi west division	Karavaddi east	Nov. 19, 1900	English and Tamil
244	Chivasidamparam, Tiruguana Sampandar	Islands division	Karativu east and Mankumpan	Nov. 9, 1900	Tamil
245	Chivasitamparampillai, Arumukam	Jaffna	Vaddukkoddai west	Feb. 25, 1873	do.
246	Chapapati, Katireser	do.	Chutumalai	March 8, 1871	do.
247	Chiniwasakam, Vairawanatar	do.	Chankanai	Jan. 31, 1879	do.
248	Chuppaiyar, Katiresaiyar	do.	Tayiddi	May 7, 1872	do.
249	Chankarappillai, Chupper	do.	Karativu west	Dec. 9, 1871	do.
250	Chuppiramaniar, Murukapper	do.	Puloly west	May 18, 1868	English and Tamil
251	Chinnattampi, Vayiravanather	do.	Imaiyanan	March 31, 1874	Tamil
252	Ganapatippillai, Venasitamby	Wadamarachchi west	Puloli west	Nov. 16, 1898	English and Tamil

	Name.	District of Jurisdiction.	Place of Office.	Date of Appointment.	Language in which licensed to practise.
253	Katiravelu, Chanmukam	Jaffna	Mulay	March 16, 1872	Tamil
254	Katirkamattampi, Chittamparanatar	do.	Alvay west	April 24, 1868	do.
255	Katiraveluppillai, Murukeser	do.	Valluveddy	June 22, 1871	do.
256	Kasippillai, Kumaravelu	Valikamam east	Puttur south	August 28, 1897	do.
257	Murukesar, Chittamparanatar	Jaffna	Manippay	Oct. 10, 1873	do.
258	Muttatampi, Chittamparanatar	do.	Elalai	August 27, 1869	do.
259	Ponnudurai, Sabapati	Jaffna division	Wannarponnai west	Feb. 18, 1898	English and Tamil
260	Ramalinkam, Tanmawaratar	Jaffna	Uduwil	August 8, 1891	Tamil
261	Sapapatipillai, Chinnatamby	Tenmaradchchi division	Chavakachcheri	April 16, 1897	do.
262	Sitamparanatapillai, Arunasalam	Valigamam west division	Aralai south	Nov. 9, 1900	do.
263	Sivaprakasapillai, Satasivampillai	Jaffna division	Vannarponnai west	Sept. 4, 1899	English and Tamil
264	Strantenbergh, Charles	Jaffna	Jaffna	Sept. 5, 1868	English
265	Sivarattenam, Arunasalam	do.	Vannarponnai west	Jan. 25, 1886	Tamil
266	Subramaniam, Sinnattamby	Wadamardchchi west	Puloli east	Feb. 18, 1898	English and Tamil
267	Tampoo, Tamodarampillai Magan	Jaffna	Jaffna town	Oct. 23, 1876	do.
268	Tampappillai, Kanapatipillai	do.	Kokkuvil	August 26, 1872	Tamil
269	Tillaiampalam, Virakattippillai Edward Daniel	Valikamam north	Palai	August 5, 1897	do.
270	Vayittiyanatar, Iramalinkar	Jaffna	Kaitadi	May 18, 1874	do.
271	Velayutar, Chinnatampi	do.	Kaitadi Navatkuli	August 20, 1868	do.
272	Velupillai, Ambalawana Mudaliyar	Jaffna division and Valigamam west division	Jaffna town and Batticotta east	Nov. 6, 1900	do.
		Mannar District.			
273	Anantham, Simampillai, Mudaliyar	Mannar	Mannar	Nov. 21, 1899	English and Tamil
274	Cadersaibo Marakkaiar, Mahamadu Muttalivawa Marikkaiar	Mannar island	Erukkilampiddy	June 8, 1872	Tamil
275	Neina Mohammado Levvai Marakkaiar, Kappaneyna	Musali and Nannaddan pattus	Putuvalyin Musali south	Feb. 7, 1882	do.
276	Thampu, Hemphill	Mannar	Mannar	Feb. 26, 1895	English and Tamil
		Mullaittivu District.			
277	Mappanar, Philip Rasaruthiram	Mullaittivu	Vavuniya	March 8, 1886	Tamil
278	Mailwakanam Sanmukam	do.	Mullaittivu	June 11, 1888	do.
279	Philips Mariyanpillai	do.	do.	June 11, 1888	do.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

		Batticaloa District.			
280	Abdul Karin Kariyappar, Ahamadu Lebbe Kariyapper	Manmunai, Eruvil and Karavaku pattus	Kattankudi and Kalmunai	July 5, 1898	Tamil
281	Ampikapaker Isaiah	Batticaloa	Puliyantivu	March 29, 1871	do.
282	Canakasabai, Arampar	Koralai pattu	Valachchenai	Oct. 12, 1900	do.
283	Karuveltampi, Nakappar	do.	Navatkuda	Jan. 9, 1873	do.
284	Kosumuhamatu Levvai, Ismail Levvai	do.	Sangamarutu	May 2, 1883	do.
285	Kantappah, Kasinatar George	do.	Manjantoduwa	Sept. 7, 1885	do.
286	Mootatampi, Velupillai	do.	Arapattai	Jan. 15, 1870	do.
287	Massillamani, Nakappar	do.	Navatkuda	Dec. 10, 1879	do.
288	Nallatambi, Kanapati Pillai	Eruvil and Porativu pattus	Kaluvanjikudi	Sept. 5, 1889	do.
289	Ponniah, Sinnatambi	Nintavur and Karavaku pattus	Kalmunai	Oct. 10, 1900	do.

290	Sastri Chinnatampi, Sastri Kanapatipillai ...	Akkarai, Panama, Chammanturai, and Nadukadu pattus ...	Karunkoditivu and Chammanturai ...	July 22, 1892	...	Tamil
291	Sinitampi, Nakappar ...	Eruvil, Porativu, Karavaku, Chammanturai, Manmunai north, Nintavur, Akkarai, and Panama pattus ...	Arappattai ...	Nov. 20, 1882	...	do.
292	Toussaint, Peter John Gratien ...	Batticaloa	Puliyantivu ...	Oct. 7, 1887	...	English
293	Velupillai, Sittamparapillai ...	do.	Eravur, Puliyantivu, and Valachchenai ...	July 29, 1880	...	Tamil
		Trincomalee District.				
294	Nadarasapillai, Sarawanamuttu ...	Trincomalee	Trincomalee town ...	June 28, 1892	...	English and Tamil
295	Subramaniyan, Mayilvaganam Mudaliyar ...	do.	do. ...	May 23, 1895	...	do.
296	Warunakulasingam, Anthony Sebastianpulle ...	do.	do. ...	July 12, 1878	...	do.
		PROVINCE OF UVA.				
297	Bartholomeusz, George Frederic ...	Badulla	Badulla ...	Sept. 3, 1895	...	English
298	De Silva, James Wilfred ...	do.	do. ...	Sept. 24, 1895	...	do.
299	Gunasekara Mudaliyar, Don Frederick ...	Four Gravets of Badulla town ...	do. ...	June 15, 1897	...	Sinhalese
300	Jayatilaka, Don Abraham Gunaratna ...	Udukinda, Wellawaya, and Yatikinda divisions (exclusive of Pattipola korale) ...	Bandarawela and Welimada ...	August 4, 1900	...	do.
301	Kalu Banda, Malala Bandaranayaka Herat Mudiyanselage ...	Badulla	Badulla ...	June 11, 1875	...	do.
302	Potger, Barandt Ludwig	do.	do. ...	Dec. 10, 1863	...	English
303	Vanasekara Banda	Bintenna, Buttala, and Wellassa divisions, and Pattipola korale	Bellan-oya and Alupotakottuva ...	August 4, 1900	...	Sinhalese
		PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.				
		Ratnapura District.				
304	Abayaratna, Don Johannes	Ratnapura	Ratnapura ...	July 16, 1867	...	English and Sinhalese
305	Abeyasinha, Marcellus de Abrew ...	do.	do. ...	Sept. 18, 1897	...	do.
306	De Silva, Tenahandi Hewis	Meda korale and Nawadun korale ...	Balangoda and Pelmadulla	August 9, 1900	...	Sinhalese
307	Huratalhami, Abayasiriwardana ...	do.	Demalaporuwa ...	June 27, 1855	...	do.
308	Induhami, Kalatuwe Arachchillage ...	Nawadun korale ...	Ganegoda ...	July 28, 1870	...	do.
309	Jayatilaka, Daniel James	Ratnapura	Ratnapura ...	July 12, 1900	...	English and Sinhalese
310	Senaviratna, Alwinus Jacolyn ...	Kukulu and Atakalan korales ...	Rakwana ...	Oct. 13, 1891	...	Sinhalese
		Kegalla District.				
311	Abayasekara, Gregory de Jansz ...	Kegalla	Kegalla ...	July 31, 1897	...	English and Sinhalese
312	Abayawardana, Edward Albert Piris ...	do.	do. ...	Oct. 23, 1900	...	English
313	Balasuriye Cornelis Perera	do.	Ruanwella ...	Nov. 20, 1872	...	Sinhalese
314	Perera, Surawira Arachchige Don Gabriel ...	do.	Kegalla ...	April 7, 1870	...	do.
315	Senewiratna Yapa Mudiyanselage Kiri Banda ...	do.	Hingula ...	August 8, 1877	...	do.
316	Welikada Arachchige Manuel Perera ...	do.	Kegalla ...	Feb. 19, 1892	...	do.
317	Wijayaratna, Gabriel Perera	do.	Rambukkana ...	Sept. 24, 1869	...	do.
318	Wikrama Arachchige Don Cornelis Appuhami ...	do.	Kegalla ...	April 13, 1867	...	do.
319	Wikramasinha, Don Hendrick Perera Abayawardana ...	Beligal korale ...	Nelundeniya ...	Nov. 29, 1895	...	do.

[*For Table VIII. see page E 27.*]

IX.—The Number of Deeds executed in each District in the English and the Vernacular Languages, and their Total Value or Consideration, with the Value of Stamps used, in the Years 1889–94, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, and 1900.

Office.	Language in which Deeds are drawn.			Total Number of Deeds.	Total Value or Consideration.	Value of Stamps on Duplicates and Originals of Deeds.
	English.	Sinhalese.	Tamil.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Anuradhapura:						
Average for 1889–94...	76	806	—	882	36,279 47	449 50
1895	29	934	—	963	77,916 82	485 60
1896	119	655	—	774	48,615 7	336 0
1897	330	625	—	955	45,306 37	346 75
1898	12	713	—	725	45,141 62	320 30
1899	209	562	—	771	89,191 87	450 0
1900	188	763	—	951	88,386 43	653 75
Badulla:						
Average for 1889–94...	384	2,705	226	3,315	1,393,799 5	6,709 90
1895	457	2,368	174	2,999	1,469,327 81	5,290 0
1896	653	1,922	141	2,716	848,659 24	3,827 33
1897	435	2,090	175	2,700	673,983 51	3,558 18
1898	348	1,853	67	2,268	444,592 38	2,595 50
1899	340	1,867	7	2,214	617,142 45	3,344 37
1900	297	2,107	6	2,410	314,719 54	1,977 35
Batticaloa:						
Average for 1889–94...	405	—	5,847	6,252	1,075,740 15	5,851 85
1895	481	—	6,234	6,715	1,286,013 14	7,038 55
1896	561	—	5,270	5,831	1,341,396 51	6,864 55
1897	401	—	4,820	5,221	1,141,732 7	5,754 55
1898	916	—	4,760	5,676	1,111,426 69	6,233 53
1899	878	—	4,029	4,907	1,140,665 41	5,684 65
1900	569	—	4,505	5,074	1,342,777 75	6,100 50
Chilaw:						
Average for 1889–94...	354	5,468	1,787	7,609	3,887,852 9	11,673 95
1895	426	5,378	1,587	7,391	2,138,957 3	10,212 26
1896	346	4,480	1,425	6,251	2,169,886 48	10,205 90
1897	214	4,757	1,584	6,555	2,497,870 62	11,496 19
1898	308	4,426	1,557	6,291	2,356,799 13	11,283 61
1899	288	4,547	1,659	6,494	2,755,459 0	12,142 20
1900	351	4,359	1,727	6,437	2,851,939 57	13,517 96
Colombo:						
Average for 1889–94...	4,772	22,218	36	27,026	17,436,194 44	120,844 75
1895	5,219	22,228	1	27,448	33,456,958 86	147,000 65
1896	5,895	18,684	—	24,579	56,930,945 72	273,331 0
1897	5,773	20,343	—	26,116	52,869,437 60	338,507 30
1898	6,203	18,750	10	24,963	53,815,683 10	210,985 50
1899	6,359	18,793	11	25,163	35,255,062 40	138,043 85
1900	8,159	21,846	32	30,037	29,776,955 16	105,222 60
Galle:						
Average for 1889–94...	1,995	12,927	3	14,925	2,088,626 5	13,025 65
1895	2,026	14,647	1	16,674	2,989,127 33	11,673 5
1896	2,086	12,811	1	14,898	2,582,105 16	12,635 73
1897	1,521	13,417	1	14,939	2,490,401 71	13,289 3
1898	896	11,764	—	12,660	2,138,852 78	11,854 65
1899	1,444	11,020	—	12,464	2,688,655 92	13,522 65
1900	1,805	13,111	1	14,917	3,687,790 9	15,530 62
Jaffna:						
Average for 1889–94...	1,284	—	20,826	22,110	4,152,206 51	19,171 65
1895	733	—	17,214	17,947	4,065,442 92	18,835 20
1896	815	—	17,176	17,991	4,311,462 45	20,526 10
1897	652	—	17,075	17,727	4,373,392 18	20,945 80
1898	719	—	16,328	17,047	5,274,997 77	21,928 80
1899	784	—	17,545	18,329	4,890,483 64	22,366 85
1900	871	—	21,066	21,937	6,440,574 25	29,009 10
Kalutara:						
Average for 1889–94...	631	9,044	191	9,866	1,144,684 12	7,657 45
1895	592	10,061	197	10,850	1,441,075 92	7,859 80
1896	722	8,132	252	9,106	1,904,384 11	8,178 10
1897	409	9,203	249	9,861	1,767,007 63	9,954 5
1898	421	8,494	254	9,169	1,545,356 45	9,179 30
1899	574	8,303	200	9,077	2,055,960 83	10,490 1
1900	763	9,154	242	10,159	2,141,089 68	11,082 58
Kandy:						
Average for 1889–94...	1,969	13,513	619	16,101	4,744,018 46	26,270 85
1895	2,651	13,882	606	17,139	6,374,108 3	32,440 63
1896	2,460	11,795	489	14,744	5,523,611 48	27,006 57
1897	2,561	12,531	457	15,559	8,748,655 22	39,032 60
1898	1,972	11,193	550	13,715	7,615,317 78	26,422 25
1899	1,761	11,427	610	13,868	5,087,289 79	22,643 5
1900	1,998	11,941	537	14,476	6,215,629 35	23,280 90
Kegalla:						
Average for 1889–94...	247	5,839	—	6,086	557,177 5	4,300 50
1895	243	5,745	—	5,988	560,726 40	3,604 50
1896	229	4,917	—	5,146	707,373 56	4,376 50
1897	334	5,521	—	5,855	708,145 83	4,153 35
1898	288	5,651	—	5,939	671,590 31	4,410 50
1899	234	5,826	—	6,060	714,540 32	4,675 70
1900	262	6,485	5	6,752	946,736 69	5,462 90

* The figures for the years earlier than 1894 are not included, not being available.

The Number of Deeds executed in each District, &c.—*continued.*

Office.	Language in which Deeds are drawn.			Total Number of Deeds.	Total Value or Consideration.	Value of Stamps* on Duplicates and Originals of Deeds.
	English.	Sinhalese.	Tamil.			
Kurunegala :					Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Average for 1889–94...	308	13,886	2	14,196	1,233,782 12	6,794 50
1895	435	12,101	1	12,537	858,166 5	6,128 30
1896	356	12,180	25	12,561	1,102,809 91	7,155 60
1897	393	11,965	23	12,381	1,210,970 54	7,497 50
1898	426	12,922	30	13,378	1,287,388 76	8,380 25
1899	385	11,618	73	12,076	2,158,040 23	9,331 35
1900	438	12,566	76	13,080	1,634,925 91	9,058 55
Mannar :						
Average for 1889–94...	35	—	687	722	101,461 82	436 60
1895	10	—	577	587	101,046 34	464 45
1896	46	—	500	546	94,221 24	462 65
1897	40	—	496	536	97,388 51	490 50
1898	23	—	520	543	106,267 95	485 65
1899	84	—	400	484	97,600 86	441 75
1900	197	—	637	834	162,910 38	738 85
Matara :						
Average for 1889–94...	982	8,921	16	9,903	1,235,507 0	6,542 93
1895	909	10,743	—	11,652	1,143,457 25	7,046 8
1896	887	11,526	—	12,413	1,721,940 8	8,419 95
1897	756	11,345	—	12,101	1,593,566 80	7,925 70
1898	610	9,799	—	10,409	1,288,660 80	7,212 55
1899	781	8,877	—	9,658	1,753,989 61	8,185 10
1900	710	10,266	3	10,979	1,519,028 19	8,195 45
Mullaittivu :						
Average for 1889–94...	61	—	262	323	30,204 12	124 55
1895	42	—	246	288	27,613 18	114 35
1896	72	—	248	320	38,437 69	181 30
1897	47	—	248	295	38,891 6	179 30
1898	81	—	229	310	38,405 0	178 50
1899	163	—	323	486	40,466 83	227 25
1900	54	—	447	501	54,937 14	279 35
Negombo :						
Average for 1889–94...	584	12,981	99	13,664	2,551,146 22	11,095 50
1895	124	11,321	11	11,456	2,445,720 16	11,388 0
1896	892	9,734	10	10,636	3,285,576 12	15,868 20
1897	530	9,905	13	10,448	2,550,115 68	11,615 18
1898	851	9,954	20	10,825	3,002,992 10	13,581 95
1899	883	10,488	146	11,517	3,914,477 27	15,814 75
1900	821	11,543	137	12,501	3,891,039 6	15,384 55
Ratnapura :						
Average for 1889–94...	335	3,129	1	3,465	293,444 69	1,643 5
1895	247	3,077	—	3,324	304,666 82	2,009 5
1896	473	4,243	—	4,716	765,159 94	4,370 0
1897	313	3,964	1	4,278	609,848 37	3,646 30
1898	275	2,797	—	3,072	425,073 69	2,843 5
1899	293	2,743	—	3,036	639,559 85	2,956 15
1900	276	2,816	—	3,092	581,672 43	2,587 25
Tangalla :						
Average for 1889–94...	115	2,830	16	2,945	233,065 64	1,719 35
1895	117	3,662	—	3,779	228,598 78	1,503 65
1896	288	2,623	—	2,911	337,519 18	1,875 30
1897	196	2,792	—	2,988	255,881 15	1,417 66
1898	296	2,731	—	3,027	260,627 40	1,465 85
1899	143	2,785	—	2,928	270,618 21	1,497 62
1900	174	3,091	—	3,265	500,067 42	2,019 95
Trincomalee :						
Average for 1889–94...	94	—	517	611	230,538 7	1,384 85
1895	176	—	456	632	235,585 96	1,334 40
1896	211	—	507	718	305,956 0	1,753 55
1897	247	—	501	748	415,139 39	1,790 35
1898	203	—	523	735	307,665 11	1,717 55
1899	177	—	482	659	247,894 41	1,414 85
1900	321	—	533	854	282,493 15	1,677 95
Total for the Island :						
Average for 1889–94...	14,662	114,267	31,270	160,199	42,404,142 23	245,804 13
1895	15,902	116,149	27,455	159,506	59,216,692 99	274,497 90
1896	17,126	103,702	26,224	147,052	84,039,576 12	407,501 78
1897	15,153	108,458	25,807	149,418	82,112,217 20	481,738 64
1898	14,847	101,047	25,002	140,896	81,749,488 91	341,148 74
1899	15,780	98,926	25,485	140,191	64,417,098 90	273,232 15
1900	18,254	110,048	29,954	158,256	62,433,672 19	251,780 16

* See note on p. E 24.

[*For Table X. see page E 28.*]

XI.—Table showing the Revenue derived from each Office of the Registrar-General's Department from 1886 to 1900.

Office.	1886.*	1887.*	1888.*	1889.*	1890.*	1891.*	1892.*	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Anuradhapura ...	301 50	269 0	190 0	249 0	324 0	463 0	276 50	297 0	427 75	334 50	362 50	471 0	467 37	402 61	404 50
Badulla ...	3,370 50	2,946 50	3,119 0	2,464 50	4,160 0	4,912 50	3,782 25	3,775 25	5,585 75	5,536 0	6,766 25	6,721 75	10,797 0	5,041 0	6,023 50
Batticaloa ...	1,851 0	2,248 0	1,990 0	1,835 75	2,271 0	1,558 0	1,763 50	2,086 75	1,930 25	2,019 25	1,948 0	4,063 50	4,287 0	5,029 25	5,325 75
Chilaw ...	4,543 0	4,057 50	4,671 0	5,502 25	7,063 50	6,942 0	9,454 75	9,918 50	11,777 50	13,928 0	14,678 25	13,366 0	13,370 0	14,794 0	13,667 25
Colombo ...	16,799 0	14,647 50	17,620 50	19,105 0	20,286 50	20,710 50	22,713 50	25,253 75	28,625 25	32,521 50	39,539 75	39,272 20	44,377 25	45,773 0	46,994 70
Galle ...	5,479 50	6,014 50	6,150 0	8,216 50	8,954 0	9,499 0	10,774 25	11,049 75	15,184 95	14,221 50	17,873 50	15,007 75	12,968 55	15,119 55	16,717 30
Jaffna ...	3,314 0	4,172 0	4,218 0	4,008 75	4,554 65	5,361 50	5,633 0	6,128 0	14,442 50	12,161 25	12,496 55	14,596 25	13,682 25	14,972 25	17,766 75
Kalutara ...	5,732 0	5,361 0	5,462 0	5,924 5	7,731 55	7,672 50	8,014 0	7,944 75	10,912 25	10,461 25	16,294 25	16,003 75	13,855 25	16,075 50	15,233 50
Kandy ...	14,708 50	14,687 50	15,415 0	14,245 50	15,657 0	19,819 50	30,008 25	25,731 5	30,651 50	32,206 55	62,225 0	58,291 0	46,172 0	36,243 0	25,618 50
Kegalla ...	—	—	†2,458 0	4,594 50	4,391 0	5,522 50	5,384 25	7,296 75	8,258 0	9,301 50	18,242 75	16,885 0	13,998 50	13,487 50	12,188 50
Kurúnegala ...	5,697 0	5,798 0	7,207 50	6,944 0	9,118 50	8,383 0	10,077 25	12,257 75	12,831 0	12,671 25	15,516 0	17,038 50	16,727 75	17,234 30	17,276 75
Mannar ...	119 0	140 0	126 0	110 0	192 50	127 50	90 50	162 0	237 25	200 0	455 0	397 0	543 75	507 50	821 75
Matara ...	6,271 0	5,955 0	7,251 0	7,905 0	8,359 0	8,306 50	9,033 75	8,776 25	12,843 50	13,088 25	14,059 0	13,653 75	12,019 50	12,820 50	13,111 75
Mullaittivu ...	40 50	36 50	25 0	70 50	96 50	34 50	18 25	3 0	50 50	22 0	32 0	22 0	17 0	55 0	55 75
Negombo ...	7,369 50	7,815 50	8,876 50	9,945 50	11,726 50	12,780 0	13,769 25	13,571 0	14,919 25	14,256 75	16,332 25	14,571 75	16,003 50	17,340 25	17,861 25
Ratnapura ...	2,888 50	3,095 0	2,050 0	2,211 0	2,902 50	2,238 50	3,291 75	2,799 50	2,936 75	3,599 50	6,605 0	5,962 0	7,476 75	5,199 75	5,371 25
Tangalla ...	—	—	—	—	3,090 0	1,436 50	1,797 0	2,105 25	2,413 25	2,520 50	2,931 25	2,748 0	3,270 75	3,467 25	3,507 25
Trincomalee ...	514 50	573 50	223 0	189 50	324 0	295 0	253 25	299 75	407 0	486 0	511 25	328 50	831 75	471 25	392 50
Vavuniya ...	40 0	97 0	14 0	26 0	—	—	2 0	24 0	30 50	22 50	11 0	14 0	8 0	—	—
Registrar-General ...	382 50	124 50	12 50	36 0	7 0	12 50	12 50	5 0	67 50	267 0	54 0	64 0	9,769 0	—	—
Total ...	79,421 50	78,038 50	87,079 0	93,583 30	111,209 70	116,075 0	136,149 75	139,485 5	174,532 20	179,825 5	246,933 55	239,477 70	237,642 92	224,033 46	218,338 50

* In these years the income other than registration duty (such as deficiency of duty and fines recovered from notaries in deeds attested by them, and which average about Rs. 1,600 a year for the whole Department) is not included, not being ascertainable separately.

† Income for half-year. Office established in July, 1888.

VIII.—Progress of the Registration of Deeds in Ceylon.

Year	Western Province						Central Province			Southern Province									Northern Province						Eastern Province			North-Western Province			North-Central Province		Province of Uva		Province of Sabaragamuwa			Total		
	Colombo			Negombo			Kandy			Galle			Tangalle			Hambantota			Jaffna			Mannar			Batticaloa			Kurunegala			Anuradhapura		Badulla		Ratnapura					
	R	S	P	R	S	P	R	S	P	R	S	P	R	S	P	R	S	P	R	S	P	R	S	P	R	S	P	R	S	P	R	S	P	R	S	P	R	S	P	R	S	P
1801	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1802	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1803	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1804	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1805	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1806	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1807	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1808	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1809	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1810	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1811	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1812	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1813	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1814	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1815	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1816	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1817	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1818	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1819	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1820	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1821	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1822	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1823	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1824	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1825	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1826	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1827	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1828	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1829	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1830	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1831	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1832	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1833	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1834	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1835	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1836	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1837	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1838	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1839	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1840	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1841	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1842	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1843	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1844	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1845	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1846	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1847	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1848	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1849	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1850	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1851	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1852	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1853	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1854	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1855	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1856	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1857	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1858	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1859	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1860	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1861	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1862	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1863	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1864	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1865	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1866	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1867	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1868	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1869	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1870	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1871	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1872	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1873	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1874	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1875	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1876	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1877	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1878	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1879	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1880	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1881	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1882	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1883	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1884	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1885	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1886	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1887	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1888	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1889	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1890	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1891	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1892	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1893	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1894	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1895	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1896	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1897	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1898	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1899	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1900	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1901	14,000	1,000	100	2,000	300	100	6,000	1,000	100	10,000	1,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* The figures for these years are approximate owing to the loss of the office books; the average of the three succeeding years is given.

† Office established in 1815. Office abolished in 1876.

‡ Office established in 1840.

§ Office amalgamated with Tangalle in 1876; re-established separately in 1886.

‖ Office established in July, 1895.

E.—Number and Description of Deeds executed and registered, and the Percentage of Deeds registered to Deeds executed, in the various Offices of the Department during the Years 1892-96, 1897, 1898, 1899, and 1900.

[illegible]

XII.—Comparative Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Land Registration Department from its Establishment in 1864 to 1900.

Period.	Revenue. Rs. c.	Expenditure. Rs. c.	Excess of Revenue. Rs. c.	Excess of Expenditure. Rs. c.
1864	41,287 0	56,839 62	—	15,552 62
1865	53,808 62	56,037 79	—	2,229 17
1866	56,822 75	53,765 37	3,057 38	—
1867	55,108 4	53,653 96	1,454 8	—
1868	56,085 83	58,954 37	—	2,868 54
1869	54,433 75	60,899 29	—	6,465 54
1870	50,641 37	59,820 25	—	9,178 88
1871	62,071 71	57,805 50	4,266 21	—
1872	83,834 50	54,964 12	28,870 38	—
1873	86,389 7	58,547 72	27,841 35	—
1874	91,673 90	59,158 92	32,514 98	—
1875	103,058 45	65,218 40	37,840 5	—
1876	116,415 30	62,962 3	53,453 27	—
1877	141,564 60	66,370 75	75,193 85	—
1878	129,771 0	68,656 7	61,114 93	—
1879	125,302 75	69,236 17	56,066 58	—
1880	124,330 38	75,673 55	48,656 83	—
1881	107,734 10	70,459 54	37,274 56	—
1882	90,065 50	70,669 42	19,396 8	—
1883	81,468 75	70,249 91	11,218 84	—
1884	99,090 5	60,684 36	38,405 69	—
1885	76,434 85	62,153 98	14,280 87	—
1886	81,885 83	64,829 38	17,056 45	—
1887	79,977 20	63,823 56	16,153 64	—
1888	88,093 65	62,558 32	25,535 33	—
1889	96,289 55	62,779 96	33,509 59	—
1890	113,898 50	72,389 53	41,508 97	—
1891	117,988 15	72,403 0	45,585 15	—
1892	137,508 15	73,869 99	63,638 16	—
1893	139,485 5	75,229 62	64,255 43	—
1894	174,532 20	82,794 85	91,737 35	—
1895	179,825 5	83,509 61	96,315 44	—
1896	246,933 55	85,166 82	161,766 73	—
1897	239,477 70	86,514 64	152,963 6	—
1898	237,642 92	87,411 72	150,231 20	—
1899	224,035 46	88,336 67	135,698 79	—
1900	218,338 50	77,461 89	140,876 61	—
Total	4,263,301 73	2,511,860 65	1,787,737 83	36,294 75

Showing a nett profit of Rs. 1,751,441·08.

XIII.—The Number of Duplicates and Protocols of Deeds, and other Records verified, stitched arranged, and listed during 1900, and since the Verification commenced in 1888.

Office.	Documents verified, &c., in 1900.			Documents verified, &c., since the Verification commenced in 1888.		
	Duplicates.	Protocols.	Other Records.	Duplicates.	Protocols.	Other Records.
Anuradhapura	712	—	—	31,231	20	97
Badulla	3,887	—	—	113,494	75,932	5,064
Batticaloa	—	8,659	—	170,449	218,316	5,475
Chilaw	8,992	—	—	265,126	119,923	—
Colombo	27,722	10,157	12,500	1,322,796	641,791	48,734
Galle	13,461	13,228	—	821,685	506,998	—
Jaffna	31,547	22,934	90	1,363,692	1,047,310	1,893
Kalutara	5,498	—	—	583,156	327,046	150
Kandy	13,471	14,582	—	925,042	539,181	6,132
Kegalla	—	—	—	207,810	97,538	955
Kurunegala	15,493	—	—	384,601	202,557	7,012
Mannar	489	2,718	181	22,693	13,620	724
Matara	4,430	1,263	—	556,922	444,357	11,292
Mullaittivu	—	—	—	4,344	1,947	—
Negombo	11,730	4,763	681	491,577	603,936	1,271
Ratnapura	3,016	31,726	—	141,678	83,538	5,428
Tangalla	2,983	—	—	143,164	88,283	—
Trincomalee	854	—	3	33,251	21,198	725
Total	144,285	110,030	13,455	7,582,711	5,033,491	94,952

XIV.—Crown Grants listed in the Offices of the Land Registration Department since the Verification of Records commenced in 1888.

Office.	Number listed in 1900.	Number listed since the Verification commenced in 1888.	Office.	Number listed in 1900.	Number listed since the Verification commenced in 1888.
Anuradhapura	167	1,813	Kegalla	—	1,010
Badulla	—	3,435	Kurunegala	45	2,400
Batticaloa	239	13,040	Mannar	21	539
Chilaw	108	6,436	Matara	227	8,316
Colombo	993	14,607	Mullaittivu	—	546
Galle	430	11,199	Negombo	321	10,238
Jaffna	21	1,987	Ratnapura	—	2,118
Kalutara	251	13,646	Tangalla	83	1,921
Kandy	104	11,613	Trincomalee	178	1,974

XV.—The Progress made in the "Consolidated Index."

Office.	No. of Clerks engaged in the Work.	Division.	Date of Commencement of Work.	Work done in 1900.	Stage of Work at the end of 1900.	Remarks.
Badulla ...	1	B	1899. May 29	20/339 to 1/1	Completed	—
Batticaloa ...	1	B	1899. April 10	29/113 to 1/1 33/263 to 35/274 checked 35/150 to 33/110	1/1 to 35/274	The Index is now being checked with a view to fair copy for the Printer.
Colombo ...	5	A	1895. November	Checked Maradana and Kollupitiya Indexes. Revised, fair-copied, and checked Kotahena and St. Sebastian Indexes.	—	The printing of the Indexes of the Fort, Pettah, Slave Island, New Bazaar, and St. Paul's wards have been completed.
		B	1897. March 31	—	4/76	—
		C	1898. April 27	32/359 to 16/98	16/98	—
		M	1897. March 15	28/97 to 1/1	Completed	The names of properties are being revised and arranged in alphabetical order.
Galle ...	2	A	1898. November 21	64/40 to 51/122 77/115 to 78/381	51/121 78/382	—
		B	Do.	11/229 to 9/77 15/400 to 16/33	9/76 16/1	—
		C	Do.	49/354 to 21/245 87/210 to 89/260	21/244 89/261	—
Jaffna ...	2	A	1899. November 21	23/63 to 1/1 27/121 to 30/400	30/400	—
		B	November 22	1/309 to 1/1	4/375	—
		E	1900. January 10	4/214 to 4/375 33/233 to 1/1	—	—
		F	July 4	31/218 to 12/364	12/364	—
		H	October 19	24/400 to 18/111	18/111	—
Kalutara ...	2	A	1899. April 19	Checked and revised.	—	—
Kandy ...	2	A	1897. September 1	Fair-copied and examined.	—	—
		B	October 4	Arranged names in dictionary order and fair-copied.	—	—
		C	1899. June 24	18/201 to 1/1, 29, 30, and 31/1 to 31/52	Closed at 31/52	—
		D	1900. April 18	37/400 to 33/331	33/331	—
Kegalla ...	1	A	1899. July 12	8/258 to 1/1 and P 73/324 to 42/368	42/368	The clerk was partly engaged in this work. Division P. has since been added to A.
Kurunegala ...	3	A	1899. April 24	74/369 to 55/226 95/228 to 100/400	55/226 100/400	The clerks were partly engaged in this work.
		C	Do.	133/354 to 14/259 152/338 to 158/310	114/259 158/312	
		D	Do.	74/370 to 69/171 88/258 to 91/266	69/171 91/266	
Matara ...	1	A	1897. May 1	Checked 1,977 folios, revised 25,928 entries, and arranged 786 names in dictionary order	—	—
Negombo ...	3	C	1897. June 7	8/400 to 4/188 37/54 to 18/91 102/102 to 103/314	4/188 18/91 103/314	—
		E	1897. November 3	84/195 to 85/384 51/311 to 18/124	85/384 18/124	—
Ratnapura ...	1	A	1897. August 25	8/269 to 1/1 44/126 to 40/370 40/369 to 17/201	17/201	—

VITAL STATISTICS.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF CEYLON FOR 1900.

I.—POPULATION.

THE population of Ceylon as enumerated on the 26th February, 1891, consisted of 3,007,789 persons, exclusive of the military and shipping population. The estimated increase from that date to the end of December, 1900, amounted to 591,758, being the excess of births over deaths registered, and of arrivals over departures of Indian coolies. This number being added, the estimated population on the 31st December, 1900, would be 3,599,647.

2. A more accurate estimate has been rendered possible by the Decennial Census held on the night of 1st March, 1901, and of which the provisional figures were published by me as Superintendent of Census on the 8th March and the revised figures on 15th June in my Interim Report on the Census. On the 1st March, 1901, the population enumerated, exclusive of the military, shipping, and prisoners of war, was 3,564,613. Making the necessary allowance for the balance of births over deaths and emigrants over immigrants for the months of January and February, 1901, the population on 31st December, 1900, would be 3,567,747.

3. During the year 1900 there was an addition to the population of 131,236, which represents an increase at the unprecedented rate of 38·2 per thousand on the population at the end of 1899 (3,437,511). Of this increase, three-fourths or 95,058 were due to the excess of immigrants over emigrants, and one-fourth or 36,178 to the natural increase by excess of births over deaths.

4. An accurate estimate of the population from year to year is the first desideratum of vital statistics, but is rendered difficult in Ceylon by the leaps and falls of Indian immigration. I have availed myself of the figures of the recent Census to re-calculate the population and the rates for the years of the decennium 1891–1900, except in Tables XVI. and XVIII. of the Appendix.

5. *Indian Immigration.*—The total number of Indian coolies who arrived in 1900 was 207,994 as against 112,936 departures, this year showing the largest number ever recorded of arrivals, of departures, and of excess of arrivals over departures.

6. Table A shows the arrivals and departures of Indian coolies in the period 1871–1900. The largest number of arrivals recorded in any previous year was in 1876 and 1877, when the Indian famine drove a large number of coolies to Ceylon, causing an excess of arrivals of over 70,000. The tide of immigration was arrested in 1879 in sympathy with the general depression that followed the downfall of the coffee enterprise. In the years 1879 to 1886 the usual excess of arrivals over departures was turned into a deficit.

7. In 1887 the return of better times, consequent on the increase of tea cultivation, was accompanied by an excess of arrivals, which reached its highest point in 1892 (48,856), and fluctuated in subsequent years till it turned into a deficit of 13,236 in 1899, a deficit attributed to good harvests in Southern India and to the closing of the northern immigration route. This year there has been a sudden and striking rebound, showing in spite of so many as 113,000 departures the unprecedented excess of 95,000 arrivals. This change is probably due to the new railway and irrigation works in execution in the Island.

Table A.—Arrivals and Departures of Indian Coolies, 1871–1900.

Year.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Excess or Deficit.	Year.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Excess or Deficit.
1871	88,529	58,610	29,919	1887	72,660	55,121	17,539
1872	80,121	74,035	6,086	1888	82,587	55,805	26,782
1873	89,012	80,629	8,383	1889	61,735	52,619	9,116
1874	125,156	89,727	35,429	1890	84,106	45,756	38,350
1875	86,712	95,519	—8,807	1891	103,149	60,042	43,107
1876	164,797	91,960	72,837	1892	116,472	67,616	48,856
1877	167,196	88,609	78,587	1893	91,676	73,181	18,495
1878	101,093	91,188	9,905	1894	85,256	66,292	18,964
1879	76,897	80,750	—3,853	1895	123,611	80,673	42,938
1880	45,600	73,683	—28,083	1896	128,350	93,281	35,069
1881	53,887	63,240	—9,353	1897	153,075	109,213	43,862
1882	50,907	57,820	—6,913	1898	136,864	105,706	31,158
1883	39,204	52,962	—13,758	1899	68,393	81,629	—13,236
1884	45,777	50,085	—4,308	1900	207,994	112,936	95,058
1885	47,794	48,863	—1,069				
1886	39,907	45,250	—5,343	Total	2,818,517	2,202,800	615,717

8. *Population, Registration, and Trade in 1871–1900.*—Tables I. and II. in the Appendix show the population estimated in the middle of each year from 1867 (when the registration laws first came into operation in the Island), the number of births, marriages, and deaths registered in each year.

and their proportion to 1,000 persons living, and the yearly difference between registered births and deaths and between immigrants and emigrants.

9. The population has increased in the thirty years 1871–1900 from 2,417,000 to 3,530,000 in round numbers; that is, by 1,113,000, or over 46 per cent. About half of this increase was due to immigration. The annual growth of the population in the period 1871–81 was 13·2 per 1,000, 8 per 1,000 in 1881–91, and 17·3 per 1,000 in 1891-1900. At the last mentioned rate the population should double itself in forty years.

10. *Race Distribution.*—Table III. shows the estimated population of each race in the Island, the number of persons of each race registered as married, born, or dead, with their rates per 1,000 persons living, in the years 1899 and 1900, as well as the averages for the period 1891–98. Tables IV. and V. give the number of births, marriages, and deaths registered in that period, with their rates for each Province and district.

11. The numbers of each race and the proportion of each to a thousand of the total population are shown in the following table for the years 1891 and 1900 :—

Table B.—Race Distribution of the Population, 1891 and 1900.

Race.	At the Middle of 1891.	At the Middle of 1900.	Proportion to 1,000. At the Middle of 1891.	At the Middle of 1900.
Europeans	7,734	7,817	2·5	2·2
Burghers	21,305	23,168	7·0	6·6
Sinhalese	2,050,545	2,314,095	677·7	655·3
Tamils	727,603	936,344	240·5	265·1
Moors*	198,225	222,783	65·5	63·1
Malays	10,169	11,132	3·3	3·2
Others	10,597	15,812	3·5	4·5

12. It will be seen that since the Census of 1891 the proportion of the various sections of the population to the total population has decreased in the case of all the races except the Tamils and the nondescript class shown as "Others." The Tamils have increased by 24 per 1,000, the result mainly of Indian immigration, which has added over one-third of a million in ten years. The decline in the proportion is most marked among the Sinhalese, and amounts to 22 per 1,000.

II.—MARRIAGES.

13. The marriages registered in 1900 numbered 28,192, of which 16,918 were "general" (*i.e.*, other than Kandyan or Mohammedan) marriages and 11,274 Kandyan marriages. The marriage rate (*i.e.*, the proportion of persons whose marriages were registered in 1900 to 1,000 persons living) was 17·2, which is 3·2 per 1,000 less than in the preceding year, but 3·1 per 1,000 in excess of the mean rate for the preceding eight years 1891–98. The diminution as compared with 1899 is due to decline in the number of Kandyan marriages registered, this deficiency more than balancing the excess in the number of general marriages.

14. The proportion of the number of persons other than Mohammedans whose marriages were registered in 1900 and 1899 and the average in the previous eight years to 1,000 persons living is shown in Table C. The figures are based solely on the registered marriages, and take no account of the marriages legally contracted among non-Kandyan Sinhalese Buddhists and among Hindus according to customary and religious rites, but not registered. This accounts for the low rate among the Tamils, who are mostly Hindus.

Table C.—Marriage Rates among the different Races, 1900, 1899, and 1891–98.

	1900.	1899.	1891–98.
All Races (excluding Mohammedans)	17·2	20·4	14·1
Europeans	16·4	13·9	15·8
Burghers	14·5	14·6	15·1
Sinhalese	21·1	25·5	16·7
Tamils	7·5	7·1	6·9
Others	2·3	1·8	1·0

15. Table D below shows the Kandyan marriages, general marriages, their total, and the proportion of the number of persons married to 1,000 persons living in 1871–1900.

16. The Kandyans are, as a rule, indifferent to registration, though the law makes the issue of their unregistered marriages bastards. The number of marriages registered among them varies with the pressure applied to them by the Government Agents, who, under instructions from Government, made special efforts in 1894, 1895, and 1899, and secured the registration of marriages of large numbers of couples who had been living together as husband and wife according to Kandyan custom.

17. Thus as many as 16,801 Kandyan marriages were registered in 1895 and almost 16,000 in 1899. In 1900 apparently the pressure was relaxed, and there were 4,685 fewer Kandyan marriages registered than in 1899.

18. The number of Kandyan marriages registered in the year under report (11,274), though less than in the preceding year, yet exceeds the normal number for the three years immediately preceding 1899 by over 52 per cent. This variation in the number of Kandyan marriages introduces a very uncertain element in the calculation of the general rate of the Island, as will appear from Table D.

* The term "Moor," which has long been used in the Department, is rather misleading. It is a relic of the Portuguese in Ceylon, who gave the Ceylon Mohammedans the name of their co-religionists in Morocco. In Ceylon the term means Mohammedans (other than Malays) born in Ceylon or Southern India and speaking Tamil as their mother tongue and mostly of Tamil descent. The "Malays" are descendants of Malay Mohammedans mostly introduced to the Island by the Dutch. "Others" includes Afghans, Arabs, natives of Northern India, Chinese, Negroes, &c.

Table D.—Kandyan and General Marriages, their Total, and the Rates of the Number of Persons married to 1,000 Persons living, 1871–1900.

Year.	Kandyan Marriages.	General Marriages.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.	Year.	Kandyan Marriages.	General Marriages.	Total.	Rate per 1,000
1871	20,836	11,178	32,014	28·5	1886	12,157	8,057	20,214	15·4
1872	8,083	9,605	17,688	15·5	1887	7,930	9,241	17,171	13·0
1873	12,377	9,731	22,108	19·3	1888	4,516	10,122	14,638	10·9
1874	14,241	9,007	23,248	19·9	1889	3,494	9,297	12,791	9·4
1875	3,971	9,268	13,239	11·3	1890	4,156	10,952	15,108	10·9
1876	3,439	9,341	12,780	10·7	1891	4,015	10,722	14,737	10·5
1877	13,596	7,864	21,460	17·3	1892	3,756	12,927	16,683	11·6
1878	4,554	7,852	12,406	9·7	1893	5,518	11,809	17,327	11·9
1879	3,600	8,707	12,307	9·5	1894	10,653	12,130	22,783	15·6
1880	4,009	9,641	13,650	10·6	1895	16,801	13,890	30,691	20·7
1881	3,320	8,767	12,087	9·4	1896	5,918	13,761	19,679	13·1
1882	3,317	9,842	13,214	10·3	1897	8,194	13,625	21,819	14·1
1883	5,654	10,226	15,894	12·3	1898	8,007	16,247	24,254	15·4
1884	3,986	9,784	13,770	10.6	1899	15,959	16,535	32,494	20·4
1885	3,144	7,579	10,723	8·2	1900	11,274	16,918	28,192	17·2

19. *Mohammedan Marriages.*—The Ordinances Nos. 8 of 1886 and 2 of 1888 regarding the registration of Mohammedan Marriages were in 1900 in force in the Western, Central, Southern, North-Western, North-Central, Uva, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces, and in the Batticaloa District of the Eastern Province. It will be seen from the following Table E that, except in the Puttalam and Galle Districts, the Mohammedans have availed themselves but little of the opportunity of registering their marriages. In these districts the rate of persons married to 1,000 persons living per annum was 31·8 and 17·9 respectively. But Batticaloa, the chief Mohammedan district in the Island, shows ·7 per 1,000, and Colombo, with the next largest Mohammedan population, 5 6 per 1,000.

Table E.—Mohammedan Marriages in 1891–98, 1899, and 1900.

Province and District.	Mohammedan Population at the Census of March 1, 1901.	Number of Marriages.			Persons married to 1,000 living.		
		Averages from 1891 to 1898.	1899.	1900.	Averages from 1891 to 1898.	1899.	1900.
Western.							
Colombo	40,072	78	124	110	4·4	6·4	5·6
Negombo	3,220	11	11	10	7·5	6·9	6·3
Kalutara	15,817	21	26	32	2·9	3·4	4·1
Central.							
Kandy	26,504	45	45	49	3·7	3·5	3·7
Matale	5,761	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya	2,563	2	4	—	1·6	3·2	—
Southern.							
Galle	10,691	60	109	95	11·7	20·6	17·9
Matara	6,153	2	7	8	0·8	2·3	2·6
Hambantota	2,603	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern.							
Batticaloa	53,551	19	44	18	0·8	1·7	0·7
North-Western.							
Kurunegala	11,122	22	7	1	4·1	1·3	0·2
Puttalam	9,334	137	165	149	28·5	35·0	31·8
Chilaw	2,947	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central.							
Anuradhapura	8,706	13	4	5	3·1	0·9	1·1
Uva.							
Badulla	6,583	—	19	13	—	5·8	3·9
Sabaragamuwa.							
Ratnapura	2,003	—	4	5	—	4·1	5·0
Kegalla	7,802	2	—	—	0·7	—	—
Total ...	215,432	412	569	495	4·4	5·4	4·6

20. *First Marriages; Re-Marriages.*—Of each 1,000 men married in the general community, 899 were bachelors and 101 widowers; of each 1,000 women married, 961 were spinsters and 39 widows. Among the Kandyans, of each 1,000 men married, 854 were bachelors and 146 widowers; of each 1,000 women married, 907 were spinsters and 93 widows.

21. In the general community, of the 15,204 bachelors who married during the year, 14,803 or 97 per cent. married spinsters and 401 or 3 per cent. married widows; of the 1,714 widowers who re-married, 1,450 or 85 per cent. married spinsters and 264 or 15 per cent. married widows; of the 16,253 spinsters who married during the year, 14,803 or 91 per cent. married bachelors, and 1,450 or 9 per cent. married widowers; of the 665 widows who re-married, 401 or 60 per cent. married bachelors and 264 or 40 per cent. married widowers (Table VIII. in Appendix).

22. Among the Kandyans, of the 9,630 bachelors who married in the year, 9,084 or 94 per cent. married spinsters and 546 or 6 per cent. married widows; of the 1,644 widowers who re-married, 1,137 or 69 per cent. married spinsters and 507 or 31 per cent. married widows; of the 10,221 spinsters who married, 9,084 or 88 per cent. married bachelors and 1,137 or 12 per cent. married widowers; of the 1,053 widows who re-married, 546 or 52 per cent. married bachelors and 507 or 48 per cent. married widowers (Table IX.). For the purposes of the calculation in this and two preceding paragraphs 279 divorced men and 249 divorced women have been treated as bachelors and spinsters respectively.

23. *Divorces.*—Divorces among the general community are granted by the District Courts; among the Kandyans by the Government Agents and their Assistants. There were 782 divorces among the Kandyans this year (Table XIII.), making the proportion to the marriages in the year 6·9 per cent., a rate forty-three times as large as in the general community (·16 per cent.), the total number of divorces pronounced by the several District Courts of the Island in 1900 being 27, against 16,918 general marriages recorded in the year.

24. It would thus appear that the Kandyans are more anxious to escape from the bonds of matrimony than other sections of our population, except the Mohammedans, of whose divorces we have no statistics. This may perhaps be explained by the greater facilities afforded by the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance than by the General Marriage Ordinance for obtaining divorces. Divorces among the Kandyans are obtainable, among other reasons, by mutual consent or on the ground of inability to live happily together, and need leave no stain on the character of the divorced woman.

25. *Re-marriages of divorced Persons.*—Among the general community 12 divorced men and 13 divorced women re-married in the year; among the Kandyans 267 divorced men and 236 divorced women, against 542 divorced men and 266 divorced women in 1899.

26. *Minors.*—The number of males under 21 years of age who married in 1900 was 743 among the general community and 1,177 among the Kandyans; and the number of female minors was 8,472 in the general community and 6,278 among the Kandyans.

27. The number of mixed marriages registered was as follows (Table XI. in Appendix and E below):—

	1900.	1899.	Mean in the Period of 1891–98.
Between Europeans and Burghers	10	9	11
Between Europeans and Sinhalese	—	4	2
Between Europeans and Tamils	—	—	—
Between Burghers and Sinhalese	37	31	25
Between Burghers and Tamils	11	6	4
Between Sinhalese and Tamils	67	69	49
Other Mixed Marriages...	15	5	3

28. *Signature in Marriage Register.*—Of the men in the general community who married in 1900, 24 per cent. (as against 28 per cent. in 1899) and of the women 77 per cent. (as against 79 per cent. in 1899) were unable to sign their names in the register with letters (Table VIII.); and among the Kandyans, who usually show a higher proportion of illiterates, 36 per cent. of the men (as against 38 per cent. in 1899) and 96 per cent. of the women (as against 95 per cent. in 1899) were unable to sign their names (Table IX.).

29. *Age at Marriage.*—Among the general community this year the mean male age at marriage was 27·3, the same as last year; for females 21·0, as against 21·3 last year. Among the Kandyans the mean male age was 29·0, as against 27·9 last year; for females 21·5, as against 19·8 last year.

30. The highest age at marriage in 1900 was, in the general community, for males 80 years, for females 70 years; and among the Kandyans, for males 96 years and for females 70 years. The lowest age at marriage in the general community was 16 for males and 12 for females; for Kandyans, males 16 and females 13.

31. The mean and maximum ages are probably misleading, for in many cases the parties would appear to have contracted marriages according to their religious customs and lived together as husband and wife for years before registering the marriage.

32. *Buildings registered for the Solemnization of Marriages.*—The number of buildings registered for the solemnization of Christian marriages and whose registration had not been cancelled at the end of 1900 was 746, of which 472 were Roman Catholic, 106 Church of England, 76 Wesleyan, 20 Salvation Army, 19 Baptist, 19 Independent Catholic, 18 Congregationalist, 7 Dutch Presbyterian, 6 Portuguese Catholic, and 2 Scotch Presbyterian.

III.—BIRTHS.

33. The births registered during the year 1900 numbered 136,051, and was equal to a rate of 38·5 per 1,000 persons living. This has exceeded even the record of last year (132,190), which was the highest number ever registered in a year. The increase is probably due to the strict enforcement of the provisions of the Ordinance.

34. The number of births registered and the rates in each of the years 1867 to 1900 are shown in Tables I. and II. in the Appendix. The number of births and their rates are shown for each of the years 1900 and 1899 and the average rate for 1891–98 in Table III. according to races; in Tables IV. and V. according to Provinces and districts. Tables VI. and VII. (*a*) and (*b*) show separately the Sinhalese, Tamil, and Mohammedan births and deaths for 1900 and 1899 and their rates for the various subdivisions of the Island in 1891 to 1899 and 1900.

35. The registration of births in the early years of civil registration was very imperfect, and improved gradually after 1887, when under a provision in the Penal Code prosecutions began to be entered against those who neglected the registration of births, and other steps were taken to ensure registration. The improvement has become marked since 1897, in July of which year the Ordinance No. 1 of 1895 came into operation.

36. The subjoined Table F, in which the birth-rates in the several districts for 1900 are arranged in descending order, shows also the amount of increase or decrease in 1900 compared with the averages in the periods 1897–99 and 1891–96.

Table F.—Comparative Statement of the Mean Annual Birth-rates in the Periods of 1891–96 and 1897–99 and 1900.

District.	1900.	1897–99.	1891–96.	Increase of 1900 compared with 1897–99.	Increase of 1900 compared with 1891–96.	Increase of 1897–99 compared with 1891–96.
CEYLON ...	38·5	38·2	31·7	·3	6·8	6·5
Mullaittivu ...	45·4	36·2	36·3	9·2	9·1	·1
Ratnapura	45·1	42·3	33·9	2·8	11·2	8·4
Matale	44·3	42·8	35·7	1·5	8·6	7·1
Galle	44·0	37·5	33·4	6·5	10·6	4·1
Batticaloa	43·5	45·9	43·4	—2·4	·1	2·5
Matara	41·8	41·5	33·7	·3	8·1	7·8
Mannar	41·8	37·1	30·4	4·7	11·4	6·7
Negombo	41·7	41·6	37·6	·1	4·1	4·0
Hambantota	40·9	39·5	30·5	1·4	10·4	9·0
Kurunegala	40·8	44·6	32·1	—3·8	8·7	12·5
Anuradhapura	40·2	41·3	37·7	—1·1	2·5	3·6
Kegalla	39·9	40·6	26·7	—·7	13·2	13·9
Kalutara ...	39·8	36·2	31·6	3·6	8·2	4·6
Badulla	39·6	41·3	40·1	—1·7	—·5	1·2
Jaffna	39·0	34·9	33·3	4·1	5·7	1·6
Kandy	36·4	37·7	29·2	—1·3	7·2	8·5
Trincomalee	35·5	37·8	30·8	—2·3	4·7	7·0
Puttalam	34·7	36·8	31·4	—2·1	3·3	5·4
Colombo	32·4	31·4	25·8	1·0	6·6	5·6
Chilaw	28·4	30·3	26·6	—1·9	1·8	3·7
Nuwara Eliya	24·9	27·9	28·5	—3·0	—3·6	—·6

37. The birth-rate for the year (38·5) is the highest ever recorded in any year, and exceeds the rate for the period 1891–96 by 6·8 and for the decade 1881–90 by 9·1. Among the districts, Mullaittivu, which in previous years used to occupy a low position, ranks this year first in order with a birth-rate of 45·4, and is followed by the Ratnapura District 45·1, Matale 44·3, Galle 44·0, and Batticaloa 43·5. The lowest birth-rates were in Nuwara Eliya 24·9, Chilaw 28·4, and Colombo 32·4. The high birth-rate in Mullaittivu during the year is probably due to greater exertion on the part of headmen in reporting the events. The low rate in Nuwara Eliya is usual, and may be attributed to the large number of immigrant coolies (forming about two-thirds of the population) residing within the district, and among whom the registered birth-rate is low. As compared with the average for the period 1891–96, all the districts in the Island, except Badulla and Nuwara Eliya, show increased birth-rates, the increase varying from 13·2 per 1,000 in Kegalla to ·1 per 1,000 in Batticaloa. As compared with 1897–99, the rates for 1900 show a decrease in about half the districts and an increase in the remainder. The greatest increase was in Mullaittivu (9·2), and the lowest in Negombo (·1); the greatest deficit was in Kurunegala (3·8), and the lowest in Kegalla (·7).

38. The average for the years 1897–99 as compared with the average for the period 1891–96 shows an increase in every district, except Nuwara Eliya and Mullaittivu. It was on 1st July, 1897, that the new Registration Ordinance, No. 1 of 1895, which gave a great impetus to registration, came into operation.

39. *Race.*—The births and their rates for the years 1900, 1899, and 1891–98 among the different races of the Island appear in Table III., and their rates are compared in the Table G below, from which it will be seen that all the races, except "Others," show an improvement on the average of 1891–98, and all, except Sinhalese, Tamils, and Moors, show a decline from 1899. The highest rate (42·8) was amongst the Sinhalese, followed by the Moors (39·0, as against an average of 38·4), Burghers (29·1, average 17·9), Tamils (29·0, average 28·7), Malays (28·2, average 21·1), Europeans (20·2, average 18·1), and Others (8·3, average 9·6). The increase in the Burgher and the Malay rates is striking, and is due to the prosecution of defaulters in towns where these communities mainly live.

40. *Sex.*—Of the 136,051 births registered in the year, 70,002 were males and 66,049 were females, the former being to the latter in the proportion of 1,060 to 1,000 (Tables XIV. and XV.).

41. *Legitimacy.*—I have, as in 1898 and 1899, omitted as misleading the information which used to be given as to legitimate and illegitimate births. Except among the Kandyan Sinhalese, registration is not essential to the validity of a marriage, and a large number of the people are content with the customary or religious ceremonies of marriage and do not register it. So strong, however, is the public sentiment in favour of matrimony that almost every marriageable girl is married, and to secure this parents, brothers, and other male relations often make great sacrifices.

42. There was a doubt as to the validity in law of a marriage contracted without registration, but it has been dispelled by the decisions of the highest court. Even if it had been otherwise, it is rather a misnomer to designate as illegitimate the issue of such unions. Even the Kandyan Sinhalese in spite of the Ordinance No. 3 of 1870 continue, as I have said before, to ignore the the registration of marriages (except when pressed by the Government Agents) and to breed children whom the law deems bastards, but who are according to public sentiment quite legitimate.

43. There is, on the whole, in Ceylon comparatively little of what would be considered illegitimacy in Europe, the fruit of immorality on the part of parents, and what illegitimacy exists is mainly in towns where a foreign population has called into existence a class of unfortunate women, both natives and foreigners.

IV.—DEATHS.

44. The deaths in 1900 numbered 100,873, giving a rate of 28·6 per 1,000 persons living, as against 104,983 and 30·5 in the previous year.

45. The number of deaths registered and the rates in each of the years 1867–1900 are given in Tables I. and II. in the Appendix. Till within the last ten or twelve years the registration of

deaths was not performed with much care, and the figures, especially for the earlier years, probably understate the mortality.

46. The rate rose from 19·4 in 1871 to 31·7 in 1877, a year distinguished by a severe epidemic of cholera and by a large mortality among the Indian immigrants who were driven by famine to Ceylon. The death-rate fell (as happens not unusually after a period of high mortality) to about 20 per 1,000 and below in 1879 and 1880, rising in 1885 to close on 30, a rate which, except in 1893 and 1889, was not approached. The mortality steadily declined from 1893 till it reached 23·6 in 1897, from which it rose to 26·5 in 1898 and 30·5 in 1899—the result of more efficient registration under the Ordinance No. 1 of 1895, which came into operation in July, 1897—and has in 1900 fallen to 28·6 in spite of better registration. The fall is an indication of improved health in the year.

47. *Race.*—The number of deaths and their rates for each of the years 1899 and 1900 and the average for the years 1891–98 are given for the various races in Table III. in the Appendix. The rates for 1900 and 1899 and for the years 1891–98 are compared below :—

Table G.—Birth- and Death-rates among different Races in the Island, 1891–98, 1899, and 1900.

Nationalities.	Birth-rate.			Death-rate.		
	Average, 1891–98.	1899.	1900.	Average, 1891–98.	1899.	1900.
All Races ...	33·3	38·4	38·5	27·1	30·5	28·6
Europeans ...	18·1	24·9	20·2	13·5	14·2	17·8
Burghers ...	17·9	32·7	29·1	17·7	21·9	23·7
Sinhalese ...	34·9	42·8	42·8	26·7	28·2	28·1
Tamils ...	28·7	28·0	29·0	27·6	36·4	29·6
Moors ...	38·4	38·2	39·0	30·6	33·1	30·7
Malays ...	21·1	29·9	28·2	25·0	27·7	34·2
Others ...	9·6	10·7	8·3	12·3	12·9	15·1

48. Compared with the average of 1891–98, every race shows higher death-rates. The highest death-rates were among the Malays (34·2) and Moors (30·7), and the lowest among "Others" (15·1). A similar increase to that already noticed in regard to birth-rates is noticeable in the death-rates of Burghers and Malays, the rates being 23·7 for Burghers and 34·2 for Malays, against the averages 17·7 and 25·0 respectively, an increase due to improved registration in towns where these communities chiefly live.

49. *Sex.*—The deaths of 51,086 males and 49,787 females were registered in 1900. The death-rates per 1,000 persons living were 27·1 for males and 29·7 for females, while the average rates for the eight years 1891–98 were 26·4 and 28·1 respectively. The proportion of male deaths to female deaths was as 1,026 to 1,000, the average in the period 1891–98 being 1,062 to 1,000. These proportions are derived from unequal numbers of males and females living, for there is an excess of males in the population. In the year 1900 had the population comprised an equal number of males and females there would have been 898 male deaths to every 1,000 female deaths, as against an average in the eight years 1891–98 of 930 males to 1,000 females.

50. *Age at Death.*—Tables XVI., XVII., and XVIII, in the Appendix give the population, deaths, and their rates for the Island at the different age periods in the years 1900, 1899, and the average for 1891–98, and Table XIX. gives the infant mortality in the various Provinces and districts in those years.

The mortality of males and females separately and of both sexes together at the different age periods is compared in the following Table H for the years 1900 and 1899 and the average for 1891–98.

51. The increase of mortality in 1900 was marked among infants, being 10·2 per 1,000 more than the average of 1891–98.

Table H.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000 Living at different Ages.

AGES.	Eight Years 1891–98.			1899.			1900.			Increase or Decrease* in 1900 compared with the Average of 1891–98.		
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
ALL AGES ...	26·8	26·4	28·1	30·4	28·7	31·8	28·6	27·1	29·7	1·8	·7	1·6
0—5 years ...	56·8	55·1	58·7	73·6	71·2	76·2	67·0	65·2	69·0	10·2	10·1	10·3
5—10 „ ...	13·4	12·5	14·3	13·1	11·8	14·5	12·4	11·1	13·9	—1·0	—1·4	— ·4
10—15 „ ...	10·6	10·6	10·7	10·4	10·3	10·6	10·7	10·5	11·0	·1	— ·1	·3
15—20 „ ...	9·1	10·6	7·8	9·2	10·9	7·8	9·1	10·6	7·8	—	—	—
20—25 „ ...	12·9	11·1	14·7	13·2	10·9	15·6	13·3	10·8	15·9	·4	— ·3	1·2
25—35 „ ...	17·6	14·8	20·9	17·9	14·5	22·1	17·3	14·0	21·2	— ·3	— ·8	·3
35—45 „ ...	23·5	23·1	24·0	24·3	23·4	25·5	23·3	22·8	24·1	— ·2	— ·3	·1
45—55 „ ...	30·0	34·5	27·6	33·4	36·3	30·3	30·9	34·1	27·5	·9	— ·4	— ·1
55—65 „ ...	43·0	39·8	48·3	43·6	39·1	51·0	40·4	36·8	46·3	—2·6	—3·0	—2·0
65—75 „ ...	82·3	77·5	89·4	88·9	79·2	103·2	84·1	77·3	94·0	1·8	— ·2	4·6
75—85 „ ...	193·1	176·9	214·5	235·7	211·4	267·6	227·5	199·7	264·1	34·4	22·8	49·6
85—95 „ ...	352·1	333·4	374·9	410·6	357·5	475·8	407·7	377·9	444·4	55·6	41·5	69·5
95 and upwards	804·3	762·4	846·9	872·3	736·5	1,010·9	857·9	760·2	957·7	53·6	—2·2	110·8

* The sign minus (—) denotes decrease.

V.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

52. The general health of the population during the year 1900 was more satisfactory than in the previous year. The mortality for 1900 showed, in spite of improved registration, a decline of 1·9 per thousand compared with 1899. The improvement is most striking in the Northern Province, whose mortality has fallen to 26·0 in 1900 from 42·3 in 1899, a year of severe epidemic fever and

pneumonia in Jaffna District. (See paragraph 97 of my report for 1899.) Compared, however, with the average mortality of the years 1891–98, the year 1900 shows an increase of 1·5 per thousand.

53. The Western Province maintains its usual place as the healthiest Province in the Island, with a Sinhalese death-rate of 21·5 and a rate for all races of 23·6. Next comes the Northern Province (25·5 for Tamils and 26·0 for all races), which this year regains its position (lost since 1897) as the second healthiest Province in the Island, and is closely followed by the Southern Province (27·0 for all races). The North-Central Province, as usual, showed the highest death-rate (36·8), which, however, is less by 9·2 than the rate for the preceding year and by 2·0 than the average for the period 1891–98.

54. Cholera is not endemic in Ceylon, but is introduced into the Island by immigrant coolies from India. With the closing of the northern immigration route and other quarantine precautions adopted against the bubonic plague, there was an entire absence of cholera in the year 1899. In the year under report, however, there were several sharp outbreaks of cholera in almost every part of the Island—all ultimately traceable to the immigrant cooly. According to the Principal Civil Medical Officer, 456 deaths were caused by cholera, of which the first case occurred on an estate in Ramboda in the Central Province in July, 1900. But only 217 deaths have been registered by our Registrars as due to this cause (see statement below). Of the balance 239 deaths, the majority have been probably registered as choleraic diarrhœa or diarrhœa in the absence of certificates as to the cause of death from competent Government Medical Officers, which according to the standing orders of the Department (adopted at the instance of the Principal Civil Medical Officer in 1896) should be produced before a Registrar can register a death as due to cholera, and which may not have been available at the time of registration. A few deaths may also have been registered and brought to account in the early part of the following year. An inquiry is being made in regard to the discrepancy, and it will be remedied in the report of next year. Further particulars of the disease will be found in the comments upon different Provinces:—

Province.	No. of Deaths according to Principal Civil Medical Officer.	No. of Deaths registered.
Western	20 ...	13
Central	118 ...	38
North-Western	9 ...	7
Eastern	21 ...	18
North-Central	54 ...	47
Province of Uva	231 ...	94
Province of Sabaragamuwa	3 ...	—

55. The Tables VI., VII. (*a*) and (*b*), and XXII. in the Appendix give the births and deaths and their rates in the several subdivisions in the Island. The figures are given for the Sinhalese only in the Sinhalese districts and for the Tamils only in the Tamil districts. In the Puttalam District, where the Sinhalese, Mohammedans, and Tamils are found in almost equal numbers, and in the Batticaloa District, where the Tamils and Mohammedans are almost in equal numbers, the figures are given for these races separately. These separate figures furnish more trustworthy data for comparing the relative sanitary condition of these districts than if the rates included other nationalities temporarily resident in them. The infantile mortality, which is generally accepted as the most sensitive test of the health of a place, is also included in these tables.

Health of the Sinhalese.

56. The subjoined Table I. gives the Sinhalese population at the Census of 1901, the births and deaths and their rates for the years 1900 and 1899, with the averages for the years 1891–98:—

Table I.—Sinhalese Population, Births, and Deaths, and their Rates, in the Provinces of Ceylon in 1891–98, 1899, and 1900.

Province.	Population at the Census of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Proportion per 1,000 of the Population.					
								Births.			Deaths.		
		Average in 1891–98.	1899.	1900.	Average in 1891–98.	1899.	1900.	Average in 1891–98.	1899.	1900.	Average in 1891–98.	1899.	1900.
Western ...	761,944	21,252	29,250	29,025	12,808	14,763	16,216	30·7	39·4	38·5	18·8	19·9	21·5
Central ...	286,066	10,651	13,374	14,128	8,079	9,119	9,077	40·4	47·9	49·9	30·8	32·5	32·0
Southern ...	535,446	16,249	23,773	23,081	12,377	11,910	14,076	33·1	45·5	43·5	25·4	22·8	26·5
Eastern ...	11,023	283	333	405	277	355	295	32·4	32·2	32·9	31·8	35·3	29·0
North-Western	301,622	10,288	11,234	12,252	9,793	12,359	9,694	35·8	37·8	40·9	34·3	41·6	32·3
North-Central ...	62,383	2,569	2,417	2,580	2,440	2,839	2,268	42·3	39·0	41·5	40·1	45·8	36·5
Uva ...	123,120	5,692	5,630	5,837	4,740	5,040	5,111	47·1	46·3	47·6	39·3	41·2	41·7
Sabaragamuwa...	251,543	8,257	11,614	11,588	6,773	8,108	8,202	35·4	47·2	46·7	29·2	32·9	32·2

57. The healthiest Sinhalese Province in the Island was, as usual, the Western (21·5), the healthiest district was Colombo (20·6), and the healthiest division was Siyane korale (16·3).

58. *Western Province.*—The Western Province contains an area of 1,432 square miles, and a fourth of the entire population of the Island, with an average density of 646 persons to a square mile. In 1900 the deaths among the Sinhalese, who form the bulk of the population in the Province, corresponded to a rate of 21·5 per 1,000 of the estimated population, as against an average of 18·8 in the years 1891–98.

59. The healthiest district in the Province and in the Island was Colombo, with a death-rate of 20·6. But this rate is 2·4 per 1,000 above its average 18·2. The only division in the Colombo

District which had a lower rate than usual was Hewagam korale (17·3, against 19·6). The Colombo Municipality was, as usual, the unhealthiest division in the district, with a death-rate for all ages of 34·1, against its average 29·1. Its infantile rate for the year was 512 deaths per 1,000 births registered. This division is dealt with at greater length in Chapter VIII.

60. The healthiest division in the district, and in fact in the Island, was the Siyane korale, with a death-rate for all ages of 16·3 and an infantile death-rate of 68 per 1,000, in spite of its being the largest and the most populous division in the Colombo District. The next healthiest division was Hewagam korale, with a death-rate of 17·3 for all ages and of 87 for infants, followed by Salpiti korale. Alutkuru korale south, which had the lowest average (14·9) in the Island in 1891–99, rose in 1900 as high as 20·5, being the greatest increase in the district.

61. Kalutara District, at one time the healthiest in the Province, shows this year, as in the four preceding years, an increased death-rate 21·9 against an average of 19·0. The increase is shared by all its divisions. The Kalutara Local Board shows as usual the highest death-rate (28·4) and Rayigam korale the lowest (20·4). Kalutara totamune and Pasdun korale show slightly higher rates than Rayigam korale for all ages, but better infantile rates.

62. Negombo, which in 1899 was the healthiest district in the Island, with a death-rate of 19·3, has risen as high as 23·8. The increased mortality is shared by all the subdivisions, more especially by the Local Board division, which has risen to 47·2 from its average (37·0) during the period 1891–99. The prevalence of an epidemic of choleraic diarrhœa and fever during the latter portion of the year probably accounts for this abnormal increase.

63. Of the other two divisions in the district, Alutkuru korale north, which contains double the extent and treble the population of Hapitigam korale, is the more prosperous and healthier division. In 1900 the death-rate of Alutkuru korale north rose to 20·1 from an average for the period 1891–99 of 17·4, and Hapitigam korale to 24·0 from its average of 21·0.

64. *Central Province.*—This Province, which contains 286,000 Sinhalese and 293,500 Tamils, showed for the former a slight increase on its average mortality from 31·0 to 32·0. This increase was shared by Kandy and Nuwara Eliya Districts, while Matale showed greatly improved rates.

65. There was a bad outbreak of cholera in the Province. The Principal Civil Medical Officer reports " 154 cases of cholera occurred in the Province during the year with 118 deaths.

"The first outbreak occurred on Karagastalawa estate, Ramboda, on July 18, and was introduced by a gang of coolies from the Coast. There were 13 cases in all with 7 deaths. It next broke out in a village called Waradamune, eight miles north of Matale, the infection was supposed to have been brought by a Moor woman from Madawelle, a village two miles from Waradamune, where a few suspicious cases had previously occurred and were reported as acute diarrhœa. There were 9 cases altogether in this village with 5 deaths.

"The next outbreak occurred at Talagoda, a village four miles from Kongahawela on the Pallegama road. There were 9 cases with 5 deaths. Infection was traced to a Moorish trader from Waradamune, who went about selling vegetables.

"The next place where it appeared was Katugastota, about the beginning of September, and it was looked upon by the Municipal authorities as acute diarrhœa. Eight cases occurred, all of which proved fatal. In this instance infection was traced to Matale District, and from here it spread to Pallekelle estate and then to Kengalla village, adjoining Pallekelle estate, where three cases occurred, all proving fatal. From Kengalla it spread to Idamalanda, Karaliyadda, Gonagampitiya, and Udagama villages, where it assumed an epidemic form, as the residents of the villages fled to the neighbouring jungles before the Medical authorities were aware of it. There were 46 cases with 37 deaths.

"During this outbreak a cooly working in a plumbago pit in Idamalanda fled to Kandy, and on his arrival was attacked, and on seeking admission into the Kandy hospital the case was diagnosed and sent to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, where it proved fatal. Another infected subject from one of the villages above-mentioned went to Middlemarch estate, where he was attacked and the case proved fatal. From Idamalanda it spread to Karandegalla and Pallawela villages in the Maturata district, where 4 cases occurred with 3 deaths. Two sporadic cases occurred on Oodoowelle estate near Kandy; the source of infection was not clearly traced. It next appeared on Grove estate, Ukuwela, where there were 9 cases with 8 deaths. Then it spread to Gal-oya and Waraketiya villages and to Ratwatte estate; in each of these places one case occurred, which proved fatal. It next appeared on Wariapola estate where there were 11 cases with 8 deaths, and in Dehideniya and Puwakpitiya villages, where there were 4 cases with 3 deaths."

66. In the Kandy District the Sinhalese mortality rose to 32·3 from an average of 28·6. All the subdivisions, except Udunuwara and Yatinuwara, shared the increased mortality. The highest rate (44·3) was in Tumpane, which also showed the second largest increase (8·5) on its average (35·8), the Kandy Municipality showing the largest increase in this respect, viz., from 23·0 to 36·0. The healthiest division in the district was Uda Bulatgama (18·7), which is about its average (18·4).

67. The Matale District, while as usual the unhealthiest district in the Province, showed an improved death-rate in the year 1900, viz., from an average of 41·4 to 34·8. All the subdivisions, except the Local Board, shared in the improvement. The highest rate was in the Local Board (39·9), a deterioration on its average of 37·6. Matale east showed the next highest rate (39·7), which, however, was an improvement on the average (42·6). The greatest decrease was noticeable in Matale north (from 30·5 to 43·5 the average).

68. In the Nuwara Eliya District the rate of mortality increased to 37·6 from 27·2 its average. Kotmale and Walapane showed decreased rates of 22·5 and 30·4 respectively, as against 24·4 and 31·9 respectively; whilst Nuwara Eliya Local Board and Uda Hewaheta showed increased rates of 21·9 and 30·5, as against 19·0 and 27·2 respectively.

69. *Southern Province.*—The Southern Province fared rather worse than usual, the Sinhalese mortality recorded for the year (26·5) being 1·4 per 1,000 higher than the mean rate for 1891–99 (25·1). The deterioration was shared by two of its three districts, the exception being the Hambantota District, where the rate decreased to 25·9 from an average of 29·3.

70. The Galle District showed a death-rate of 26·6, as against an average of 24·8. Every division in the district, with the exception of the Hinidum pattu (24·7, against 25·6), contributed towards this increase in the rate of mortality. The healthiest division of the district was, as usual,

the Four Gravets beyond Municipal limits and Akmimana, but it was not so healthy as usual, showing a death-rate of 24·3, as against its average 18·6. The unhealthiest division in the district was Talpe pattu, and it was worse than usual (29·4, against 26·0).

71. The Matara District contains about a third of the Sinhalese population in the Province, with a density greater than in any other Sinhalese district in the Island, except the Colombo and Negombo Districts of the Western Province. The rate of mortality in the district rose to 26·8 from an average of 23·6. Kandaboda pattu division alone shows a lower death-rate than usual (23·7), which is also the lowest for the district. All the other divisions generally show increased rates. The highest death-rate was in the Local Board division, where the rate rose to 35·0 from the average of 24·9. The Four Gravets beyond Local Board limits, which is usually the healthiest division, and was the healthiest in the Island in 1899 (13·0), had an increased death-rate this year (27·6), against the average 19·9.

72. The Hambantota District has a larger area, but a smaller population than either of the other districts in the Province. The deaths among the Sinhalese population in 1900 were at the rate of 25·9 per 1,000, or 11 per cent. less than the average rate 29·3. The improvement was most marked in the Giruwa pattu west division (23·3, as against 28·0), the healthiest and most populous division in the district, and containing nearly four-fifths of the population of the whole district. The only other division which shared in the improvement was Magam pattu with a death-rate of 42·5, which, though the highest rate in the district, is 1·8 per 1,000 less than the average 44·3. The other two divisions, Hambantota Four Gravets and Giruwa pattu east, showed enhanced rates (36·6 and 33·1, as against 33·7 and 29·7 respectively).

73. *North-Western Province.*—The mortality among the Sinhalese population of this Province, who form more than one-eighth of the total population of the Island, was in 1900 at the rate of 32·3 per 1,000, a decrease of 8 per cent. compared with the average for the years 1891-99 (35·1). This improvement was confined to Kurunegala and Puttalam Districts, and was shared by the majority of their subdivisions.

74. In the Kurunegala District the death-rate fell from an average of 43·0 to 35·5, and the improvement was shared by all its divisions, except Dambadeni hatpattu and Katugampola hatpattu. Katugampola hatpattu, however, was as usual the healthiest division in the district, the numerous cocoanut estates that have been opened up giving a living to a large number of people. The death-rate of the division this year was 25·9 (nearly its average, 25·4), while its infantile mortality fell as low as 129 from 229 per 1,000, the next lowest infantile rate in the district. Hiriyala hatpattu was the next healthiest in the district (34·0, average 42·1), which was closely followed by Dewamedi hatpattu (34·8, average 40·8) and Wanni hatpattu (36·1, average 45·2). The highest rate recorded was, as usual, in the Kurunegala Local Board (67·5), which, however, was an improvement on its average 72·5.

75. The Chilaw District, which contains about a fifth of the population of the North-Western Province, 85 per cent. being Sinhalese, shows a Sinhalese death-rate of 21·4, a deterioration from its average of 19·7. Over five-sixths of the district population is in the division of Pitigal korale south and central, which had, as usual, the lowest death-rate (25·4), which, however, is nearly 40 per cent. in excess of the average 18·2. This is one of the most prosperous divisions in the Island, and contains not only many cocoanut estates opened by the capitalists of the Western Province, but a very large number of small farmer-proprietors. The two other divisions of the district are small, and of them Chilaw town shows an increase from an average of 23·1 to 30·1, and Pitigal korale north an improvement from 31·7 to 27·5.

There were seven cases of cholera in the district, due to a sharp but short outbreak in the village of Battulu-oya in the last week of October, 1900, and introduced, it is believed, from Colombo and Negombo.

76. The Puttalam District is about 3½ times the size of Chilaw, but has less than half its population. The statistics for this district are given separately in Tables VI., VII. (*a*), and VII. (*b*) for its Sinhalese, Tamil, and Mohammedan inhabitants, who are found in almost equal numbers. The Sinhalese death-rate for the year was in the proportion 29·6 to a 1,000 persons living, as against an average of 43·1. The mortality among the Tamils and Mohammedans was much greater than among the Sinhalese, though an improvement on the average, and was equal to 35·9 and 35·6 per 1,000, as against the average of 43·2 and 36·8. The highest death-rate for the Sinhalese was in Demala hatpattu (33·9, against 55·0), for the Tamils in the Puttalam Local Board (59·6, against 57·5), and for Moors in the Puttalam division (48·1, against 18·3). For the Sinhalese the lowest rate was in Kalpitiya division (18·0, average 19·4), for the Tamils in Puttalam division (27·7, average 27·8), and for the Mohammedans in Puttalam Local Board (28·8, average 33·1).

77. *North-Central Province.*—This is the most sparsely populated province in the Island. Notwithstanding the several outbreaks of cholera in the year, the general health of the population was good, the rate of mortality among the Sinhalese being 36·5, as against the average 40·8. The improvement in health extended to every one of its subdivisions, except the Tamankaduwa division (59·2, against 55·8) and Anuradhapura town (42·9, against 40·9). Town divisions however, such as Anuradhapura, do not easily admit of comparison in regard to sanitary condition with other divisions in the same district, as the deaths in jails and hospitals of persons not natives of the towns add to their normal mortality.

78. The Government Agent, commenting on the general sanitary condition of the Province, remarks:—

> "There can nevertheless be no doubt that the general health of the people has vastly improved concurrently with the advance in their moral and material condition.
>
> The wholesome food and improved water supply secured to them by the restoration of their tanks has done more to eradicate parangi than any other cause. The old Administration Reports speak of the terrible ravages of this disease and of its almost universal prevalence; now, though it is still common, large numbers are entirely free from it, and the majority of those affected suffer in a milder form."

79. The most noticeable decrease in the death-rate was in Hurulupalata (35·5, against 40·7). The rate of mortality in the Nuwaragampalata and Kelagampalata were identical (35·9), as against the averages 40·9 and 39·0 respectively.

80. Regarding the outbreak of cholera adverted to above, the Government Agent reports as follows :—

There have been three outbreaks of cholera* during the year, particulars of which are given in the following statement :—

Station.	Date of First Attack.	Total Number of		Date of Last Attack.	Whence imported.
		Cases.	Deaths.		
Tamankaduwa Dastota ...	September 16, 1900	26	14	September 26, 1900	Introduced by a Moorman of Alinchipotane from Matale. He came through Elahera and got the disease himself.
Manampitiya ...	September 18, 1900	13	10	September 29, 1900	By a person of Manampitiya who accompanied the person referred to above.
Palliyagodella ...	November 10, 1900	20	12	November 25, 1900	Introduced by two Moormen of the Eastern Province on 7th November.
Pangurana ...	November 13, 1900	25	10	November 27, 1900	Introduced from Palliyagodella.
Kalagampalata, Maradankadawela ...	December 4, 1900	16	7	December 15, 1900	Introduced by fugitives from Pangurana.

* Forty-seven deaths from cholera were registered in 1900.

81. *Province of Uva.*—In the Province of Uva there was a slight increase in the mortality rate (41·7, as against 39·5), due probably to the severe outbreak of cholera in the Province towards the latter part of the year. The divisions of Badulla Local Board, Yatikinda, Bintenna, Buttala, Wellassa, and Wiyaluwa showed increased rates, while Wellawaya and Udukinda alone showed a slight improvement. Udukinda and Yatikinda (29·0 and 38·1) were the healthiest divisions in the Province. Wellassa division showed 46 deaths to a 1,000 persons living, but the unhealthiest division in the district was as usual Buttala (58·0, against 48·9). The high rise in the rate this year may be attributed to the epidemic of cholera which prevailed to an alarming extent and caused over 200 deaths.

82. Of it the Government Agent, Mr. C. D. Vigors, writes :—

"The causes or origin of the outbreak are obscure. In the Buttala cases the outbreak began simultaneously with the return of a gang of hunters, who admittedly brought back some so-called fresh venison in addition to dried meat. The first case was an old vedarala, brother of the Korala, but almost at the same time several of the hunters and others who had eaten this "fresh" venison were attacked. In the vedarala's case there was a rumour of villagers from near Kumbalwela having come to see him a few days previously ; but this would not have accounted for all the cases."

83. *Province of Sabaragamuwa.*—The health of the Sinhalese population of the Province during the year under review was not very satisfactory, the mortality rate having risen to 32·9 from an average of 29·6, an increase for which Kegalla District is responsible.

84. The Ratnapura District, which is twice the size of Kegalla District, but has only about two-thirds of its population, showed better results this year (30·9) compared with the average for the period 1891–99 (33·1), an improvement shared by six of its eight subdivisions. The principal exception was Kadawata korale, in which the mortality rate was the highest in the district (38·4, against 35·8). The next highest was the Local Board (38·0), a greater deterioration from its average 33·9. The lowest mortality was in Kuruwiti korale (24·5), 3·9 per 1,000 less than its average 28·4 ; and the two next lowest rates were in Kolonna korale (29·0, against 31·6) and Kukulu korale (30·8, against 31·3).

85. The Kegalla District contains a population of 290 persons to a square mile, and is nearly three times as dense as Ratnapura District (104 persons to a square mile). It is usually a healthier district than Ratnapura, but during 1899 and this year it appears to have fared worse, the rate recorded for this year for the Sinhalese population (34·5) being 7·8 per 1,000 in excess of the average 26·7. The majority of its subdivisions appear to have contributed to this result, and the deterioration is most marked in the Kinigoda korale (50·3), where the increase was over 14 per 1,000 on its average 35·8. The lowest mortality was in Atulugam korale (22·9, against 26·3), which was closely followed by Lower Bulatgama (24·1, against 22·2). The high rate of mortality in this district is attributable to a severe epidemic of fever which occurred in the middle of 1900.

Health of the Tamils in 1900.

86. Of the Tamil population of the Island, which amounts to nearly a million, over one-third is the Indian immigrant population of the estates. The remainder are home-born, of whom about 327,000 live in the Northern Province, about 95,000 in the Eastern Province, about 78,000 in the Western Province, and the rest scattered over the other Provinces of the Island.

87. Table L below gives the population, births, and deaths, and their rates for the years 1900 and 1899 and the average for the years 1891–98 in the various Provinces :—

Table L.—The Tamil Population, Births, and Deaths, and their Rates in the Provinces of Ceylon in 1891–98, 1899, and 1900.

Province.	Population at the Census of March 1, 1900.	Births.			Deaths.			Proportion per 1,000 of the Population.					
								Births.			Deaths.		
		Average in 1891–98.	1899.	1900.	Average in 1891–98.	1899.	1900.	Average in 1891–98.	1899.	1900.	Average in 1891–98.	1899.	1900
Western ...	78272	1172	1139	1222	1827	2357	2954	20·4	15·8	16·1	30·9	32·6	38·9
Northern ...	327551	10203	11187	12782	7420	1[illegible]691	8299	32·6	34·6	39·2	23·7	42·3	25·5
Eastern ...	95865	3838	3960	3938	2762	3518	3146	42·5	42·0	41·4	30·7	37·3	33·1
Other Provinces, inclusive of Estates ...	450549	7357	8371	9159	9739	12459	13280	22·7	21·6	20·9	30·0	32·1	30·2
Total ...	952237	22570	24657	27101	21748	32025	27679	28·7	28·0	29·0	27·6	36·4	29·6

88. *Northern Province.*—The Northern Province ranks as the second healthiest Province in the Island this year. The mortality among the Tamil population was in the proportion of 25·5 deaths per 1,000 persons living, and was almost identical with the mean rate for the period 1891–99 (25·8), but an appreciable decline on the rate for the last year (42·3), when the Province, more especially the Jaffna District, was subject to a severe epidemic of fever and pneumonia. The closing of the northern road to the Indian immigrant cooly has saved this province from the cholera outbreaks general in other parts of the island, and from which it would have been the first to suffer under the old arrangements.

89. The District of Jaffna, which contains over nine-tenths of its Tamil population of the Province, appeared this year to have freed itself of the epidemic of fever, which ravaged the country during the previous year, and the district regained its position as one of the healthiest districts in the Island, the death-rate recorded for the year, 24·2 per 1,000, being almost the same as the average 24·3. Fevers caused only 2,601 deaths this year, as against 6,377 of the previous year. As reported by me last year, the epidemic was the result of the exceptionally heavy rains. The country being flat, the rain water lodges in the soil and generates a deadly type of malaria, and an improved system of drainage is an urgent need for Jaffna. The reduced death-rates from fevers this year was due rather to the diminution of rain than to improved sanitary condition.

90. Omitting the divisions of Tunukkai, Karachchi, Punakari, Pachchilapalli, and Vadamaradchi east, whose population is too small to yield reliable rates for purposes of comparison, Valikamam north occupies the first place as the healthiest division in the district, with a death-rate 20·3, which is nearly its average (20·2). This was closely followed by Vadamaradchi west (20·8, against 22·9), Valikamam west (21·6, against 21·7), and Valikamam east (21·7, against 19·7). The unhealthiest division was the Tenmaradchi division, which showed a death-rate of 29·2, almost the same as its average 29·1.

91. Mannar District, which contains a Tamil population of about 17,000, and usually has an excess of deaths over births, fared worse than usual, the death-rate (39·6) being 3·2 per 1,000 in excess of the average 36·4. Two of its four subdivisions contributed towards this increase. In Mannar island division an appreciable decrease was noticeable (37·1, against 42·5), while in the fourth division (Panankamam), the population being only 542 in all, its rates can hardly be admitted for comparison with those of the others. Mantai division showed the highest death-rate (42·8), which was 6 per 1,000 above its average (36·8). Nanaddan division, too, showed an excess in the mortality rate of 4·8 per 1,000 on its average.

92. Mullaittivu District shared in the general improvement of the Province, and showed a death-rate for the Tamil population of 36·9, as against 41·8. The lowest mortality rate was in Melpattu (30·9, as against 41·9); but the greatest decrease in the mortality was felt in Chinnacheddikkulam, where the rate declined to 39·6 from so high an average as 69·9. The unhealthiest division was Mulliyawalai (53·1, against 44·4).

93. *Eastern Province.*—This Province is mainly inhabited by Tamils and Mohammedans, and both sections of the community showed enhanced death-rates during the year under report, the rates recorded being 33·1 for Tamils and 29·5 for the Mohammedans, against the averages of 31·4 and 26·9 respectively. The Sinhalese population, who number about 11,000, appear to have enjoyed better health than usual, the rate 27·5 being 4·7 per 1,000 less than the average 32·2.

94. In Batticaloa District more than one-half of the population are Tamils, more than one-third Mohammedans, and about one-fifteenth Sinhalese; and this district contains the largest Mohammedan population in the Island (53,000), the next largest being in the Colombo District (35,000). Both Tamils and Mohammedans fared worse than usual this year, their mortality rates being 32·6 and 29·8 against 30·1 and 27·5 respectively, while the Sinhalese (who number about 9,000) showed better health (27·3, against 29·1). The Tamil death-rate was the highest in Manmunai pattu (38·1). This division, in which the Mohammedan death-rate is as a rule high, owing probably to its greater density of population—almost all the Mohammedans living crowded together in one village Kattankudyiruppu—showed the highest Mohammedan death-rate (43·2, as against 31·8) for the district. The lowest rate for the Tamils as well as for the Mohammedans was in Eruvil, Porativu, and Karavaku (27·6 for Tamils and 23·0 for the Mohammedans, against 29·3 and 26·1 respectively).

95. During the latter part of the year cholera broke out in the Province, and as many as 18 deaths were registered during the short time it prevailed there. The Government Agent in his report traces the origin to Tamankaduwa, from which it was introduced into the district by some villagers who had gone there for work. He says in his report: "Energetic steps were at once taken to stamp out the epidemic, and this was successfully accomplished in three weeks. There were 34 cases, of which 21 proved fatal. Every precaution was taken to prevent the disease from spreading to the villages beyond, and, happily, with the most successful results, for only one case was reported from Kalmunai, which did not end fatally."

96. The District of Trincomalee shows an improvement in health in 1900. The mortality among the Tamil population was in the proportion of 35·1 per 1,000, as against its average 37·6. Every division, with the exception of Koddiyar pattu (30·6, against 23·1), showed improved rates more or less. Kaddukulam pattu showed the highest rate (48·2), which, however, is 1·3 per 1,000 less than the average.

Health of the Districts in each Quarter.

97. I give below a table showing the death-rate of each district for each quarter in the years 1900 and 1899, and the average for each quarter in the period 1891-98. The districts are arranged according to the moist and dry zones; that is, the region having 60 inches of rainfall and more, and the region with less than 60 inches:—

Table M.—Mortality of each Quarter in the various Districts of the Island.

District.	Death-rate per Mille per Annum.											
	Average of the Eight previous Quarters, 1891-98.				1899.				1900.			
	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.
Moist Zone:—												
Colombo ...	20·9	20·5	19·4	18·7	25·1	21·0	20·3	20·5	22·8	22·0	24·4	23·4
Negombo ...	23·9	23·8	20·4	19·3	24·5	21·3	16·7	17·9	22·6	27·0	27·9	21·0
Kalutara ...	21·5	19·2	19·5	20·5	24·4	20·8	20·2	24·2	26·4	21·2	22·0	27·3
Kandy ...	25·7	29·3	27·6	26·9	31·3	32·2	28·2	27·1	23·1	30·7	37·6	37·2
Matale ...	39·1	32·7	38·2	39·1	65·8	37·0	31·7	34·1	31·9	32·3	45·6	39·8
Nuwara Eliya ...	21·7	24·9	26·2	25·9	20·7	22·7	20·6	17·9	16·0	19·5	19·5	24·7
Galle ...	27·5	23·5	26·5	27·3	29·4	19·9	23·8	28·6	27·6	22·3	27·0	31·8
Matara ...	26·0	21·2	24·2	24·7	22·9	19·5	21·3	22·7	26·5	19·9	31·2	32·0
Ratnapura ...	37·8	31·2	29·7	34·1	40·9	30·8	31·0	29·2	35·2	27·8	30·3	32·3
Kegalla ...	25·4	31·4	27·6	25·1	35·5	47·7	34·4	26·2	28·0	41·4	39·0	30·9
Kurunegala ...	42·3	38·6	34·6	34·2	73·2	49·2	37·6	31·7	37·4	37·2	39·4	30·2
Badulla ...	35·7	29·2	33·1	40·1	36·8	32·1	31·2	38·9	31·7	29·9	36·9	47·9
Dry Zone:—												
Jaffna ...	26·7	20·9	19·4	27·1	68·2	39·0	28·9	32·1	33·1	23·3	20·8	20·7
Mannar ...	46·9	40·8	29·3	29·8	72·7	46·2	32·7	37·3	50·2	37·8	36·7	37·1
Mullaittivu ...	49·6	37·2	38·2	40·9	62·6	37·9	40·1	37·4	45·4	40·0	33·7	34·2
Hambantota ...	43·9	26·4	23·5	26·4	35·9	20·6	19·6	21·1	34·5	22·8	23·6	23·5
Batticaloa ...	31·4	31·6	25·7	27·0	34·9	37·4	27·7	29·1	30·2	37·0	30·3	25·3
Trincomalee ...	28·9	33·2	26·1	31·4	71·7	58·7	35·1	38·8	39·4	33·5	35·4	27·5
Puttalam ...	55·4	39·4	33·9	34·5	63·0	37·4	31·8	40·6	45·2	28·0	29·2	30·2
Chilaw ...	23·8	19·5	17·1	15·8	26·4	16·7	15·9	14·0	17·5	17·0	19·5	16·9
Anuradhapura ...	49·0	44·7	30·9	37·8	79·2	42·8	34·8	36·6	46·0	34·8	31·0	35·7

98. Reference is requested to my quarterly reports published periodically in the *Government Gazette* for more detailed information.

99. In most districts the first quarter, as a rule, shows the highest death-rates and the third quarter the lowest. Allowing for delay in the registration of deaths, the unhealthiness thus indicated appears to be due to the extreme variation of temperature in the three months December to February, and the healthiness of the third quarter to the south-west monsoon.

100. In the year 1900 the moist zone districts showed the highest rates in the fourth and third quarters, and the lowest in the second and first quarters, and the dry zone districts the highest in the first quarter and the lowest in the fourth and third quarters.

101. The highest rate was in the Mannar District (50·2) in the first quarter, and three other districts, namely, Mullaittivu, Puttalam, and Anuradhapura, all in the dry zone, showed higher rates than 40 per 1,000. Only in two instances, namely, in Kegalla in the second quarter (41·4) and in Matale in the third quarter (45·6), is a rate higher than 40 per 1,000 shown in the other three quarters. The lowest rate recorded was in the Nuwara Eliya District (16·0 in the first quarter), followed by the Chilaw District (16·9 in the fourth quarter and 17·0 in the second quarter). The Chilaw district showed the lowest death-rates in the last three quarters and the second lowest in the first quarter.

VI.—CAUSES OF DEATH.

102. The registered causes of death are given in Table XXIII. in the Appendix, and are summarized in Table N below. Their distribution among the different Provinces and districts is shown in Table XXIV.:—

Table N.—Mortality from various Causes of Deaths in 1900, 1899, and 1891-98.

Causes of Death.	Total Number of Deaths.			Proportion of Deaths per Million Persons living.		
	1900.	1899.	Average 1891-98.	1900.	1899.	Average 1891-98.
Zymotic Diseases	45,152	50,252	45,923	13,071	14,612	14,426
Parasitic Diseases	4 155	4,313	3,215	1,177	1,254	1,007
Dietetic Diseases	256	279	361	72	81	113
Constitutional Diseases	7,427	7,211	6,580	2,103	2,097	2,061
Developmental Diseases	2,792	2,597	1,885	791	755	588
Local Diseases	31,174	30,964	20,929	8,828	9,003	6,532
Violence	1,805	1,759	1,712	511	512	535
Ill-defined and not Specified Causes ...	7,112	7,608	5,742	2,014	2,212	1,794
All Causes ...	100,873	104,983	86,347	28,567	30,526	27,056

103. *Zymotic or Specific Febrile Diseases.*—This class consists of the diseases most amenable to public control and most capable of being reduced by sanitary measures. The mortality under this head, therefore, deserves special attention. Zymotic diseases caused 46 per cent. of the registered deaths in 1900, and is 2 per cent. less than in the previous year. The total number of deaths attributed to diseases in this class was 46,152, and was in the proportion of 13,071 deaths to a million persons living, as against 14,612 in the previous year and 14,426 in the period 1891–98.

104. The fever death-rate decreased 12 per cent. from an average of 6,921 in 1891-99 and 6,073 in 1900. The Hambantota District heads the list with the highest mortality (13,929 per million) from this cause, followed by Mullaittivu (13,466 per million), Batticaloa (13,344 per million), Anuradhapura (11,517 per million), Puttalam (10,349 per million), Mannar (9,439 per million), Jaffna (8,662 per million), Matale (8,173 per million), Kurunegala (7,845 per million), Negombo (7,589 per million), Trincomalee (6,630 per million), Badulla (6,262 per million), Kegalla (5,452 per million), Chilaw (4,573 per million), Ratnapura (4,477 per million), Colombo (4,154 per million), Kalutara (4,126 per million), Matara (3,894 per million), Kandy (3,816 per million), Galle (3,649 per million), and Nuwara Eliya (2,084 per million).

105. The mortality from dysentery and diarrhœa was equal to the rate of 6,249 per million of the population, as against 6,010, the annual average in 1891-99.

106. The district with the highest death-rate from dysentery and diarrhœa was, as in the previous year, Badulla (10,945 per million), followed by Matara (10,756 per million), and then by Kandy (10,191 per million) and Ratnapura (10,025 per million). The lowest death-rate from this cause, as in the previous year, was Chilaw (1,173 per million), the next lowest being Jaffna and Negombo, with 1,748 and 2,901 per million respectively.

107. *Cholera.*—There was an entire absence of cholera in the year 1899, but this year showed 217 deaths registered as having resulted from cholera. Of these, 94 occurred in Badulla, 47 in Anuradhapura, 22 in Kandy, 18 in Batticaloa, 14 in Matale, 8 in Colombo, 7 in Chilaw, 5 in Negombo, and 2 in Nuwara Eliya. (See paragraph 54 above.)

108. *Parasitic Diseases.*—Parasitic diseases caused 4,155 deaths, and were in the proportion of 1,177 per million, a higher proportion than in the period 1891–98 (1,007).

109. Under this head dochmius duodenalis or anchylostomiasis was registered as the cause of 258 deaths (against 239 in 1899), of which 106 were in Colombo, 46 in Kandy, 43 in Kegalla, 24 in Ratnapura, 13 in Kurunegala, 8 in Chilaw, 4 each in Nuwara Eliya and Jaffna, 3 each in Kalutara and Badulla, and 1 each in Mullaittivu, Galle, Matara, and Puttalam.

110. This is a disease of growing importance in Ceylon, and did not appear in our returns till 1891, when the mortality from this cause was only 23 per million. Its appearance in our returns was due to the suggestion of the late Dr. Thornhill, and I discussed the disease at some length in my report for 1892. The rate has now risen to nearly 74 per million. There is reason to believe that the mortality from this cause is much understated, owing to the difficulty of diagnosing the disease except by a microscopic examination of the patient's stools, and that to this disease is really due a large number of deaths now returned as due to diarrhœa, dysentery, anæmia, dropsy, and fever. It is a more insidious enemy than cholera, and requires to be met by systematic measures of prevention.

111. The disease was first introduced into Ceylon by the Indian cooly, and has found favourable conditions for its development and propagation in his mode of life on estates, and till recently in his long and weary walk from Mannar to Matale. Of the 258 deaths registered from this cause, 162, or nearly 63 per cent., occurred among persons other than estate labourers, and very few Provinces are now free from it, which shows that the disease has taken root and is being fast propagated in the Island.

112. *Diætetic Diseases.*—The deaths from these causes numbered 256 (against 279 last year). Of these, 236, (against 262 in 1899) were attributed to want of breast milk, 18 to chronic alcoholism, and 2 to delirium tremens.

113. Of the 236 deaths attributed to want of breast milk, 177 were among Tamils (chiefly estate labourers), 40 among Sinhalese, 16 among Moors, 2 among Burghers, and 1 among Others. Of the total number, 81 occurred in Kandy (against 110 in 1899), 29 in Badulla (17 in 1899), 28 in Trincomalee (46 in 1899), 22 in Kegalla (35 in 1899), 15 in Negombo (nil in 1899), 12 in Matale (15 in 1899), 9 in Kurunegala, 8 in Colombo, 7 in Nuwara Eliya, 6 in Kalutara, 4 each in Puttalam and Chilaw, 3 in Ratnapura, 2 each in Mannar, Mullaittivu, Matara, and Batticaloa.

114. *Constitutional Diseases.*—Constitutional diseases caused 7,427 deaths, and were in the proportion of 2,103 per million, a rate higher than in the last year (2,097) and that of the period 1891–98 (2,061). Of the deaths in this class, the most fatal were phthisis (3,217) and anæmia (2,685); rheumatism was responsible for 622 deaths, scrofula for 256, and cancer for 233. Diabetes caused 90 deaths, parangi 97, leprosy 88, rickets 38, tabes mesenterica 32, tubercular meningitis 31, elephantiasis 3, and hæmorrhagic diathesis 1.

115. *Local Diseases.*—The deaths under this head numbered 31,174, and accounted for about 30 per cent. of the total number of deaths. They were in the proportion of 8,828 to a million, as against an average of 6,532. The large increase noticeable in local diseases is probably due to better specification of causes of death.

116. Of the total number of deaths from local diseases 11,572, or 37 per cent., were assigned to the diseases of the nervous system, including 10,111 from infantile convulsions, 406 from paralysis, 367 from tetanus, 140 from convulsions, 136 from apoplexy, 108 from epilepsy, and 49 from mania; 6,883 deaths were caused by diseases of the respiratory system, including 2,818 deaths from pneumonia, 616 from bronchitis, 279 from asthma, 41 from laryngitis, 33 from pleurisy, and 13 from croup. Diseases of the digestive system caused 1,174 deaths, including 252 from diseases of the liver, 121 from diseases of the stomach, 103 from ascites, 73 from peritonitis, 55 from dyspepsia, 52 from enteritis, 52 from obstruction of intestines, 49 from hæmetamesis, 32 from sore throat, and 17 from hernia; 549 deaths were attributed to diseases of the circulatory system, including 254 from varicose veins and 51 from angina pectoris and syncope; 294 to diseases of the urinary system, including 85 from Bright's disease, 32 from nephritis, 27 from suppression of urine, and 9 from diseases of the bladder; and 8,131 (or 26 per cent.) to diseases of the integumentary system.

117. *Diseases of Women at Parturition.*—2,342 deaths were attributed to diseases of parturition, including 1,172 from puerperal convulsions, 32 from abortion and miscarriage, 9 from placenta prævia, 2 from phlegmasia dolens, and 1,127 from other and undefined accidents of childbirth. The

number of children registered during the year as born alive was 136,051, so that the mortality of mothers to a 1,000 children born was 17·2. In other words, one mother died to every 58 children born alive, this proportion being nearly seven times as high as the average rate in England in 1899.

The mortality in the year of women of the various races at childbirth is shown in the Table below and was highest among the Sinhalese and Moors :—

Table O.—Deaths of Women at Parturition.

Nationality.	Deaths of Women at Parturition.			Births.			Deaths of Women at Parturition to 1,000 Births.		
	Average for 1891–98.	1899.	1900.	Average for 1891–98.	1899.	1900.	Average for 1891–98.	1899.	1900.
All Races ...	2,055	2,289	2,342	106,725	132,190	136,051	19·3	17·3	17·2
Europeans ...	·4	—	—	147	212	158	2·5	—	—
Burghers ...	9	5	7	394	750	675	22·5	6·6	10·3
Sinhalese ...	1,585	1,817	1,884	75,299	97,675	98,952	21·5	18·5	19·0
Tamils ...	300	278	303	22,570	24,675	27,101	13·3	11·2	11·1
Moors ...	150	178	141	7,977	8,411	8,682	18·9	21 1	16·2
Malays ...	8	9	5	223	330	352	37·0	27·2	14·2
Others ...	2	2	2	115	155	131	16·3	12.8	15·3

Violent Deaths. (See Table XXVIII. for details).

118. *Accidents.*—The deaths in 1900 ascribed to accident or negligence numbered 1,520, and were equal to a rate of 434 per million, 30 per million less than the mean rate for 1891–98 (464). Of these deaths, 351, or 23 per cent., were due to drowning; nearly as many (349) to falls from trees, in addition to 105 from other falls; 189 to snake-bites, 38 to other poisons; 112 to burns and scalds; 85 to injury at birth; 74 to gunshot and knife wounds; 12 to railways, 2 to tramcars, and 26 to other vehicles; 18 to lightning, 5 to sunstroke; 52 to animals other than snakes, including 15 deaths caused by cattle, 10 by crocodiles, 5 by elephants, 1 by a camel, 4 by wild boars, 8 by hornets, wasps, and bees, 3 by rats, 2 by fish, and 1 by a Brahmin lizard (Table XXVIII.).

119. *Suicide.*—130 deaths were attributed to suicide, equal to a rate of 37 deaths per million persons living, which is considerably lower than in England, wherein 1899 it was 90 to a million. The favourite mode of suicide in Ceylon is hanging, which accounts for more than half the deaths (69), and drowning accounts for 22 deaths.

120. *Homicide.*—As many as 123 deaths were attributed to homicide, corresponding to a rate of 35 deaths per million persons living, a rate slightly lower than in 1899. This is nearly four times as high as the rate in England.

121. *Executions.*—There were 32 judicial executions registered during this year. This is 11 in excess of last year, and corresponded to a rate of 9 per million persons living.

VII.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS ON ESTATES.

122. The total number of births reported for registration in 1900 from the estates in the Central, Uva, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces, and the Colombo and Kalutara Districts of the Western Province, was 8,405 (of which 21 were Europeans, 13 Burghers, 238 Sinhalese, 8,038 Tamils, 81 Moors, 9 Malays, and 5 others); and the total number of deaths numbered 10,959 (Europeans 10, Burghers 9, Sinhalese 172, Tamils 10,692, Moors 69, Malays 3, and others 4).

123. The term "estate" means any land having ten or more acres in cultivation and situated in a district appointed under the Medical Wants Ordinance, No. 17 of 1880. The Ordinance has been brought into operation only in the districts containing tea; coffee, and other plantations, mainly under European management, viz., in the districts named above.

124. The subjoined Table P gives the birth- and death-rates among the estate labourers. The "Colombo" District means here the estates in the Avisawella division :—

Table P.—Birth- and Death-rates among the Estate Population..

District.	Population at the Census of March 1. 1901.	Proportion per 1,000 of the Population.											
		Births.						Deaths.					
		1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1895.		1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Kandy ...	155,296	19·4	19·3	24·9	22·4	21·3	21·5	22·3	21·4	22·7	28·3	25·9	30·4
Matale ...	26,234	18·2	17·6	26·5	21·5	17·7	21·4	24·9	17·5	20·0	28·7	34·7	36·7
Nuwara Eliya...	103,566	26·2	22·5	22·3	21·7	17·5	16·3	24·5	21·5	17·6	25·4	17·4	15·2
Badulla ...	51,793	20·7	18·6	25·0	21·8	22·4	22·8	19·3	17·4	22·6	22·9	19·4	21·2
Ratnapura ...	16,735	19·9	20·2	31·1	25·7	22·8	27·7	18·0	21·2	39·5	60·6	28·5	30·3
Kegalla ...	41,361	16·4	20·7	24·2	30·2	23·1	25·6	31·6	33·4	31 0	44·8	41·7	36·0
Kalutara ...	16,974	7·4	7·0	14·0	14·5	14·9	16·1	32·8	31·6	31·3	40·5	36·4	41·7
Colombo ...	8,301	13·0	10·3	19·3	16·3	15·1	19·7	30·8	47·5	47·9	46·0	50·6	39·9

125. *Kandy District.*—Estate births reported for registration in 1900 numbered 3,249, of which 16 were Europeans, 6 Burghers, 57 Sinhalese, 3,121 Tamils (against 2,736 Tamils the annual average for 1895–99), 41 Moors, 5 Malays, and 3 others; and the deaths numbered 4,590, of which 6 were Europeans, 66 Sinhalese, 4,488 Tamils (against 3,138 Tamils the annual average for 1895–99), 27 Moors, 1 Malay, and 2 Others. The birth-rate for the year (21·5) was almost identical with the annual average for 1895–99 (21·4) while the death-rate 30·4 showed an increase of 6·3 over its average.

126. Of the 4,590 deaths, 1,786 or 37 per cent. were due to diarrhœal diseases, as against 38 per cent. of the preceding five years 1895–99. The other most fatal causes were debility 717 (517 the annual average in 1895–99), pneumonia and bronchitis 305 (221 the annual average for 1895–99), malarial cachexia 300 (86 annual average for 1895–99), fevers 275 (159 the annual average for 1895–99), general dropsy 234 (113 the annual average for 1895–99), infantile convulsions 201 (141 the annual average for 1895–99), old age 130 (85 the annual average for 1895–99), dochmius duodenalis 39 (61 the annual average for 1895–99), anæmia 36, starvation or want of breast milk 29, and phthisis 28.

127. *Matale District.*—The number of births reported from the estates of Matale District numbered 541, of which 2 were Burghers, 10 Sinhalese, 526 Tamils (against 431 Tamils the annual average for 1895–99), 1 Moor, and 2 Malays; and the deaths numbered 928, of which 1 was a European, 3 Burghers, 10 Sinhalese, 912 Tamils (against 542 Tamils the annual average for 1895–99), and 2 Moors. The birth-rate (21·4) showed a slight increase on its average (20·3), while the death-rate (36·7) showed an increase of 11·5 on its average for 1895–99 (25·2).

128. Of the 928 deaths in 1900, 341 or 36 per cent. were due to diarrhœal diseases, 5 per cent. higher than the average in 1895–99. Debility (mostly of infants from inability to suck) caused 130 deaths (50 the annual average for 1895–99), pneumonia and bronchitis 98 (37 the annual average for 1895–99), fevers 95 (76 the annual average for 1895–99), malarial cachexia 68 (47 the annual average for 1895–99), general dropsy 31 (24 the annual average for 1895–99), infantile convulsions 27, and old age 22.

129. *Nuwara Eliya District.*—The number of births reported for registration from the estates of the Nuwara Eliya District in 1900 amounted to 1,629, of which 2 were Europeans, 1 Burgher, 34 Sinhalese, 1,582 Tamils (against 1,868 Tamils the annual average for 1895–99), 9 Moors, and 1 Malay; and the deaths numbered 1,520, of which 1 was a European, 21 Sinhalese, 1,483 Tamils (against 1,826 Tamils the annual average for 1895–99), 14 Moors, and 1 Malay. Both the birth- and death-rates during the year have decreased very greatly, the birth-rate declining to 16·3 from an annual average of 22·0, and the death-rate from 21·3 to 15·2.

130. Of the 1,520 deaths in 1900, 598 or 39 per cent. were due to diarrhœal diseases. The other most fatal causes were debility (mostly of infants from inability to suck) 304 (402 the annual average for 1895–99), pneumonia and bronchitis 163 (183 the annual average for 1895–99), fevers 87 (67 the annual average for 1895–99), old age 59 (54 the annual average for 1895–99), general dropsy 58 (93 the annual average for 1895–99), infantile convulsions 54 (67 the annual average for 1895–99), and influenza 23.

131. *Badulla District.*—The estate births reported for registration from the estates in the Badulla District amounted to 1,144, of which 1 was a European, 3 Burghers, 15 Sinhalese, 1,121 Tamils (against 930 Tamils the annual average for 1895–99), 3 Moors and 1 Malay; and the deaths numbered 1,061, of which 1 was a European, 1 Burgher, 13 Sinhalese, 1,042 Tamils (against 875 Tamils the annual average for 1895–99), and 4 Moors. The birth-rate (22·8) showed a slight increase when compared with the average (21·7) for 1895–99. A similar increase was also noticeable in the death-rate, which rose to 21·2 from the annual average 20·3.

132. Of the 1,061 deaths in 1900, 338 or 31 per cent. of the total number were due to diarrhœal diseases, as against 38 per cent. in 1895–99. Debility (mostly of infants from inability to suck) caused 222 deaths (against 148 the annual average for 1895–99). The other most fatal causes were pneumonia and bronchitis 135 (86 the annual average for 1895–99), fevers 88 (64 the annual average for 1895–99), infantile convulsions 38 (39 the annual average for 1895–99), malarial cachexia 33 (18 the annual average for 1895–99), 27 old age, and 22 general dropsy.

133. *Ratnapura District.*—The estate births reported for registration from the Ratnapura District amounted to 433, of which 2 were Europeans, 1 Burgher, 23 Sinhalese, 403 Tamils (against 266 Tamils the annual average for 1895–99), and 4 Moors; and the deaths numbered 474, of which 2 were Burghers, 7 Sinhalese, 463 Tamils (against 393 Tamils in the period 1895–99), and 2 Moors. The birth-rate (27·7) was 3·8 per 1,000 higher than the average (23·9) for the period 1895–99, while the death-rate (30·3) was 3·3 per 1,000 less than the average (33·6) for the same period.

134. Of the deaths in 1900, 181 or nearly 38 per cent. of the total number were due to diarrhœal diseases. The other most fatal causes were debility 60, infantile convulsions 47, fevers 23, malarial cachexia 22, dochmius duodenalis 17, pneumonia 17, old age 12, general dropsy 11, asthma 10, and phthisis 10.

135. *Kegalla District.*—The estate births reported for registration in the Kegalla District in 1900 numbered 1,015, of which 69 were Sinhalese, 927 Tamils (against 705 Tamils the annual average for 1895–99), and 19 Moors; and the deaths numbered 1,427, of which 1 was a European, 3 Burghers 38 Sinhalese, 1,364 Tamils (against 1,144 Tamils the annual average for 1895–99), 19 Moors, and 2 others. The birth-rate (25·6) for 1900 showed an improvement, being 2·7 per 1,000 in excess of its average (22·9), while the death-rate remained almost normal (36·0 against 36·5).

136. Of the 1,427 deaths in 1900, 580 or a little more than one-third of the total number of deaths were due to diarrhœal diseases. The other most fatal causes were debility (mostly of infants from inability to suck) 124 (113 the annual average for 1895–99), fevers 111 (77 the annual average for 1895–99), malarial cachexia 108 (93 the annual average for 1895–99), infantile convulsions 94 (60 the annual average for 1895–99), pneumonia and bronchitis 56, old age 54, general dropsy 46, dochmius duodenalis 38, and childbirth 25.

137. *Colombo District.*—The estate births reported for registration in 1900 numbered 155, of which 8 were Sinhalese, 144 Tamils, 1 Moor, and 2 Others; and the deaths numbered 314, of which 3 were Sinhalese, 309 Tamils, 1 Moor, and 1 Malay. This is one of the districts which, as a rule, show very high death-rates and low birth-rates. In 1900 both birth- and death-rates showed some improvement, the former rising to 19·7 from an average of 14·8, and the latter declining from an average of 44·5 to 39·9.

138. Of the 314 deaths, 136 or 44 per cent. of the total number were due to diarrhœal diseases. The other most fatal causes were fevers 57, debility 26, infantile convulsions 21, old age 11, general dropsy 7, pneumonia 6, and bronchitis 6.

139. *Kalutara District.*—The estate births reported for registration from the estates of this district numbered 239 (22 Sinhalese, 214 Tamils, and 3 Moors), and the deaths numbered 645 (14 Sinhalese and 631 Tamils). This and Colombo are the unhealthiest districts for Tamil estate labourers, and as a rule show exceptionally high death-rates and low birth-rates. The Kalutara birth-rate for the year, though as low as 16·1, was an improvement on its average 11·5; but, on the other hand, the death-rate (41·7) showed a great increase, compared with the average (34·5).

140. Of the 645 deaths, 253 or nearly 40 per cent. were due to diarrhœal diseases. The other most fatal causes were debility 65, fevers 52, malarial cachexia 36, pneumonia 33, general dropsy 33, phthisis 25, infantile convulsions 24, old age 22, and childbirth 14.

VIII.—HEALTH OF THE TOWN OF COLOMBO.

141. The total number of births registered in the town in 1900 was 3,373, and corresponded to a rate of 21·7, an appreciable improvement on the average (20·2) for 1893–98, though 2 per 1,000 less than the rate (23·9) recorded in the previous year. The number of deaths registered in the town in 1900 was 5,249. Add to this 10 deaths of town patients who died in the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Kanatta (outside the town), and whose deaths were registered by an extra urban registrar, making a total of 5,259, and corresponding to a rate of 33·8 per 1,000, an excess of 1·5 per 1,000 over the average (32·3) for 1893–98 and of 4·3 per 1,000 over the rate (29·5) for 1899. This excess is largely due to the larger number of deaths registered as having occurred in the hospitals at Maradana. The number of these was 1,248 in 1900, as against 895 in 1899, 880 in 1898, and an average of 826 for the five years 1893–97.

142. The vital statistics of the town were first separately collected in 1887; and at the end of 1892 important changes in the system of death registration were introduced by the Ordinance No. 20 of 1891, which came into operation there on January 1, 1893. The machinery of registration was improved at the beginning of 1895 by the appointment of stipendiary medical officers as registrars, and still further in May, 1897, by increasing their number and making inspection by the registrar, or a certificate as to the cause of death from a qualified medical attendant on the deceased, indispensable. The period subsequent to 1892 accordingly shows a marked increase in the number of registered events, especially deaths, over the period 1887–92.

143. During the period 1893–1900 the average number of deaths registered yearly was 4,680 and in 1887–92 2,628. The population is estimated to have increased to 144,927 at the middle of the former period from 125,871 at the middle of the latter period. Making allowance for this increase, and presuming that the mortality was equal at both the periods, there should have been registered an average of 3,026 deaths in 1887–92 instead of 2,628. This would show that 13 per cent. of the deaths (or about one-eighth) during this period escaped registration.

144. In 1887–92 the mean annual mortality of the town was 20·8 per 1,000. In 1893 upon the introduction of the new system of registration of deaths, the death-rate rose to 31·1. The rate rose still higher (to 33·3) in 1894, and remained about the same in the three succeeding years 1895, 1896, and 1897. In 1898 it fell to 31·8, and still further to 29·5 in 1899, from which it rose to 33·8 in 1900.

145. As usual, the death-rate exceeds the birth-rate, owing mainly to the preponderance of males over females, chiefly among the Europeans and among the Indian Tamils and Mohammedans, and to the presence of hospitals and jails, which add to the normal mortality of the town. The birth-rate this year fell short of the death-rate by 36 per cent.

146. *Births and Deaths and their Rates.*—The subjoined Table gives the births and deaths and their rates of each race living in the Colombo Municipality for the years 1900 and 1899 and the averages for 1893–98:—

Table Q.—Births, Deaths, and their Rates for each Race living in the Town of Colombo for 1900 and 1899, and the Averages for 1893–98.

Race.	Population at the Census of March 1, 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Birth-rate per Mille.			Death-rate per Mille.		
		Average, 1893–98.	1899.	1900.	Average, 1893–98.	1899.	1900.	Average, 1893–98.	1899.	1900.	Average, 1893–98.	1899.	1900.
All Races ...	158,093	2,864	3,641	3,373	4,614	4,496	5259*	20·2	23·9	21·7	32·3	29·5	33·8
Europeans ...	3,244	62	87	72	71	70	92	21·3	26·8	21·5	24·4	21·6	27·5
Burghers ...	11,902	200	413	351	305	293	302	17·7	35·3	29·7	27·1	25·1	25·6
Sinhalese ...	68,661	1,274	1,868	1,749	2,106	2,035	2325	19·8	27·8	25·7	32·9	30·3	34·2
Tamils ...	34,716	207	428	418	1,020	1,025	1285	7·0	13·1	12·3	35·2	31·3	37·9
Moors ...	29,123	984	684	621	861	846	946	37·2	24·2	21·6	32·2	29·9	32·9
Malays ...	4,351	98	112	118	149	128	176	25·7	26·8	27·5	38·7	30·6	41·1
Others ...	6,096	39	49	44	102	99	133	9·5	9·9	8·4	24·6	19·9	24·6

* Including 10 deaths of town residents which occurred in the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta.

147. Excluding "Others" from consideration, the increase in the death-rate in the year as compared with the average is shared by every race, except Burghers, who, as usual, show the lowest death-rate (25·6) in the year, a decrease of 1·5 per 1,000 on their average. The highest rate in the year was among the Malays (41·1), and the next among the Tamils (37·9). These two races occupy the first and second places respectively in their average death-rates also. With the exception of the Moors, who show a lower rate (21·6) in the year as compared with 37·2 the average for 1893–98, every other race shows a higher birth-rate.

148. The number of births and deaths of the different races of the different wards of the town and their rates per 1,000, the principal zymotic causes of death, &c., are shown in the following Table.

Table R.—Births and Deaths and their Rates in the different Wards of the Town of Colombo, with the Principal Zymotic Causes of Deaths, in the Year 1900.

Name of Ward.	Population at the Census of March 1, 1901.	Births. Total Births. Persons.	Males.	Females.	Races. Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Deaths. Total Deaths. Persons.	Males.	Females.	Races. Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Causes of Deaths. Cholera.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Fevers.	Dochmius Duodenalis.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Violence. Accident.	Homicide.	Suicide.	Deaths of Children under One Year.	Deaths of Children under One Year to 1,000 registered Births.	Birth-rate. Average, 1893–98.	1899.	1900.	Death-rate. Average, 1893–98.	1899.	1900.
Colombo Municipality ...	158093	3373	1804	1569	72	351	1749	418	621	118	44	5259	2900	2359	92	302	2325	1285	946	176	133	—	9	2	488	105	918	58	16	13	1331	395	20·2	23·9	21·7	32·3	29·5	33·8
Fort and Galle Face* ...	4679	7	4	3	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	33	27	6	18	—	4	4	3	1	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	6	—	—	1	143	3·4	3·2	1·7	9·1	7·8	8·0
Pettah	7585	58	35	23	—	12	33	10	2	—	1	100	60	40	—	2	44	35	15	1	3	—	—	—	11	—	5	1	1	—	26	448	6·0	11·2	·6	17·3	10·9	13·1
St. Sebastian ...	9351	234	110	124	1	28	74	11	113	6	1	250	121	129	—	14	67	30	133	6	—	—	2	—	15	—	34	2	—	1	90	385	20·4	25·8	25·3	27·8	25·3	27·0
St. Paul's	20267	362	196	166	1	26	98	141	89	1	6	523	261	262	1	20	115	261	110	1	15	—	—	—	36	1	57	3	1	1	178	492	15·0	20·	18·1	26·6	25·2	26·2
Kotahena	33346	561	295	266	3	40	407	56	51	2	2	955	486	469	3	51	631	157	106	7	—	—	3	1	173	—	149	8	—	1	286	510	21·4	20·2	17·0	27·9	25·1	29·0
New Bazaar ...	17399	463	245	218	3	53	203	44	146	11	3	560	293	267	—	54	208	88	198	7	5	—	2	1	30	—	53	3	—	—	179	387	21·9	29·9	26·9	30·3	29·0	32·6
Maradana { Hospitals	30384	383	195	188	4	24	313	36	5	—	1	1248	845	403	42	39	616	440	53	7	51	—	—	—	63	100	392	21	11	6	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
dana { Exclusive of above		652	350	302	16	79	312	51	147	34	13	789	394	395	11	63	340	119	196	40	20	—	—	—	51	3	127	7	2	2	222	345	21·7	23·7	21·8	27·5	24·5	26·4
Slave Island ...	16892	347	200	147	12	39	136	36	52	58	14	471	234	237	3	27	126	85	104	98	28	—	2	—	66	—	59	6	1	1	176	507	20·0	22·9	20·8	31·5	26·3	28·3
Kollupitiya ...	18190	306	174	132	26	49	173	33	16	6	3	330	179	151	14	32	174	66	28	8	8	—	—	—	40	1	39	3	—	1	86	281	13·7	21·5	17·2	22·2	18·4	18·5

* Including the shipping population in the Harbour.

149. Omitting the Fort and Galle Face ward, whose population is mainly an adult male and floating one, and the Pettah ward, where, also, the conditions are similar, the healthiest division in 1900 appears to be (as usual) the Kollupitiya ward, with a death-rate of 18·5 for the year, and an average of 22·2 for 1893-98: and the unhealthiest New Bazaar ward, with a death-rate of 32·6 in the year, against an average of 30·3. Taking the average death-rate the Slave Island ward was the worst and New Bazaar ward next. In the remaining wards, St. Sebastian, St. Paul's, Kotahena, and Maradana, the death-rates ranged between 26·2 and 29·0.

150. For full particulars as to the health of the town in the four quarters and for each week of the year, reference is requested to my quarterly reports published periodically in the *Government Gazette* and to the weekly reports published in the local newspapers.

151. *Causes of Death.* — The causes of death in the year (Table XXVII.) are summarized below side by side with those of the year 1899 and the average for 1893–98 :—

Table S.—Mortality in the Town of Colombo from the several Classes of Diseases in 1900 and 1899, and the Average in 1893–98.

Causes of Death.	Total Deaths.			Mortality per 1,000 Living.		
	Average, 1893–98.	1899.	1900.	Average, 1893–98.	1899.	1900.
All Causes ...	4,614	4,496	5,259	29·96	29·51	33·83
Zymotic Diseases	1,628	1,448	1,609	10·96	9·50	10·35
Parasitic Diseases	208	131	202	1·45	·86	1·30
Dietetic Diseases	8	8	9	·04	·05	·06
Constitutional Diseases	490	523	592	3·05	3·43	3·81
Developmental Diseases	298	338	410	1·70	2·22	2·64
Local Diseases	1,528	1,593	1,830	9·81	10·45	11·77
Violence	85	60	87	·60	·40	·56
Ill-defined and not Specified Causes ...	369	395	520	2·35	2·60	3·34

152. The deaths attributed to zymotic causes in 1900 were 1,609, and corresponded to a rate of 10·35 per mille, or less than the average 10·96, though higher than the rate for 1899. Of these 1,609 deaths, fever caused 488, including 128 deaths from enteric fever (against 97 in 1899), diarrhœa and dysentery 918 (against 742 in 1899), and malarial cachexia 99 (against 129 in 1899).

153. There was not a single death registered in the year from cholera in the town, but smallpox proved fatal in 9 cases, 6 of which occurred in the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta, to which the patients were removed from the town.

154. Parasitic diseases caused 202 deaths, a proportion of 1·30 per mille, as against ·86 last year and an average of 1·45 in 1893–98. Of these deaths, 105 were attributed to dochmius duodenalis (against 40 last year), of which 51 of the victims were Tamils, 44 Sinhalese, 4 Moors, 4 others, 1 European, and 1 Burgher.

155. Constitutional diseases caused 592 deaths, a proportion of 3·81 per mille, against 3·43 last year and 3·05 the average in 1893-98. Under this head phthisis caused 420 deaths (against 361 last year), anæmia 65, cancer 17, tabes mesenterica 16, diabetes 14, and leprosy 13.

156. The deaths from local diseases numbered 1,830, being in the proportion of 11·77 per mille, a higher rate than last year (10·45) and than the average (9·81). Of these, diseases of the nervous system caused 709 (of which 499 were from infantile convulsions) and those of the respiratory system 643 (of which 403 were from pneumonia and 202 from bronchitis).

157. Violence accounted for 87 deaths, 58 of which were caused by accidents. Of these, 14 were due to drowning, 7 to burns, 3 to poison, 2 to gun-shot wounds, 3 to fall of heavy substances, 1 to fall from a tree, 3 to fall from heights other than trees, 1 to an explosion of gunpowder, 1 to a kick from a horse, 2 to being run over by tramcars, 2 to being run over by other vehicles, and 1 to shock resulting from a surgical operation. Sixteen deaths resulted from homicide, 11 of these victims died in the hospital, the majority of whom were brought there from outlying villages. Thirteen deaths were due to suicide, 2 of which were by cut or stabs, 6 by poison, 2 by drowning, and 1 by hanging.

IX.—HEALTH OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

158. The death-rate of the towns exclusive of Colombo was 37·8 in 1900, as against 40·1 in 1899 and 32·3 in 1898. The birth-rate was 32·9 in 1900, as against 34·5 in 1899 and 31·5 in 1898.

159. The following Table shows the births and deaths and their rates in each of the towns in the Island brought under the system of special registration of deaths provided in the Ordinance No. 1 of 1895 (sections 31–36) for the years 1900 and 1899 and the average for the years 1891–98. Death-rates for the year 1900 are shown for deaths inclusive as well as exclusive of deaths in hospitals and jails. These rates are for all races, and may differ from the rates given in Tables VI. and VII. (*a*) and (*b*), which are for the indigenous races.

Table T.—Births and Death and their Rates for the Towns.

Towns.	Population at the Census of 1901.	1900.			Birth-rate.			Death-rate.			
		Total Births.	Total Deaths.	Deaths in Hospitals and Jails.	Average, 1891–98.	1899.	1900.	Average, 1891–98.	1899.	1900. Inclusive of Hospital and Jail Deaths.	1900. Exclusive of Hospital and Jail Deaths.
Western Province.											
Colombo ...	158,093	3,373	5,259	1,298	20·2	23·9	21·7	32·3	29·5	33·8	25·5
Negombo ...	19,949	798	852	101	66·2	42·1	40·1	40·3	27·9	42·8	37·8
Moratuwa° ...	29,133	1,141	623	—	38·8	37·2	39·5	18·1	21·5	21·6	21·6
Kalutara ...	11,499	440	349	79	30·7	38·6	38·5	27·1	28·7	30·5	23·6
Panadure° ...	5,701	123	152	73	30·0	33·0	22·4	29·6	30·3	27·7	14·4
Central Province.											
Kandy ...	26,522	759	1,107	419	14·7	33·2	28·9	25·4	42·3	42·2	26·2
Gampola* ...	3,790	74	327	244	13·2	27·8	19·9	60·2	84·1	87·7	22·3
Nawalapitiya* ...	3,243	77	299	245	25·0	31·8	24·1	109·6	108·3	93·7	16·9
Matale ...	4,950	166	436	297	17·8	23·5	33·9	51·2	107·8	89·1	28·4
Nuwara Eliya ...	4,152	99	182	122	20·1	21·4	24·5	33·2	36·2	45·0	14·9
Northern Province.											
Jaffna ...	33,860	1,134	994	43	39·8	33·8	33·7	30·6	51·8	29·5	28·3
Mannar° ...	3,338	113	110	9	32·3	35·8	34·0	19·6	33·4	33·0	30·3
Mullaittivu° ...	1,308	61	48	7	43·8	24·3	47·1	63·6	49·4	37·1	31·6
Vavuniya° ...	562	21	32	18	16·8	25·7	37·8	37·4	56·9	57·6	25·2
Southern Province.											
Galle ...	37,326	1,227	1,091	179	35·6	33·5	33·1	35·1	26·1	29·4	24·6
Matara ...	11,846	380	433	61	30·4	44·5	32·3	29·3	25·2	36·9	31·7
Hambantota ...	2,854	116	106	19	34·9	33·8	40·9	32·8	26·7	37·4	30·7
Tangalla° ...	2,136	68	65	17	35·4	45·5	32·7	16·1	21·0	31·2	23·1
Eastern Province.											
Batticaloa ...	10,044	283	310	—	26·1	39·1	33·7	18·8	32·4	36·9	36·9
Trincomalee ...	11,793	245	389	24	26·4	26·2	20·6	37·3	55·7	32·7	30·7
North-Western Province.											
Kurunegala ...	6,485	133	441	261	19·1	25·6	20·9	60·8	80·7	69·4	28·3
Puttalam ...	5,103	184	183	42	32·2	29·5	36·1	41·9	46·6	35·9	27·7
Chilaw ...	4,169	110	132	33	25·3	31·3	26·6	26·5	26·6	31·9	23·9
North-Central Province.											
Anuradhapura ...	3,672	115	174	68	19·6	22·1	32·1	39·6	52·5	48·6	29·6
Province of Uva.											
Badulla ...	5,924	199	312	150	33·0	37·5	34·0	44·9	53·1	53·3	27·6
Province of Sabaragamuwa.											
Ratnapura ...	4,084	137	200	97	29·3	38·1	33·9	43·9	61·5	49·4	25·5
Kegalla° ...	2,340	80	170	123	32·2	33·4	34·6	54·1	59·8	73·5	20·3

* The rates given for these towns in the average column are for the year 1898, the figures for previous years not being available.

160. Of the twenty-six towns (exclusive of Colombo) included in this table, as many as seventeen have a population less than 10,000, and thirteen of them less than 5,000, but they are all district headquarters, excluding Gampola and Nawalapitiya (which are centres of tea districts and important railway stations), and also Moratuwa and Panadure, important centres of several populous villages. In many of them it will be seen that more than half, and in others nearly half, of the deaths occurred in hospitals, which are chiefly resorted to by estate coolies or the destitute poor not resident in the towns. Excluding hospital and jail deaths, the lowest death-rate was in Panadure (14·4), followed by Nuwara Eliya (14·9) and Nawalapitiya (16·9); and the highest in Negombo (37·8), followed by Batticaloa (36·9), Matara 31·7), Mullaittivu (31·6), Hambantota (30·7), and Trincomalee (30·7).

X.—ADMINISTRATION.

161. I was in February, 1900, entrusted with the superintendence of the Decennial Census, in addition to my duties as Registrar-General. In August, 1900, I was relieved of the latter duties to enable me to devote undivided attention to the Census. Mr. S. Haughton was appointed Registrar-General, and continued as such till April, 1901, when he was promoted as Government Agent of the Eastern Province, and I have again been charged with the dual duties of Registrar-General and Superintendent of Census.

162. Since the 1st July, 1897, when the consolidating and amending Ordinances Nos. 1 and 2 of 1895 came into operation, the business of the Department has greatly increased, involving considerable addition to the labours of the Provincial and Assistant Provincial Registrars and myself and our clerical staff. The Provincial Registrars of Galle, Kurunegala, and Badulla have since the beginning of 1900 been supplied with additional clerical assistance, which was found indispensable to cope with the increasing work.

163. The difficulties experienced in the working of the Births, Marriages, and Deaths Registration Ordinances, Nos. 1 and 2 of 1895, and pointed out in my last Administration Report, have been removed by the enactment of the amending Ordinances, Nos. 23 and 19 of 1900, embodying the amendments I proposed.

164. The births, marriages, and deaths registration divisions throughout the Island, as constituted by the Proclamation of 1st July, 1897, were re-constituted and gazetted on 1st July, 1899. This work entailed considerable expenditure of labour and money, and from the nature of the case can hardly ever be free from error. But the amending Ordinances have now rendered it unnecessary to re-gazette the registration divisions of a whole Province to rectify an error in even one of them, and errors can be rectified easily. Although the difficulties in the alteration of registration divisions have been removed, alterations in them should be made only when inevitable, as, *e.g.*, when the boundaries of Provinces or other revenue divisions are changed.

165. The Kandyan marriage registration divisions have been reconstituted by Proclamation dated 1st March, 1900, so as to be coterminous with the General Marriage Registration Divisions constituted by the Proclamation of 1st July, 1899.

166. Table XXIX. in Appendix shows the revenue derived from stamps affixed to Declarations, Affidavits, &c., under the Ordinances Nos. 1 and 2 of 1895, as also to certified copies and extracts of Births, Marriages, and Deaths registers issued by the Department during the year 1900 and the period 1897–1899, and to applications for such copies and extracts. The amount derived in the year 1900 was Rs. 11,171·25, and during the period 1897–1899 was Rs. 21,149·50.

167. The custody and arrangement of the enormous mass of records in the Head Office has made considerable progress, but is impeded by want of store room, which can only be remedied by the building of the new office long planned and eagerly waited for. In the branch offices also similar difficulty is experienced, and until additional accommodation is provided, the large number of births, marriages, and deaths registers now scattered over the various registrars' offices and very insecurely stored cannot be called in nor their proper custody provided for.

168. In the Head Office record room all that can be done with the present accommodation has been done, every available bit of space utilized, and improved shelves and galleries fitted, the cost being met out of the Record Room Fund, which derives its income from the fees for copies and extracts issued Following the plan successfully adopted in regard to the records of the Land Registration Department, all birth, marriage, and death registers from the year 1867 (when regular civil registration began in Ceylon) to 30th June, 1897, and the translations of Sinhalese and Tamil birth and death registers from 1822 to 1867 have been verified, bound into volumes and arranged, and lists of these volumes made. Registers received since July, 1897, are arranged in racks under their respective registration divisions and bound in volumes when the files are large enough. Access to the records has been by these arrangements facilitated—how much can only be realized by those who know the chaos that preceded. The palm leaf records referred to in my last report have now been arranged, verified, and listed.

169. Mr. J. A. Gunaratna, the Chief Clerk of the Head Office, was in February, 1900, appointed to be Chief Clerk of the Census Office, and was succeeded by Mr. J. V. Ratnayaka. Serious irregularities in the registration of Kandyan marriages were discovered in the office of the Provincial Registrar, Kurunegala, and similar irregularities in regard to the registration of estate births and deaths in the office of the Assistant Provincial Registrar, Matara, and the offending clerks were suitably punished.

P. ARUNACHALAM,
Registrar-General.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, September 4, 1901.

APPENDIX.

I.—Estimated Population and Number of Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in the Island in each of the Years 1867–1900.

Year.	Estimated Population at the Middle of each Year.	Marriages registered.	Persons married.	Births registered.	Deaths registered §	Excess of registered Births over Deaths.*	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.
1867†	2,328,622	—	—	23,333	27,302	— 3,969	—
1868‡	2,354,878	—	—	47,096	59,441	— 12,345	—
1869	2,363,328	—	—	52,825	48,023	4,802	—
1870	2,382,042	—	—	63,827	42,238	21,589	—
1871	2,417,402	32,014	64,028	68,856	46,803	22,053	29,919
1872	2,451,276	17,688	35,376	69,573	53,337	16,236	6,086
1873	2,461,894	22,108	44,216	69,702	49,049	20,653	8,383
1874	2,516,453	23,248	46,496	74,645	52,223	22,422	35,429
1875	2,530,720	13,239	26,478	71,102	55,614	15,488	— 8,807
1876	2,573,305	12,780	25,560	77,560	62,580	14,980	72,837
1877	2,669,556	21,460	42,920	71,519	84,781	— 13,262	78,587
1878	2,741,078	12,406	24,812	63,336	75,666	— 12,330	9,905
1879	2,772,363	12,307	24,614	69,529	57,730	11,799	— 3,853
1880	2,758,785	13,650	27,300	72,318	50,575	21,743	— 28,083
1881	2,755,558	12,087	24,174	74,794	75,012	— 218	— 9,353
1882	2,773,389	13,214	26,428	74,042	54,672	19,370	— 6,913
1883	2,781,711	15,894	31,788	83,240	53,680	28,560	— 13,758
1884	2,793,689	13,770	27,540	87,407	62,398	25,009	— 4,308
1885	2,815,166	10,723	21,446	79,234	81,908	— 2,674	— 1,069
1886	2,830,359	20,214	40,428	76,836	67,041	9,795	— 5,343
1887§	2,855,216	17,171	34,342	93,223	68,496	24,727	17,539
1888	2,901,262	14,638	29,276	92,289	76,724	15,565	26,782
1889	2,938,977	12,791	25,582	81,465	83,845	— 2,380	9,116
1890	2,980,245	15,108	30,216	95,106	68,600	26,506	38,350
1891	3,026,178	14,737	29,474	96,393	86,643	9,750	43,107
1892	3,093,793	16,683	33,366	93,233	84,937	8,296	48,856
1893	3,126,868	17,327	34,654	97,800	92,422	5,378	18,495
1894	3,150,614	22,783	45,566	104301	87,784	16,517	18,964
1895	3,200,456	30,691	61,382	101480	88,301	13,179	42,938
1896	3,247,688	19,679	39,358	103854	81,898	21,956	35,069
1897	3,323,846	21,819	43,638	125019	78,538	46,481	43,862
1898	3,404,540	24,254	48,508	131620	90,256	41,364	31,158
1899	3,439,170	32,494	64,988	132190	104983	27,207	— 13,236
1900	3,531,061	28,192	56,384	136051	100873	35,178	95,058

II.—Proportions of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths to 1,000 of the Population of the Island in each of the Years 1867–1900.

Year.	To 1,000 Persons Living.			The Number of Persons Living.		
	Persons married.	Births.	Deaths.§	To one Person married.	To one Birth.	To one Death.
1867	—	13·7	15·6	—	75	64
1868	—	20·0	25·2	—	50	40
1869	—	22·3	20·3	—	45	49
1870	—	26·7	17·7	—	37	56
1871	28·5	28·5	19·4	35	35	52
1872	15·5	28·4	21·8	64	35	46
1873	19·3	28·3	19·9	52	35	50
1874	19·9	29·7	20·7	50	34	48
1875	11·3	28·1	22·0	88	35	45
1876	10·7	30·1	24·3	93	33	41
1877	17·3	26·8	31·7	58	37	31
1878	9·7	23·1	27·6	103	43	36
1879	9·5	25·1	20·8	105	40	48
1880	10·6	26·2	18·3	94	38	55
1881	9·4	27·1	27·2	106	37	37
1882	10·3	26·7	19·7	97	37	51
1883	12·3	29·6	19·3	81	34	52
1884	10·6	31·3	22·3	94	32	45
1885	8·2	28·1	29·1	122	36	34
1886	15·4	27·1	23·7	65	37	42
1887	13·0	32·7	24·0	77	31	42
1888	10·9	31·8	26·4	92	31	38
1889	9·4	27·7	28·5	107	36	35
1890	10·9	31·9	23·0	92	31	43
1891	10·5	31·9	28·6	95	31	35
1892	11·6	30·1	27·5	86	33	36
1893	11·9	31·3	29·6	84	32	34
1894	15·6	33·1	27·9	64	30	36
1895	20·7	31·7	27·6	48	32	36
1896	13·1	32·0	25·2	77	31	40
1897	14·1	37·6	23·6	71	27	42
1898	15·4	38·7	26·5	65	26	38
1899	20·4	38·4	30·5	49	26	33
1900	17·2	38·5	28·6	58	26	35
Mean 1891–1900	14·9	34·0	27·5	69	29	36

* The sign minus (—) signifies that deaths exceeded births.

† The births and deaths here shown for 1867 were registered in the ten months commencing March 1, on which date the Ordinance No. 13 of 1862 came into operation.

‡ The number of births and deaths for 1868 includes those registered in the first half-year under the Ordinance No. 13 of 1862, and those in the second half under the Ordinance No. 18 of 1867, which repealed the former Ordinance and came into operation on July 1, 1868.

§ The registration of deaths up to 1887 was imperfect, and the figures given cannot safely be compared with those of subsequent years, in which deaths have been registered with increasing efficiency every year.

III.—Estimated Population, and Number of Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in the Island, with their Rates per 1,000 Persons Living, according to Races, in the Years 1900 and 1899, and the Yearly Average in 1891–98.

	Yearly Average from 1891 to 1898.	1899.	1900.
Estimated Population at the Middle of the Year.			
All Races	3,196,748	3,439,170	3,531,061
Europeans	8,077	8,532	7,817
Burghers	22,015	22,953	23,168
Sinhalese	2,150,254	2,283,135	2,314,005
Tamils*	786,164	879,193	936,344
Moors†	207,527	219,911	222,783
Malays	10,536	11,021	11,132
Others‡	12 175	14,425	15,812
Persons Married.			
All Races, excluding Mohammedan	41,993	64,988	56,384
Europeans	128	119	128
Burghers	334	336	336
Sinhalese	36,091	58,264	48,878
Tamils	5,428	6,243	7,008
Others	12	26	34
Births.			
All Races	106,725	132,190	136,051
Europeans	147	212	158
Burghers	394	750	675
Sinhalese	75,299	97,675	98,952
Tamils	22,570	24,657	27,101
Moors	7,977	8,411	8,682
Malays	223	330	352
Others	115	155	131
Deaths.			
All Races	86,346	104,983	100,373
Europeans	109	121	139
Burghers	392	502	550
Sinhalese	57,339	64,566	65,010
Tamils	21,748	32,025	27,679
Moors	6,346	7,278	6,836
Malays	263	305	381
Others	149	186	278
Persons Married to 1,000 Living.			
All Races, excluding Mohammedan	14·1	20·4	17·2
Europeans	15·8	13·9	16·4
Burghers	15·1	14·6	14·5
Sinhalese	16·7	25·5	21·1
Tamils	6·9	7·1	7·5
Others	1·0	1·8	2·3
Births to 1,000 Persons Living.			
All Races	33·3	38·4	38·5
Europeans	18·1	24·9	20·2
Burghers	17·9	32·7	29·1
Sinhalese	34·9	42·8	42·8
Tamils	28·7	28·0	29·0
Moors	38·4	38·2	90·0
Malays	21·1	29·9	28·2
Others	9·6	10·7	8·3
Deaths to 1,000 Persons Living.			
All Races	27·1	30·5	28·6
Europeans	13·5	14·2	17·8
Burghers	17·7	21·9	23·7
Sinhalese	26·7	28·2	28·1
Tamils	27·6	36·4	29·6
Moors	30·6	33·1	30·7
Malays	25·0	27·7	34·2
Others	12·3	12·9	15·1

* Includes also the Indian immigrant population.

† *i.e.*, Ceylon Mohammedans (other than Malays), called "Moors," after their co-religionists of Morocco, by the early Portuguese settlers in Ceylon.

‡ "Others" includes Afghans, Arabs, natives of Northern India, Chinese, Negroes, &c.

IV.—Number of Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in each Province and District of the Island in 1900 and 1899, and the Yearly Average in 1891–98.

Province and District.	Marriages (General and Kandyan).			Births.			Deaths.		
	Yearly Average from 1891–98.	1899.	1900.	Yearly Average from 1891–98.	1899.	1900.	Yearly Average from 1891–98.	1899.	1900.
Ceylon	20,996	32,494	28,192	106,722	132190	136051	86,347	104983	100873
Western Province	5,978	6,760	7,155	24,699	32,847	32,613	16,741	19,153	21,564
Central Province	2,497	6,631	4,574	16,494	20,168	21,262	14,816	17,363	18,299
Northern Province	1,812	2,081	2,516	11,063	11,787	13,462	8,162	14,314	8,855
Southern Province	3,382	4,855	4,603	17,081	24,605	23,927	13,432	12,804	15,151
Eastern Province	414	380	472	6,749	7,093	7,271	4,520	5,996	5,320
North-Western Province	2,658	7,761	3,847	11,525	12,656	13,730	11,348	14,584	11,512
North-Central Province	874	577	891	3,004	2,903	3,168	2,974	3,607	2,902
Province of Uva	1,191	704	1,258	6,905	6,968	7,311	6,010	6,450	6,716
Province of Sabaragamuwa	2,190	2,745	2,876	9,202	13,163	13,307	8,344	10,712	10,554
Western Province.									
Colombo	3,319	3,832	3,874	13,113	17,730	17,469	9,729	11,311	12,471
Negombo	1,077	1,280	1,253	5,332	6,238	6,133	2,984	2,909	3,619
Kalutara	1,582	1,648	2,028	6,254	8,879	9,011	4,028	4,933	5,474
Central Province.									
Kandy	1,631	4,335	3,172	9,729	13,362	13,491	8,656	10,668	11,919
Matale	441	1,363	1,107	3,165	3,176	4,037	3,092	3,746	3,404
Nuwara Eliya	425	933	295	3,600	3,630	3,734	3,068	2,949	2,976
Northern Province.									
Jaffna	1,577	1,833	2,244	9,728	10,300	11,723	6,610	12,461	7,260
Mannar	165	196	168	784	973	1,054	894	1,189	1,019
Mullaittivu	36	52	104	278	514	685	315	664	576
Vavuniya	34	—	—	273	—	—	343	—	—
Southern Province.									
Galle	1,758	2,893	2,508	7,958	11,390	11,249	6,123	6,051	6,935
Matara	1,216	1,346	1,466	6,118	9,199	8,451	4,499	4,293	5,525
Hambantota	408	616	629	3,005	4,016	4,227	2,810	2,460	2,691
Eastern Province.									
Batticaloa	308	263	335	5,826	6,165	6,247	3,691	4,541	4,397
Trincomalee	106	117	137	923	928	1,024	829	1,455	923
North-Western Province.									
Kurunegala	1,947	6,738	2,909	8,627	9,123	10,108	8,855	11,734	8,934
Puttalam	193	250	346	933	960	1,032	1,128	1,265	983
Chilaw	518	773	592	1,965	2,573	2,590	1,365	1,585	1,595
North-Central Province.									
Anuradhapura	874	577	891	3,004	2,903	3,168	2,974	3,607	2,902
Province of Uva.									
Badulla	1,191	704	1,258	6,905	6,968	7,311	6,010	6,450	6,716
Province of Sabaragamuwa.									
Ratnapura	991	1,006	1,321	4,218	5,582	5,906	3,873	4,207	4,095
Kegalla	1,199	1,739	1,555	4,984	7,581	7,401	4,471	6,505	6,459

V.—Proportion of Persons Married, and of Births and Deaths, to 1,000 Persons Living in each Province and District of the Island in 1900 and 1899, and the Yearly Average in 1891–98.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Persons married to 1,000 Persons Living.			Births to 1,000 Persons Living.			Deaths to 1,000 Persons Living.		
	Yearly Average, 1891–98.	1899.	1900.	Yearly Average, 1891–98.	1899.	1900.	Yearly Average, 1891–98.	1899.	1900.
CEYLON	14·1	20·4	17·2	33·3	38·4	38·5	27·1	30·5	28·6
Western Province	15·7	16·3	16·9	30·0	36·7	36·5	20·4	21·4	23·6
Central Province	10·1	23·7	15·9	31·1	33·9	34·8	28·1	29·2	29·9
Northern Province	11·5	12·8	15·7	33·7	34·9	39·5	24·9	42·3	26·0
Southern Province	13·5	18·2	17·0	34·2	44·5	42·6	26·0	23·2	27·0
Eastern Province	8·1	7·2	8·8	42·7	41·8	42·2	28·7	35·4	30·9
North-Western Province	17·1	47·9	23·5	34·5	36·3	39·1	34·2	41·9	32·8
North-Central Province	25·7	16·6	25·6	39·2	37·0	40·2	38·8	46·0	36·8
Province of Uva	14·9	8·3	14·6	40·8	38·4	39·6	35·5	35·5	35·5
Province of Sabaragamuwa	16·0	18·3	18·8	32·5	42·5	42·0	29·7	34·6	33·3
Western Province.									
Colombo	15·0	15·9	15·8	27·0	33·5	32·4	20·1	21·4	23·1
Negombo	15·9	18·0	17·4	38·5	42·9	41·7	22·9	20·0	24·6
Kalutara	17·0	16·0	19·2	32·3	40·1	39·8	20·1	22·3	24·2
Central Province.									
Kandy	11·0	26·0	18·5	31·4	37·0	36·4	27·1	29·6	32·1
Matale	11·5	32·6	26·0	38·4	35·5	44·3	37·7	41·9	37·3
Nuwara Eliya	7·0	13·2	4·0	28·7	25·1	24·9	24·6	20·4	19·9
Northern Province.									
Jaffna	11·1	12·5	15·2	33·8	34·6	39·0	23·0	41·8	24·2
Mannar	19·4	22·6	19·4	31·9	38·6	41·8	36·8	47·1	40·4
Mullaittivu	9·4	7·4	14·8	36·6	34·4	45·4	41·2	44·4	38·2
Southern Province.									
Galle	15·6	24·0	20·5	33·5	45·2	44·0	26·0	24·0	27·2
Matara	13·3	13·6	15·0	35·1	46·2	41·8	24·1	21·6	27·4
Hambantota	8·7	12·4	12·5	32·8	39·5	40·9	28·7	24·2	26·0
Eastern Province.									
Batticaloa	7·5	6·0	7·6	44·3	43·7	43·5	28·3	32·2	30·6
Trincomalee	11·3	12·4	14·5	33·3	32·4	35·5	29·9	50·9	32·0
North-Western Province.									
Kurunegala	17·1	57·4	24·6	36·2	37·1	40·8	37·4	47·7	36·0
Puttalam	21·4	25·5	34·5	33·3	32·6	34·7	40·5	43·0	33·0
Chilaw	16·0	22·3	16·8	27·7	29·4	28·4	18·8	18·1	17·9
North-Central Province.									
Anuradhapura	25·7	16·6	25·6	39·2	37·0	40·2	38·8	46·0	36·8
Province of Uva.									
Badulla	14·9	8·3	14·6	40·8	38·4	39·6	35·5	35·5	35·5
Province of Sabaragamuwa.									
Ratnapura	17·3	16·0	20·5	35·8	43·5	45·1	33·0	32·8	31·3
Kegalla	15·3	20·0	17·5	30·1	41·7	39·9	28·5	35·8	34·8

VI.—Sinhalese Population, and the Number of Births and Deaths registered in the various Divisions of the Island in 1899 and 1900, with their respective Rates per 1,000 of the Estimated Population in 1900, and the Yearly Average Rates for 1891–99.

Province and District.	Area in Square Miles.	Census Population on March 1, 1901.	Sinhalese. Births. 1899.	Births. 1900.	Deaths. 1899.	Deaths. 1900.	Proportion per 1,000 of Population. Births. Average 1891 to 1899.	Births. 1900.	Deaths. Average 1891 to 1899.	Deaths. 1900.	Deaths of Infants under 1 year to 1,000 Births in 1900.
CEYLON ...	25,333	2,334,817	97,675	98,952	64,566	65,010	35·8	42·8	26·9	28·1	163
WESTERN PROVINCE ...	1,432	761,944	29,250	29,025	14,763	16,216	31·7	38·5	18·7	21·5	128
Colombo District ...	561	433,040	15,588	15,384	8,210	8,832	29·8	35·9	18·2	20·6	138
Colombo Municipality ...	10	68,661	1,869	1,749	2,025	2,319	19·8	25·7	29·1	34·1	512
Alutkuru korale south ...	72	66,898	2,524	2,525	1,157	1,358	29·3	38·2	14·9	20·5	107
Hewagam korale ...	170	64,147	2,520	2,443	1,104	1,095	37·9	38·6	19·6	17·3	87
Salpiti korale ...	75	95,088	3,234	3,209	1,713	1,835	30·1	34·2	16·1	19·5	114
Siyane korale ...	233¾	138,246	5,441	5,458	2,211	2,225	31·3	39·9	15·0	16·3	68
Negombo District ...	247	132,145	5,769	5,663	2,567	3,124	36·7	43·2	20·1	23·8	121
Negombo Local Board ...	7¼	13,840	691	669	418	643	50·9	49·1	37·0	47·2	185
Alutkuru korale north ...	159	87,527	3,685	3,656	1,484	1,750	35·9	42·1	17·4	20·1	107
Hapitigam korale ...	81¼	30,778	1,393	1,338	665	731	37·7	43·9	21·0	24·0	125
Kalutara District ...	624	196,759	7,893	7,978	3,986	4,260	32·4	41·0	19·0	21·9	114
Kalutara Local Board ...	1⅜	8,890	328	333	243	252	30·2	37·6	24·5	28·4	168
Kalutara totamune ...	88¼	91,560	3,597	3,688	1,783	2,002	34·2	40·7	19·2	21·1	108
Pasdun korale ...	403¾	47,025	2,059	2,000	1,023	1,016	31·7	43·2	18·2	21·9	111
Rayigam korale ...	130	49,284	1,909	1,957	937	990	32·0	40·3	18·3	20·4	119
CENTRAL PROVINCE ...	2,300	286,066	13,374	14,128	9,119	9,077	41·3	49·9	31·0	32·0	203
Kandy District ...	911	183,525	8,958	8,990	5,530	5,859	39·3	49·5	28·6	32·3	185
Kandy Municipality ...	6¾	13,811	486	497	471	491	24·8	36·5	23·0	36·0	260
Harispattu ...	50¾	28,905	1,629	1,605	986	908	42·8	56·0	30·8	31·7	183
Pata Dumbara ...	107¾	35,088	1,730	1,812	992	1,113	38·6	52·2	26·7	32·1	155
Pata Hewaheta ...	57¼	11,959	621	597	269	377	43·8	50·3	26·4	31·8	151
Tumpane ...	46⅜	11,124	583	629	427	492	43·3	56·7	35·8	44·3	245
Uda Bulatgama ...	230	11,828	379	399	253	219	23·8	34·0	18·4	18·7	165
Uda Dumbara ...	238¼	19,816	901	1,025	650	822	44·6	52·0	34·9	41·7	195
Udunuwara ...	34⅜	13,176	700	674	360	345	42·4	51·8	27·4	26·5	153
Udapalata ...	106	20,874	1,024	917	608	592	34·2	44·6	25·1	28·8	186
Yatinuwara ...	33¾	16,944	905	835	514	500	44·5	50·1	33·1	30·0	208
Matale District ...	926	57,311	2,507	3,144	2,428	1,984	46·5	55·2	41·4	34·8	203
Matale Local Board ...	¾	2,002	44	81	73	79	27·0	40·8	37·6	39·9	185
Matale south ...	163¾	24,919	1,220	1,452	899	855	46·8	58·6	39·6	34·5	205
Matale east ...	373¾	13,924	591	758	553	551	47·2	54·7	42·6	39·7	224
Matale north ...	388⅜	16,466	652	853	903	499	47·8	52·1	43·5	30·5	183
Nuwara Eliya District ...	463	45,230	1,909	1,994	1,161	1,234	42·3	44·5	27·2	37·6	165
Nuwara Eliya Local Board and outside ...	4¾	1,969	48	49	47	42	23·1	25·6	19·0	21·7	265
Kotmale ...	236½	14,212	567	499	366	317	34·2	35·3	24·4	22·5	168
Uda Hewaheta ...	108¾	17,221	755	845	427	520	44·9	49·6	27·2	30·5	147
Walapane ...	113⅛	11,828	539	601	321	355	51·6	51·5	31·9	30·4	178
SOUTHERN PROVINCE ...	2,146	535,446	23,773	23,081	11,910	14,076	34·5	43·5	25·1	26·5	143
Galle District ...	652	240,983	10,958	10,769	5,546	6,342	35·1	45·1	24·8	26·6	144
Galle Municipality ...	6	26,935	946	933	616	731	33·1	34·9	24·9	27·4	190
Four Gravets beyond Municipal limits and Akmimana	25¼	19,109	848	872	397	461	30·5	45·9	18·6	24·3	119
Gangaboda pattuwa ...	128¾	30,482	1,558	1,413	669	748	35·1	46·8	23·0	24·8	141
Wellaboda pattuwa ...	83¼	64,939	3,013	2,982	1,560	1,664	33·9	46·4	24·9	25·9	144
Talpe pattuwa ...	97	51,247	2,379	2,313	1,170	1,496	37·0	45·5	26·0	29·4	143
Walallawiti korale ...	146	42,170	1,927	2,013	981	1,092	36·3	48·2	24·8	26·2	135
Hinidum pattuwa ...	166	6,101	287	243	153	150	37·4	40·1	25·6	24·7	148
Matara District ...	481	193,210	8,913	8,202	3,980	5,142	34·5	42·8	23·6	26·8	133
Matara Local Board ...	1½	9,787	451	336	242	339	33·2	34·6	24·9	35·0	190
Four Gravets beyond Local Board limits ...	7¼	15,044	715	651	217	412	35·4	43·6	19·9	27·6	140
Wellaboda pattuwa ...	51½	41,458	1,901	1,786	749	1,010	36·7	43·4	22·3	24·5	124
Weligam korale ...	111	51,730	2,265	2,090	959	1,346	34·9	40·8	20·3	26·3	118
Morawak korale ...	160	15,513	680	750	446	522	34·6	48·7	31·1	33·9	172
Kandaboda pattuwa ...	70	25,070	1,210	1,079	562	591	33·2	43·3	27·0	23·7	136
Gangaboda pattuwa ...	79⅜	34,608	1,691	1,510	805	922	33·3	44·0	24·1	26·8	127
Hambantota District ...	1,013	101,253	3,902	4,110	2,384	2,592	32·5	41·0	29·3	25·9	161
Hambantota Four Gravets ...	642½	1,126	32	43	34	41	32·7	38·4	33·7	36·6	325
Magam pattuwa (exclusive of Four Gravets) ...		6,856	240	236	288	285	37·1	35·2	44·3	42·5	386
Giruwa pattuwa east ...	122½	11,593	401	461	299	381	31·5	40·0	29·7	33·1	206
Giruwa pattuwa west ...	247¾	81,678	3,229	3,370	1,763	1,885	32·2	41·7	28·0	23·3	137
EASTERN PROVINCE ...	4,037	11,023	333	405	365	295	32·4	37·7	32·2	27·5	190
Batticaloa District* ...	2,872	9,633	292	348	313	258	29·1	36·8	29·1	27·3	178
Batticaloa Local Board ...	1¾	280	6	9	12	10	—	—	—	—	—
Manmunai pattu (exclusive of Local Board) ...	222	22	7	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Bintenna ...	677½	3,462	139	177	127	110	35·0	51·7	34·9	32·2	113
Chammanturai and Nadukadu	420½	608	49	55	62	56	—	—	—	—	—
Eravur, Rukam, and Koralai	662½	454	6	18	5	4	—	—	—	—	—
Eruvil, Porativu, & Karawaku	277	872	11	8	12	5	—	—	—	—	—
Nintavur and Akkarai pattu	124½	2,974	41	34	57	35	12·4	12·2	14·6	12·5	294
Panawa pattu ...	486½	961	33	44	38	35	29·3	45·8	26·9	36·4	204

* For Tamil statistics see Table VII. (*a*). For Mohammedan statistics see Table VII. (*b*).

VI.—Sinhalese Population, &c.—*continued.*

Province and District.	Area in Square Miles.	Census Population on March 1, 1901.	Sinhalese. Births. 1899.	Births. 1900.	Deaths. 1899.	Deaths. 1900.	Proportion per 1,000 of Population. Births. Average 1891 to 1899.	Births. 1900.	Deaths. Average 1891 to 1899.	Deaths. 1900.	Deaths of Infants under 1 year to 1,000 Births in 1900.
North-Western Province ...	2,997	301,622	11,234	12,252	12,359	9,694	36·1	40·9	35·1	32·3	208
Kurunegala District ...	1,845	227,273	8,574	9,508	10,645	8,026	37·5	42·0	43·0	35·5	235
Kurunegala Local Board ...	1½	4,086	121	106	290	268	26·4	26·7	72·5	67·5	358
Dambadeniya hatpattu ...	164½	39,948	1,893	1,541	2,153	1,681	41·4	38·8	38·0	42·3	314
Dewamedi hatpattu ...	186¾	30,898	1,113	1,420	1,443	1,075	39·2	46·0	40·8	34·8	229
Hiriyala hatpattu ...	387½	28,127	974	1,325	1,433	1,004	41·5	44·8	42·1	34·0	246
Katugampola hatpattu ...	358¼	50,527	1,598	1,692	1,785	1,298	26·4	33·8	25·4	25·9	129
Wanni hatpattu ...	569½	34,664	1,282	1,539	1,774	1,253	40·2	44·4	45·2	36·1	229
Wendawili hatpattu ...	177	39,023	1,593	1,885	1,767	1,447	42·1	51·9	42·1	39·9	261
Puttalam District* ...	890	11,788	356	401	457	345	34·2	34·4	43·1	29·6	115
Puttalam Local Board ...	½	828	23	18	61	25	26·0	21·7	55·0	30·1	389
Demala hatpattu ...	441¼	6,396	263	289	318	217	45·6	45·2	55·0	33·9	218
Kalpitiya division ...	315	1,181	28	14	30	22	17·7	11·4	19·4	18·0	429
Puttalam division ...	133	3,383	42	80	48	81	16·2	24·1	19·3	24·4	250
Chilaw District ...	262	62,561	2,304	2,348	1,257	1,323	31·1	37·8	19·7	21·4	116
Chilaw town ...	¾	2,481	91	77	59	74	29·0	31·3	23·1	30·1	117
Pitigal korale north ...	132¾	6,861	233	220	214	187	29·0	32·3	31·7	27·5	195
Pitigal korale central } Pitigal korale south }	128¾	53,219	1,007 / 973	1,005 / 1,041	577 / 407	556 / 506	31·5	38·9	18·2	25·4	107
North-Central Province ...	4,002	62,383	2,417	2,580	2,839	2,268	41·9	41·5	40·8	36·5	254
Anuradhapura District ...	4,002	62,383	2,417	2,580	2,839	2,268	41·9	41·5	40·8	36·5	254
Anuradhapura town ...	5¾	1,212	24	39	44	50	21·0	32·8	40·9	42·9	103
Nuwaragampalata ...	1,490⅞	26,157	1,004	1,095	1,141	936	42·7	42·0	40·9	35·9	247
Hurulupalata ...	1,040	19,680	794	797	872	698	42·9	40·6	40·7	35·5	261
Kelegampalata ...	311	13,857	530	548	685	496	39·2	39·6	39·0	35·9	279
Tamankaduwapalata ...	1,155	1,477	65	101	97	88	52·4	68·0	55·8	59·2	178
Province of Uva ...	3,155	123,120	5,630	5,837	5,040	5,111	47·0	47·6	39·5	41·7	227
Badulla District ...	3,155	123,120	5,630	5,837	5,040	5,111	47·0	47·6	39·5	41·7	227
Badulla Local Board ...	3	3,708	155	133	174	165	40·7	36·3	39·7	45·1	203
Yatikinda division ...	183½	20,521	973	1,004	673	777	50·5	49·2	37·0	38·1	194
Bintenna division ...	359	9,749	384	477	436	425	45·2	49·3	43·7	43·9	191
Buttala division ...	567½	15,150	751	770	878	877	49·2	50·9	48·9	58·0	325
Wellawaya division ...	1,019½	7,617	299	331	322	310	40·3	43·4	49·7	40·6	281
Udakinda division ...	188¾	28,437	1,312	1,257	811	821	48·1	44·4	31·8	29·0	155
Wellassa division ...	645½	21,116	895	1,075	1,049	983	49·8	51·1	45·1	46·7	264
Wiyaluwa division ...	188	16,822	861	790	697	753	48·8	47·3	36·9	45·1	239
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	1,901	251,543	11,614	11,588	8,108	8,202	36·7	46·7	29·6	32·9	182
Ratnapura District ...	1,259	113,042	5,159	5,395	3,576	3,460	38·9	48·1	33·1	30·9	180
Ratnapura Local Board ...	2½	3,292	132	120	114	124	34·1	36·8	33·9	38·0	159
Kurnwiti korale ...	211¾	28,646	1,149	1,290	885	690	36·3	45·8	28·4	24·5	169
Nawadun korale ...	193¾	23,329	1,137	1,184	715	723	39·8	51·0	32·1	31·1	172
Atakalan korale ...	171½	17,417	905	880	575	589	40·4	50·9	36·7	34·1	200
Kadawatu korale ...	130½	9,480	429	494	324	362	43·9	52·4	35·8	38·4	229
Kolonna korale ...	169	10,369	424	361	283	299	28·3	43·5	31·6	29·0	136
Kukulu korale ...	224¼	7,656	330	361	243	233	38·9	47·7	31·3	30·8	177
Meda korale ...	156½	12,853	653	617	437	440	44·3	48·4	39·1	34·5	190
Kegalla District ...	642	138,501	6,455	6,193	4,532	4,742	35·1	45·1	26·7	34·5	183
Beligal korale ...	162¼	37,019	1,757	1,543	1,043	1,311	33·9	41·9	22·3	35·7	173
Galboda korale ...	56¾	19,037	1,039	988	738	749	37·2	52·1	30·3	39·5	220
Kimigoda korale ...	42	15,446	783	733	705	774	43·1	47·6	35·8	50·3	308
Paranakuru korale ...	57	26,196	1,320	1,269	998	927	36·0	48·9	29·2	35·7	193
Atulugam korale ...	125½	10,776	442	434	266	244	32·0	40·8	26·3	22·9	106
Dehigampal korale ...	74⅞	15,330	537	596	392	375	28·8	39·5	22·5	24·9	106
Panawal korale ...	40	6,128	236	253	156	158	35·1	41·7	27·5	26·6	178
Lower Bulatgama ...	84¼	8,569	341	377	234	204	30·9	44·5	22·2	24·1	72

* For Mohammedan statistics see Table VII. (*b*).

VII. (*a*)—Tamil Population, and the Number of Births and Deaths registered in the various Divisions of the Northern and Eastern Provinces and in the Puttalam District of the North-Western Province in 1899 and 1900, with their respective Rates per 1,000 of the Estimated Population in 1900, and the Yearly Average Rates for 1891-99.

Province and District.	Area in Square Miles.	Census Population on March 1, 1901.	Births.		Deaths.		Tamil. Proportion per 1,000 of Population. Births.		Deaths.		Deaths of Infants under 1 year to 1,000 Births in 1900.
			1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	Average 1891 to 1899.	1900.	Average 1891 to 1899.	1900.	
Northern Province ...	3,363	327,551	11,187	12,782	13,691	8,299	32·8	39·2	25·8	25·5	172
Jaffna District ...	1,265	297,639	10,158	11,573	12,332	7,153	32·9	39·1	24·3	24·2	163
Jaffna division ...	18½	42,125	1,398	1,445	2,051	1,184	32·1	34·5	26·7	28·2	219
Valikamam east ...	40¼	24,398	793	987	843	525	34·1	40·9	19·7	21·7	151
Valikamam north ...	36¾	44,317	1,483	1,733	1,438	892	33·4	39·3	20·2	20·3	163
Valikamam west ...	38¼	45,832	1,592	1,743	1,525	986	35·1	38·2	21·7	21·6	165
Vadamaradchi east ...	34½	4,244	176	200	315	155	33·7	47·3	33·9	36·6	270
Vadamaradchi west ...	55	48,494	1,588	1,684	2,398	1,004	32·7	34·9	22·9	20·8	119
Tenmaradchi ...	80	37,568	1,311	1,580	2,095	1,097	25·9	42·0	29·1	29·2	161
Pachchilaippalli ...	87	6,037	140	211	257	173	28·7	35·0	32·9	28·8	222
Karaichchi ...	123¾	2,879	17	36	29	48	6·3	12·9	13·6	17·2	278
Punakari	226¾	4,818	164	195	230	163	41·5	40·5	41·1	33·9	210
Islands	78	36,299	1,473	1,732	1,107	902	38·2	48·1	24·7	25·1	137
Tunukkai	44½	628	23	27	34	24	—	—	—	—	—
Mannar District ...	943¾	17,092	611	636	802	673	29·6	37·4	36·4	39·6	285
Mannar Islands division ...	47¾	6,008	222	225	307	223	34·0	37·4	42·5	37·1	231
Mantai division ...	247	4,442	137	186	247	190	27·3	41·9	36·8	42·8	290
Nanaddan division ...	251	6,010	223	205	234	233	27·4	34·3	34·2	39·0	232
Panankamam ...	397½	542	29	20	14	27	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu District ...	1,154½	12,910	418	573	567	473	33·2	44·6	41·8	36·9	220
Karikkaddumulai ...	350	5,114	152	234	234	173	35·1	46·2	42·2	34·1	205
Mulliyawalai ...	139¾	1,860	71	101	86	98	44·8	54·8	44·4	53·1	257
Kilakkumulai ...	286½	3,242	101	125	129	111	22·6	38·8	30·4	34·5	184
Chinnacheddikulam ...	158¾	904	34	32	48	36	40·8	35·2	69·9	39·6	469
Melpattu	220	1,790	60	81	70	55	32·7	45·5	41·9	30·9	173
Eastern Province ...	4,037	95,865	3,960	3,938	3,518	3,146	42·5	41·4	31·4	33·1	239
Batticaloa District ...	2,872	78,660	3,436	3,405	2,517	2,541	44·8	43·7	30·1	32·6	233
Batticaloa Local Board ...	1¼	8,622	287	243	234	274	26·8	31·0	20·6	35·0	366
Manmunai pattu (excluding the Local Board) ...	222	21,559	1,028	931	669	839	46·4	42·3	32·6	38·1	267
Bintenna	677½	615	16	16	17	17	20·7	26·5	19·2	28·1	188
Chammanturai and Nadukadu	420½	3,407	105	119	107	87	—	—	—	—	—
Eravur, Rukam, and Koralai	662½	13,614	685	637	444	398	41·8	47·3	27·9	29·5	184
Eruvil, Porativu, & Karawaku	277	26,255	1,070	463	783	714	47·5	44·9	29·3	27·6	204
Nintavur and Akkarai pattu	124½	3,816	223	268	247	179	64·6	54·2	50·3	36·2	235
Panama pattu ...	486½	712	22	28	16	33	30·6	40·2	30·3	47·4	250
Trincomalee District ...	1,165	17,265	524	533	1,001	605	32·8	30·9	37·6	35·1	278
Trincomalee town ...	1	9,350	243	185	560	332	28·4	19·8	41·4	35·4	351
Kaddukulam pattu ...	490½	2,086	94	80	155	102	42·0	37·8	49·5	48·2	312
Koddiyar pattu ...	223	3,860	137	187	190	117	38·9	48·8	23·1	30·6	208
Tampalakamam pattu ...	450½	1,969	50	81	96	54	32·8	41·7	31·4	27·8	204
North-Western Province ...	2,997	27,278	504	490	1,129	977	21·0	18·4	35·7	36·6	304
Puttalam District ...	890	8,598	202	194	365	302	27·9	23·0	43·2	35·9	283
Puttalam Local Board ...	½	1,201	25	17	71	72	22·8	14·1	57·5	59·6	412
Demala hatpattu ...	441¼	395	19	5	41	23	—	—	—	—	—
Kalpitiya division ...	315	2,427	119	63	181	84	37·4	26·5	59·2	35·3	381
Puttalam division ...	133	4,575	39	109	72	123	25·3	24·5	27·8	27·7	193

VII. (*b*)—Mohammedan Population, and the Number of Births and Deaths registered in the various Divisions of the Batticaloa and Puttalam Districts in 1899 and 1900, with their respective Rates per 1,000 of the Estimated Population in 1900, and the Yearly Average Rates for 1891-99.

Province and District.	Area in Square Miles.	Mohammedan. Census Population on March 1, 1901.	Births.		Deaths.		Proportion per 1,000 of Population. Births.		Deaths.		Deaths of Infants under 1 year to 1,000 Births in 1900.
			1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	Average 1891 to 1899.	1900.	Average 1891 to 1899.	1900.	
Eastern Province ...	4,037	61,784	2,686	2,822	2,013	1,800	46·1	46·3	26·9	29·5	228
Batticaloa District ...	2,872	53,504	2,399	2,460	1,682	1,574	47·8	46·5	27·5	29·8	229
Batticaloa Local Board ...	1¼	275	4	5	6	7	—	—	—	—	—
Manmunai pattu (excluding the Local Board) ...	222	11,287	597	539	342	482	53·3	48·3	31·8	43·2	275
Bintenna	677½	123	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Chammanturai and Nadukadu ...	420½	5,106	244	264	202	163	45·5	51·8	29·5	32·0	220
Eravur, Rukam, and Koralai ...	662½	9,415	414	355	231	232	45·1	38·3	21·7	25·0	214
Eruvil, Porativu, and Karawaku	277	13,213	547	625	437	301	45·4	47·9	26·1	23·0	211
Nintavur and Akkarai pattu ...	124½	12,263	517	585	416	338	49·8	48·5	28·5	28·0	217
Panawa pattu	486½	1,822	76	86	48	50	58·7	48·1	35·9	28·0	223
North-Western Province ...	2,997	22,475	861	938	1,040	777	33·9	41·8	34·9	34·6	251
Puttalam District ...	890	9,096	382	420	422	325	37·1	46·0	36·8	35·6	255
Puttalam Local Board ...	½	2,729	90	135	94	78	39·2	49·8	33·1	28·8	207
Demala hatpattu ...	441½	452	22	22	33	33	—	—	—	—	—
Kalpitiya division ...	315	4,969	249	175	275	166	41·2	35·4	44·2	33·6	343
Putialam division ...	133	946	21	88	20	48	21·6	88·2	18·3	48·1	114

VIII.—Marriages, other than Kandyan or Mohammedan, registered in Ceylon in 1900; Civil Condition, Nationality, Age, Mode of Solemnization, Signature of Marriage Register.

Province and District.	Total Marriages.	Marriages. Contracted between: Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Divorced Men and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Divorced Women.	Divorced Men and Divorced Women.	Divorced Women and Widowers.	Of: Widowers.	Widows.	Contracted between: Europeans and Burghers.	Europeans and Sinhalese.	Europeans and Tamils.	Burghers and Sinhalese.	Burghers and Tamils.	Sinhalese and Tamils.	Other Mixed Marriages.	Contracted between Persons of same Race: Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Others.	Of Persons not 21 years of age: Males.	Females.	Highest Male age.	Mean Male age.	Lowest Male age.	Highest Female age.	Mean Female age.	Lowest Female age.	Marriages solemnized by Ministers.	Signed the Register with Marks: Males.	Females.
Ceylon ...	16918	14783	401	1446	264	11	8	1	4	1714	665	10	...	...	37	11	67	15	59	139	13113	3465	2	743	8472	80	27·3	16	70	21·0	12	2792	4117	12963
Western Province ...	7155	6315	134	620	83	2	1	...	...	703	217	8	...	...	19	6	39	7	27	102	6697	250	...	251	3177	71	27·4	17	60	20·9	13	1422	1620	4938
Central Province ...	628	531	26	59	9	2	...	...	1	69	35	2	...	...	8	..	3	1	20	14	377	203	...	14	310	60	28·7	18	56	21·3	13	236	155	422
Northern Province ...	2509	2205	47	187	65	1	3	...	1	253	112	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2506	...	96	1232	63	26·8	17	50	20·6	13	547	363	2014
Southern Province ...	4577	3989	123	417	47	...	1	...	...	464	170	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	1	10	4556	6	...	304	2697	80	26·6	16	70	21·4	12	32	1462	3946
Eastern Province ...	312	264	9	32	6	...	...	...	1	39	15	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	1	5	2	297	...	7	225	55	26·8	19	45	18·8	12	73	61	241
North - Western Prov.	1252	1048	51	108	38	5	1	...	1	147	89	...	...	...	5	...	12	2	3	3	1083	142	1	49	602	60	27·6	18	51	20·6	13	419	313	1020
North-Central Prov....	95	82	3	6	4	...	...	...	...	10	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	45	46	1	1	12	68	34·2	17	40	26·3	14	12	43	90
Province of Uva ...	112	91	5	9	7	...	...	...	...	16	12	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	4	3	91	8	...	...	54	57	30·3	21	56	22·1	12	16	21	71
P. of Sabaragamuwa	278	258	3	8	5	1	2	1	...	13	8	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	3	1	262	7	...	21	163	60	27·4	18	45	20·8	14	35	79	221
Western Province.																																			
Colombo ...	3874	3430	71	324	47	1	1	...	...	371	118	8	...	...	17	6	13	7	27	97	3569	130	...	177	1891	67	27·6	17	60	20·8	13	891	789	2455
Negombo ...	1253	1130	21	96	6	...	...	...	...	102	27	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	2	1111	114	...	67	702	59	25·7	18	45	19·8	14	445	279	939
Kalutara ...	2028	1755	42	200	30	1	...	...	...	230	72	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	2017	6	...	7	584	68	28·0	18	53	21·6	13	86	552	1544
Central Province.																																			
Kandy ...	416	353	15	39	7	2	...	...	...	46	22	2	...	...	7	...	3	1	15	9	253	126	...	10	206	60	28·7	18	56	21·4	13	152	104	260
Matale ...	84	61	8	12	2	...	...	...	1	15	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	72	11	...	3	30	58	30·0	20	45	22·9	16	17	14	70
Nuwara Eliya ...	128	117	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	4	52	66	...	1	74	59	28·0	20	35	20·1	13	67	37	92
Northern Province.																																			
Jaffna ...	2244	2025	31	148	35	1	3	...	1	184	66	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2242	...	85	1060	63	26·7	17	50	20·7	13	357	302	1786
Mannar ...	168	100	13	29	26	...	...	...	...	55	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	...	9	118	56	26·9	18	45	18·2	13	156	39	143
Mullaittivu ...	97	80	3	10	4	...	...	...	...	14	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	96	...	2	54	58	29·5	19	45	21·1	14	34	22	85
Southern Province.																																			
Galle ...	2482	2116	71	258	36	...	1	...	...	294	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	2473	1	...	38	1228	75	29·2	18	50	22·2	12	19	736	1990
Matara ...	1466	1290	37	131	8	...	...	...	...	139	45	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	1457	3	...	136	990	80	28·6	18	55	20·6	14	12	490	1344
Hambantota ...	629	583	15	28	3	...	...	...	...	31	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	626	2	...	130	479	75	26·8	16	70	20·0	12	1	236	612
Eastern Province.																																			
Batticaloa ...	214	185	8	16	4	...	...	...	1	21	12	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	3	...	205	...	5	155	55	26·8	19	45	19·1	12	41	43	170
Trincomalee ...	98	79	1	16	2	...	...	...	...	18	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	92	...	2	70	45	28·8	19	28	18·2	13	32	18	71
North-Western Province.																																			
Kurunegala ...	469	397	22	35	9	4	1	...	1	45	31	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	2	2	444	14	...	36	261	60	26·9	18	45	19·9	13	53	114	412
Puttalam ...	191	138	14	21	18	...	...	...	...	39	32	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	109	76	1	2	74	59	30·0	20	51	36·3	14	84	68	174
Chilaw ...	592	513	15	52	11	1	...	...	...	63	26	...	...	...	3	...	5	1	...	1	530	52	...	11	267	60	27·5	20	40	20·4	13	282	131	434
North-Central Province.																																			
Anuradhapura ...	95	82	3	6	4	...	...	...	...	10	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	45	46	1	1	12	68	34·2	17	40	26·3	14	12	43	90
Province of Uva.																																			
Badulla ...	112	91	5	9	7	...	...	...	...	16	12	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	4	3	91	8	...	...	54	57	30·3	21	56	22·1	12	16	21	71
P. of Sabaragamuwa.																																			
Ratnapura ...	110	100	2	3	3	1	1	...	...	6	5	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	103	2	...	4	59	58	27·7	18	45	21·2	14	8	33	92
Kegalla ...	168	158	1	5	2	...	1	1	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	159	5	...	17	104	60	26·8	18	45	20·5	14	27	46	129

IX.—Marriages (Kandyan), Civil Condition, Age, Signature of Marriage Register, &c., in the Year 1900.

Province and District.	Total Marriages.	Contracted between									Persons not 21 Years of Age.		Highest Male Age.	Mean Male Age.	Lowest Male Age.	Highest Female Age.	Mean Female Age.	Lowest Female Age.	Signed the Register with Marks.	
		Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Divorced Men and Spinsters.	Divorced Men and Widows.	Divorced Women and Bachelors.	Divorced Women and Widowers.	Divorced Men and Divorced Women.	Males.	Females.							Males.	Females.
CEYLON ...	11274	8688	521	1095	507	202	25	154	42	40	1177	6278	96	29·0	16	70	21·5	13	4113	10847
Central Province ...	3946	3115	170	331	125	80	12	81	12	20	333	2017	96	30·0	16	65	22·8	13	1573	3719
Northern Province ...	7	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	45	26·0	18	30	20·0	16	—	6
Southern Province ...	26	23	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	50	28·6	21	40	22·1	16	7	24
Eastern Province ...	160	144	1	6	9	—	—	—	—	—	8	72	60	30·0	18	50	22·2	14	85	160
North-Western Prov.	2595	1856	134	310	223	33	5	11	15	8	310	1350	70	27·6	17	50	20·3	14	542	2507
North - Central Prov.	796	620	47	82	38	5	—	4	—	—	62	418	66	28·6	18	50	22·6	15	262	796
Province of Uva ...	1146	927	60	98	54	2	2	3	—	—	75	736	66	29·0	18	62	21·0	13	517	1133
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	2598	1997	109	264	58	82	6	55	15	12	385	1664	80	29·0	16	70	21·1	13	1127	2502
Central Province.																				
Kandy ...	2756	2250	118	222	75	35	4	38	3	11	252	1433	75	30·5	16	65	22·4	13	1125	2570
Matale ...	1023	733	44	95	49	40	8	40	7	7	70	483	96	28·9	18	60	23·2	13	378	998
Nuwara Eliya ...	167	132	8	14	1	5	—	3	2	2	11	101	61	26·8	20	50	20·5	14	70	151
Northern Province.																				
Mullaittivu ...	7	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	45	26·0	18	30	20·0	16	—	6
Southern Province.																				
Galle ...	26	23	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	50	28·6	21	40	22·1	16	7	24
Eastern Province.																				
Batticaloa ...	124	109	1	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	7	60	48	28·9	18	24	20·8	14	74	121
Trincomalee ...	39	35	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	60	33·2	18	50	26·5	16	11	39
North-Western Prov.																				
Kurunegala ...	2440	1764	124	277	203	33	5	11	15	8	293	1251	70	27·6	17	50	20·2	14	486	2352
Puttalam ...	155	92	10	33	20	—	—	—	—	—	17	99	57	28·4	18	40	21·8	15	56	155
North-Central Prov.																				
Anuradhapura ...	796	620	47	82	38	5	—	4	—	—	62	418	66	28·6	18	50	22·6	15	262	796
Province of Uva.																				
Badulla ...	1146	927	60	98	54	2	2	3	—	—	75	736	66	29·0	18	62	21·1	13	517	1133
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																				
Ratnapura ...	1211	872	66	143	39	48	3	21	12	7	220	864	70	28·3	16	58	19·8	13	579	1176
Kegalla ...	1387	1125	43	121	19	34	3	34	3	5	165	800	80	36·7	17	70	22·3	14	548	1326

X.—Registered Marriages (other than Kandyan or Mohammedan), Civil Condition of Persons married, and the Number of Minors of each Sex in 1900 and 1899, and the Average in 1891–98.

Province and District.	Average from 1891–98.								1899.								1900.							
	Marriages contracted between				Re-married.		Under Age.		Marriages contracted between				Re-married.		Under Age.		Marriages contracted between				Re-married.		Under Age.	
	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Widowers.	Widows.	Men.	Women.	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Widowers.	Widows.	Men.	Women.	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Widowers.	Widows.	Men.	Women.
Ceylon ...	11515	308	1120	195	1316	503	843	9027	14450	500	1344	241	1585	741	785	7842	14803	401	1450	264	1714	664	743	8472
Western Province ...	5273	122	518	64	582	186	370	4207	5952	165	564	79	643	244	270	3106	6318	134	620	83	703	217	251	3177
Central Province ...	402	16	44	13	57	29	20	294	576	21	45	12	57	33	15	301	533	26	60	9	69	35	14	310
Northern Province ...	1590	40	132	46	178	85	86	1231	1792	53	180	52	232	105	88	951	2209	47	188	65	253	112	96	1232
Southern Province ...	2979	79	278	30	309	110	274	2204	4273	151	378	39	417	190	312	2370	3990	123	417	47	464	170	304	2697
Eastern Province ...	302	10	38	14	52	24	20	279	277	11	28	6	34	17	13	227	264	9	33	6	39	15	7	225
North-Western Province	735	33	90	23	112	56	57	643	1267	87	118	47	165	134	70	697	1054	51	109	38	147	89	49	602
North-Central Province	19	1	2	1	4	3	1	11	30	3	4	2	6	5	...	8	82	3	6	4	10	7	1	12
Province of Uva ...	66	3	5	2	7	4	2	41	74	1	11	2	13	3	4	53	91	5	9	7	16	11	...	54
Prov. of Sabaragamuwa	149	4	13	2	15	6	13	117	209	8	16	2	18	10	13	129	262	3	8	5	13	8	21	163
Western Province.																								
Colombo ...	2930	71	282	35	317	107	231	2424	3377	91	322	42	364	133	180	1908	3432	71	324	47	371	118	177	1891
Negombo ...	960	18	99	9	99	26	113	878	1138	30	99	13	112	43	73	737	1130	21	96	6	102	27	67	702
Kalutara ...	1383	33	146	20	166	53	26	905	1437	44	143	24	167	68	17	461	1756	42	200	30	230	72	7	584
Central Province.																								
Kandy ...	281	10	30	10	39	20	13	210	379	11	27	8	35	19	9	213	355	15	39	7	46	22	10	206
Matale ...	44	3	6	1	7	3	4	33	53	6	7	...	7	6	3	24	61	8	13	2	15	10	3	30
Nuwara Eliya ...	77	3	8	2	11	6	3	51	144	4	11	4	15	8	3	64	117	3	8	...	8	3	1	74
Northern Province.																								
Jaffna ...	1433	27	98	18	117	45	77	1056	1640	39	132	22	154	61	80	786	2029	31	149	35	184	66	85	1060
Mannar ...	106	11	25	24	49	35	4	132	111	14	43	28	71	42	6	127	100	13	29	26	55	39	9	118
Mullaittivu ...	29	1	4	2	6	3	3	24	41	...	5	2	7	2	2	38	80	3	10	4	14	7	2	54
Vavuniya ...	22	1	5	2	6	2	2	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Province.																								
Galle ...	1522	41	160	18	179	60	49	1036	2474	105	270	30	300	135	48	1044	2117	71	258	36	294	107	38	1228
Matara ...	1092	29	87	8	96	37	128	840	1238	29	74	5	79	34	133	881	1290	37	131	8	139	45	136	990
Hambantota ...	365	9	31	4	34	13	97	328	561	17	34	4	38	21	131	445	583	15	28	3	31	18	130	479
Eastern Province.																								
Batticaloa ...	220	7	26	11	37	17	13	202	194	5	18	2	20	7	8	171	185	8	17	4	21	12	5	155
Trincomalee ...	82	3	12	3	15	7	7	77	83	6	10	4	14	10	5	56	79	1	16	2	18	3	2	70
North-Western Province.																								
Kurunegala ...	222	14	31	5	36	19	20	182	514	46	58	12	70	58	38	253	402	22	36	9	45	31	36	261
Puttalam ...	61	7	12	9	21	16	8	61	753	41	60	35	95	76	32	444	652	29	73	29	102	58	13	341
Chilaw ...	452	12	47	9	55	21	29	400																
North-Central Province.																								
Anuradhapura ...	19	1	2	4	4	3	1	11	30	3	4	2	6	5	...	8	82	3	6	4	10	7	1	12
Province of Uva.																								
Badulla ...	66	3	5	2	7	4	2	41	74	1	11	2	13	3	4	53	91	5	9	7	16	11	...	54
Prov. of Sabaragamuwa.																								
Ratnapura ...	51	2	5	1	6	3	3	37	95	5	6	2	8	7	5	57	102	2	3	3	6	5	4	59
Kegalla ...	98	2	8	1	9	3	10	80	114	3	10	...	10	3	8	72	160	1	5	2	7	3	17	104

XI.—Mixed Marriages registered in 1900 and 1899 and the Average in 1891–98.

Province and District.	Average, 1891–98.						1899.							1900.						
	European and Burgher.	European and Sinhalese.	European and Tamil.	Burgher and Sinhalese.	Burgher and Tamil.	Sinhalese and Tamil.	Other Mixed Marriages.	European and Burgher.	European and Sinhalese.	European and Tamil.	Burgher and Sinhalese.	Burgher and Tamil.	Sinhalese and Tamil.	Other Mixed Marriages.	European and Burgher.	European and Sinhalese.	European and Tamil.	Burgher and Sinhalese.	Burgher and Tamil.	Sinhalese and Tamil.	Other Mixed Marriages.
CEYLON ...	11	2	...	25	4	49	3	9	4	...	31	6	69	5	10	...	...	37	11	67	15
Western Province ...	8	2	...	14	2	30	2	6	2	...	18	2	34	...	8		...	19	6	39	7
Central Province ...	1	...	...	3	1	3	...	1	1	...	3	3	4	...	2	...	...	8	...	3	1
Northern Province ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
Southern Province ...	1	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	5	...	7	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	2
Eastern Province ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2
North-Western Province	1	...	...	3	1	8	1	...	1	...	3	...	20	...	...	...	...	5	...	12	2
North-Central Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Province of Uva ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	3	1
Province of Sabaragamuwa	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...
Western Province.																					
Colombo ...	8	2	...	12	1	9	1	6	2	...	16	1	11	...	8	...	...	17	6	13	7
Negombo ...	...	...	...	1	1	20	1	...	...	...	2	1	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...
Kalutara ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Central Province.																					
Kandy ...	1	...	...	2	1	2	...	1	1	...	1	2	3	...	2	...	...	7	...	3	1
Matale ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuwara Eliya ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Northern Province.																					
Jaffna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Mannar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mullaittivu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Vavuniya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Province.																					
Galle ...	1	...	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matara ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Hambantota ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Eastern Province.																					
Batticaloa ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1
Trincomalee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
North-Western Province.																					
Kurunegala ...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...
Puttalam ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Chilaw ...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	12	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	1
North-Central Province.																					
Anuradhapura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Province of Uva.																					
Badulla ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	3	1
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																					
Ratnapura ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Kegalla ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...

XII.—Number of Buildings registered for the Solemnization of Marriages and on the Register on December 31, 1900, classified according to the several Christian Denominations for whom they were registered.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Total.	Roman Catholic.	Wesleyan.	Church of England.	Portuguese Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Dutch Presbyterian.	Scotch Presbyterian.	Independent Catholic.	Salvationist.	Other Denominations.
CEYLON ...	746	472	76	106	6	19	18	7	2	19	20	1
Western Province ...	252	151	36	40	1	13	—	3	1	1	6	—
Central Province ...	50	15	3	26	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	1
Northern Province ...	249	195	4	10	5	—	18	1	—	16	—	—
Southern Province ...	41	7	20	11	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Eastern Province ...	23	9	11	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province ...	95	77	—	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	9	—
North-Central Province ...	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Province of Uva ...	10	6	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	22	11	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	—
Western Province.												
Colombo	160	85	20	33	—	13	—	2	1	1	5	—
Negombo	59	47	9	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalutara	33	19	7	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Central Province.												
Kandy	36	11	3	18	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
Matale	5	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Nuwara Eliya... ...	9	2	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Province.												
Jaffna	130	96	3	7	5	—	18	1	—	—	—	—
Mannar	97	79	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
Mullaittivu	22	20	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province.												
Galle	22	3	9	8	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Matara	15	2	10	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hambantota	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Province.												
Batticaloa	20	8	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province.												
Kurunegala	28	18	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Puttalam	50	48	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilaw	17	11	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—
North-Central Province.												
Anuradhapura ...	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Province of Uva.												
Badulla	10	6	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa.												
Ratnapura	8	4	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kegalla	14	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—

XIII.—Number of Kandyan Marriages and Divorces, with Percentage of Divorces to Marriages, in each of the Years 1871–1900.

Year.	Ceylon.		Percentage of Divorces to Marriages.	Central Province.						Northern Province.				Southern Province.		Eastern Province.				North-Western Province.				North-Central Province.		Province of Uva.		Prov. of Sabaragamuwa.			
				Kandy.		Matale.		Nuwara Eliya.		Mannar.		Mullaitivu.		Galle.		Batticaloa.		Trincomalee.		Kurunegala.		Puttalam and Chilaw.		Anuradhapura.		Badulla.		Ratnapura.		Kegalla.	
	Marriages.	Divorces.		Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.
1871 ...	20,836	127	·6	957	12	79	3	206	4	—	—	—	—	9	—	560	—	28	—	3,879	44	—	1	2,945	5	993	8	8,950	35	2,151	11
1872 ...	8,083	147	1·8	930	24	460	3	938	4	—	—	—	—	7	—	106	—	34	—	324	40	22	—	2,188	3	1,356	12	552	32	1,160	29
1873 ...	12,377	173	1·4	1,914	26	452	11	80	2	—	—	—	—	12	—	92	—	45	—	7,486	29	101	—	746	8	652	9	223	60	565	28
1874 ...	14,241	222	1·5	2,675	33	640	10	771	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	77	—	11	—	3,800	71	2	—	287	13	3,326	5	823	58	1,782	32
1875 ...	3,971	191	4·8	501	29	338	8	143	3	—	—	—	—	54	—	36	—	2	—	303	75	248	—	249	9	975	—	497	50	622	17
1876 ...	3,439	166	4·8	478	14	297	13	54	2	4	—	—	—	15	—	47	—	2	—	646	50	126	1	125	13	524	1	783	47	334	25
1877 ...	13,596	138	1·0	313	17	189	13	97	6	1	—	—	—	4	—	28	—	—	—	11,268	46	138	—	282	1	753	2	170	26	352	27
1878 ...	4,554	159	3·5	289	31	235	7	99	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	4	—	1,706	13	36	1	76	2	210	8	1,392	34	500	63
1879 ...	3,600	162	4·5	276	2	280	21	210	3	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	2	—	611	40	30	4	103	7	114	6	1,647	38	317	41
1880 ...	4,009	163	4·1	408	—	122	15	1,382	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	30	—	21	—	486	57	15	—	387	6	205	10	631	42	315	32
1881 ...	3,320	95	2·9	416	15	129	2	81	1	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	2	—	315	10	13	1	100	3	1,025	2	1,010	48	219	13
1882 ...	3,317	158	4·9	925	27	368	6	27	6	—	—	—	—	7	—	81	—	2	—	729	16	29	1	34	2	337	3	395	47	328	47
1883 ...	5,664	165	2·9	1,802	11	597	9	67	4	—	—	—	—	21	—	35	—	—	—	1,190	42	59	1	45	9	908	—	565	50	371	39
1884 ...	3,986	229	5·7	618	54	454	9	27	4	—	—	—	—	6	1	33	—	1	—	1,029	41	62	—	131	7	471	7	520	50	619	56
1885 ...	3,144	153	4·9	426	33	183	8	34	1	—	—	15	—	8	—	8	—	1	—	935	39	57	—	315	8	461	4	380	48	321	12
1886 ...	12,157	156	1·3	1,175	22	267	9	937	4	—	—	7	—	7	—	38	—	2	—	6,294	46	203	2	700	5	1,745	12	362	40	420	16
1887 ...	7,930	216	2·7	1,309	39	714	14	332	2	—	—	2	—	12	—	4	—	2	—	1,405	85	35	2	1,080	14	1,288	14	847	26	900	20
1888 ...	4,516	231	5·1	604	51	273	10	55	3	—	—	6	—	11	—	55	—	3	—	931	63	58	1	265	15	825	10	300	34	1,130	44
1889 ...	3,524	224	6·4	430	32	238	19	60	9	—	—	5	—	5	—	22	—	—	—	802	50	44	4	202	10	940	7	404	42	372	51
1890 ...	4,156	253	6·1	442	36	263	16	116	7	—	—	5	—	5	—	61	—	—	—	1,116	79	71	2	212	5	811	20	572	37	482	51
1891 ...	4,015	248	6·2	447	42	231	9	77	5	—	—	7	2	9	—	21	—	—	—	698	53	66	2	219	5	871	6	919	55	450	69
1892 ...	3,756	274	7·3	549	51	204	14	106	8	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	1,013	61	65	1	138	9	660	12	525	58	492	60
1893 ...	5,518	266	4·8	479	41	525	5	1,191	19	—	—	16	—	7	1	44	—	2	—	832	85	72	1	217	6	1,182	15	554	48	397	45
1894 ...	10,653	312	2·9	2,820	48	505	14	298	11	—	—	3	—	6	1	28	—	2	—	2,059	65	93	—	563	4	1,787	19	1,407	68	1,082	82
1895 ...	16,801	504	3·0	3,684	84	656	24	164	17	—	—	8	—	41	—	62	—	2	—	1,791	73	189	2	3,626	7	996	25	2,204	144	3,378	128
1896 ...	5,918	329	5·6	475	75	290	24	314	20	—	—	3	—	32	—	54	—	—	—	1,456	47	145	3	506	18	1,213	14	584	47	846	81
1897 ...	8,194	332	4·0	772	75	387	26	354	17	—	—	1	—	7	—	93	—	27	—	2,803	28	50	—	1,018	32	1,488	29	473	47	721	78
1898 ...	8,007	401	5·0	1,179	79	304	20	167	14	—	—	2	—	15	—	53	1	3	—	2,739	76	152	3	520	24	733	18	787	48	1,353	118
1899 ...	15,959	571	2·8	3,910	99	1,297	125	776	28	—	—	4	—	14	1	44	—	14	—	6,108	69	134	6	538	22	616	19	898	81	1,612	121
1900 ...	11,274	782	6·9	2,756	162	1,023	47	167	25	—	—	7	1	26	—	121	—	39	—	2,440	223	155	8	796	47	1,146	40	1,211	76	1,387	153

XIV.—Proportion of Male Births to Female Births in Ceylon in each of the Years 1867–1900.

Year.	Births. Males.	Females.	Males Born to every 100 Females Born.
1867	12,461	10,872	114·6
1868	24,751	22,345	110·1
1869	27,954	24,871	112·4
1870	32,899	30,628	107·4
1871	35,340	32,516	105·4
1872	36,287	33,286	109·0
1873	36,446	33,256	109·6
1874	38,961	35,684	109·2
1875	37,062	34,040	108·9
1876	40,546	37,014	109·5
1877	37,497	34,032	110·2
1878	33,313	30,023	110·1
1879	36,354	33,175	109·6
1880	37,972	33,346	110·5
1881	39,192	35,601	110·1
1882	38,782	35,260	110·0
1883	43,317	38,293	111·3
1884	45,552	41,855	108·8
1885	41,521	37,713	110·1
1886	39,956	36,880	108·3
1887	48,716	44,507	109·4
1888	47,910	44,379	107·9
1889	42,489*	38,976	109·0
1890	49,744	45,362	109·7
1891	59,141	46,252	108·4
1892	48,718	44,515	109·4
1893	50,731	47,069	107·8
1894	54,151	50,150	108·0
1895	52,577	48,903	107·5
1896	53,753	50,101	107·3
1897	64,413	60,606	106·3
1898	67,645	63,975	105·7
1899	67,923	64,267	105·7
1900	70,002	66,049	106·0

XV.—Number of Births of either Sex and each Nationality registered in each Province and District in the Island during 1900.

Province and District.	All Races.			Europeans.			Burghers.			Sinhalese.			Tamils.			Moors.			Malays.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Ceylon ...	136051	70,002	66,049	158	86	72	675	332	343	98,952	50,821	48,131	27,101	13,994	13,107	8,682	4,505	4,177	352	192	160	131	72	59
Western Province ...	32,613	16,850	15,763	80	40	40	423	201	222	29,025	15,026	13,999	1,222	637	585	1,683	846	837	123	73	50	57	27	30
Central Province ...	21,262	10,802	10,460	50	31	19	95	50	45	14,128	7,140	6,988	5,682	2,886	2,796	1,213	640	573	76	44	32	18	11	7
Northern Province ...	13,462	7,000	6,462	2	1	1	24	14	10	56	29	27	12,782	6,626	6,156	590	326	264	3	1	2	5	3	2
Southern Province ...	23,927	12,387	11,540	6	4	2	46	22	24	23,081	11,948	11,133	158	84	74	578	306	272	50	19	31	8	4	4
Eastern Province ...	7,271	3,816	3,455	7	4	3	41	20	21	405	210	195	3,938	2,071	1,867	2,825	1,475	1,350	49	31	18	6	5	1
North-Western Province ...	13,730	6,979	6,751	1	1	—	17	7	10	12,252	6,219	6,033	490	256	234	938	480	458	23	11	12	9	5	4
North-Central Province ...	3,168	1,596	1,572	—	—	—	3	2	1	2,580	1,288	1,292	224	118	106	353	183	170	3	1	2	5	4	1
Province of Uva ...	7,311	3,691	3,620	8	3	5	18	10	8	5,837	2,954	2,883	1,223	616	607	188	89	99	21	9	12	16	10	6
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	13,307	6,881	6,426	4	2	2	8	6	2	11,588	6,007	5,581	1,382	700	682	314	160	154	4	3	1	7	3	4
Western Province.																								
Colombo	17,469	9,081	8,388	78	39	39	390	188	202	15,384	8,015	7,369	654	349	305	789	394	395	121	71	50	53	25	28
Negombo ...	6,133	3,153	2,980	1	1	—	14	7	7	5,663	2,924	2,739	325	162	163	127	57	70	1	1	—	2	1	1
Kalutara ...	9,011	4,616	4,395	1	—	1	19	6	13	7,978	4,087	3,891	243	126	117	767	395	372	1	1	—	2	1	1
Central Province.																								
Kandy ...	13,491	6,885	6,606	37	25	12	69	38	31	8,990	4,571	4,419	3,408	1,726	1,682	918	489	429	55	29	26	14	7	7
Matale ...	4,037	2,016	2,021	—	—	—	10	5	5	3,144	1,569	1,575	610	304	306	257	126	131	16	12	4	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	3,734	1,901	1,833	13	6	7	16	7	9	1,994	1,000	994	1,664	856	808	38	25	13	5	3	2	4	4	—
Northern Province.																								
Jaffna ...	11,723	6,082	5,641	2	1	1	21	11	10	1	—	1	11,573	6,002	5,571	118	64	54	3	1	2	5	3	2
Mannar ...	1,054	570	484	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	636	334	302	417	235	182	—	—	—	—	—	
Mullaittivu ...	685	348	337	—	—	—	3	3	—	54	28	26	573	290	283	55	27	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province.																								
Galle ...	11,249	5,803	5,446	5	3	2	30	15	15	10,769	5,546	5,223	83	42	41	343	188	155	15	6	9	4	3	1
Matara ...	8,451	4,398	4,053	1	1	—	11	4	7	8,202	4,271	3,931	62	36	26	173	86	87	2	—	2	—	—	—
Hambantota ...	4,227	2,186	2,041	—	—	—	5	3	2	4,110	2,131	1,979	13	6	7	62	32	30	33	13	20	4	1	3
Eastern Province.																								
Batticaloa ...	6,247	3,261	2,986	2	2	—	25	11	14	348	180	168	3,405	1,787	1,618	2,460	1,276	1,184	6	4	2	1	1	—
Trincomalee ...	1,024	555	469	5	2	3	16	9	7	57	30	27	533	284	249	365	199	166	43	27	16	5	4	1
North-Western Province.																								
Kurunegala ...	10,108	5,134	4,974	1	1	—	7	3	4	9,508	4,822	4,686	142	76	66	437	224	213	9	5	4	4	3	1
Puttalam ...	1,032	528	504	—	—	—	4	1	3	401	205	196	194	102	92	420	214	206	8	4	4	5	2	3
Chilaw ...	2,590	1,317	1,273	—	—	—	6	3	3	2,343	1,192	1,151	154	78	76	81	42	39	6	2	4	—	—	—
North-Central Province.																								
Anuradhapura ...	3,168	1,596	1,572	—	—	—	3	2	1	2,580	1,288	1,292	224	118	106	353	183	170	3	1	2	5	4	1
Province of Uva.																								
Badulla ...	7,311	3,691	3,620	8	3	5	18	10	8	5,837	2,954	2,883	1,223	616	607	188	89	99	21	9	12	16	10	6
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																								
Ratnapura ...	5,906	3,084	2,822	4	2	2	6	5	1	5,395	2,817	2,578	431	220	211	64	36	28	2	2	—	4	2	2
Kegalla ...	7,401	3,797	3,604	—	—	—	2	1	1	6,193	3,190	3,003	951	480	471	250	124	126	2	1	1	3	1	2

XVI.—Population of Ceylon in the different Age Periods estimated at the Middle of 1900 and 1899 and the Yearly Average of 1891–98.

Age.	Average of 1891–98.			1899.			1900.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
All Ages ...	3,246,251	1,721,225	1,525,026	3,477,094	1,841,855	1,635,239	3,559,866	1,885,697	1,674,169
Under 5 years ...	579,543	298,943	280,600	619,483	319,716	299,767	634,230	327,327	306,903
5 years and under 10 ...	501,930	267,121	234,809	537,386	285,744	251,642	550,178	292,546	257,632
10 do. 15 ...	330,001	183,277	146,724	353,792	195,948	157,844	362,214	200,612	161,602
15 do. 20 ...	340,431	153,486	186,945	362,112	163,260	198,852	370,732	167,146	203,586
20 do. 25 ...	303,533	153,986	149,547	323,708	164,668	159,040	331,414	168,584	162,830
25 do. 35 ...	496,184	272,438	223,746	534,227	292,101	242,126	546,944	299,055	247,889
35 do. 45 ...	302,096	170,212	131,884	327,371	184,579	142,792	335,164	188,973	146,191
45 do. 55 ...	190,750	98,014	92,736	203,082	103,870	99,212	207,917	106,344	101,573
55 do. 65 ...	135,529	84,933	50,596	145,347	90,540	54,807	148,807	92,695	56,112
65 do. 75 ...	46,661	27,790	18,871	50,198	29,943	20,255	51,393	30,655	20,738
75 do. 85 ...	15,457	8,783	6,674	16,076	9,138	6,938	16,459	9,355	7,104
85 do. 95 ...	3,473	1,907	1,566	3,648	2,013	1,635	3,735	2,061	1,674
95 years and upwards ...	663	335	328	664	335	329	679	344	335

XVII.—Number of Deaths registered at different Ages in 1900 and 1899 and the Yearly Average in 1891–98.

Age.	Average of 1891–98.			1899.			1900.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
All Ages ...	86,347	44,478	41,869	104,983	52,905	52,078	100,873	51,086	49,787
Under 5 years ...	32,981	16,502	16,479	45,611	22,771	22,840	42,490	21,327	21,163
5 years and under 10 ...	6,701	3,338	3,363	7,020	3,368	3,652	6,825	3,242	3,583
10 do. 15 ...	3,520	1,952	1,568	3,689	2,015	1,674	3,872	2,097	1,775
15 do. 20 ...	3,098	1,637	1,461	3,327	1,782	1,545	3,361	1,770	1,591
20 do. 25 ...	3,916	1,708	2,208	4,281	1,803	2,478	4,412	1,825	2,587
25 do. 35 ...	8,705	4,037	4,668	9,578	4,223	5,355	9,444	4,182	5,262
35 do. 45 ...	7,060	3,917	3,143	7,971	4,324	3,647	7,825	4,300	3,525
45 do. 55 ...	5,958	3,406	2,552	6,776	3,765	3,011	6,422	3,628	2,794
55 do. 65 ...	5,801	3,370	2,431	6,333	3,539	2,794	6,009	3,412	2,597
65 do. 75 ...	3,826	2,144	1,682	4,461	2,371	2,090	4,320	2,370	1,950
75 do. 85 ...	2,984	1,553	1,431	3,789	1,932	1,857	3,744	1,868	1,876
85 do. 95 ...	1,223	636	587	1,498	720	778	1,523	779	744
95 years and upwards ...	521	249	272	579	247	332	583	261	322
Age not stated ...	53	29	24	70	45	25	43	25	18

XVIII.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000 Living, at different Ages, in 1900 and 1899 and the Yearly Average in 1891–98.

Age.	Average of 1891–98.			1899.			1900.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
All Ages ...	26·8	26·4	28·1	30·4	28·7	31·8	28·6	27·1	29·7
Under 5 years ...	56·8	55·1	58·7	73·6	71·2	76·2	67·0	65·2	69·0
5 years and under 10 ...	13·4	12·5	14·3	13·1	11·8	14·5	12·4	11·1	13·9
10 do. 15 ...	10·6	10·6	10·7	10·4	10·3	10·6	10·7	10·5	11·0
15 do. 20 ...	9·1	10·6	7·8	9·2	10·9	7·8	9·1	10·6	7·8
20 do. 25 ...	12·9	11·1	14·7	13·2	10·9	15·6	13·3	10·8	15·9
25 do. 35 ...	17·6	14·8	20·9	17·9	14·5	22·1	17·3	14·0	21·2
35 do. 45 ...	23·5	23·1	24·0	24·3	23·4	25·5	23·3	22·8	24·1
45 do. 55 ...	30·0	34·5	27·6	33·4	36·3	30·3	30·9	34·1	27·5
55 do. 65 ...	43·0	39·8	48·3	43·6	39·1	51·0	40·4	36·8	46·3
65 do. 75 ...	82·3	77·5	89·4	88·9	79·2	103·2	84·1	77·3	94·0
75 do. 85 ...	193·1	176·9	214·5	235·7	211·4	267·6	227·5	199·7	264·1
85 do. 95 ...	352·1	333·4	374·9	410·6	357·6	475·8	407·7	377·9	444·4
95 years and upwards ...	804·3	762·4	846·9	872·3	736·5	1,010·9	857·9	760·2	957·7

XIX.—Number of Deaths of Children under One Year and its Proportion to 1,000 Births in the several Provinces and Districts of the Island in 1900, 1899, and the Average in 1891–98.

Province and District.	Averages from 1891–98.			1899.			1900.		
	Births.	Deaths of Children under One Year.	Deaths of Children under One Year of Age to 1,000 Births.	Births.	Deaths of Children under One Year.	Deaths of Children under One Year of Age to 1,000 Births.	Births.	Deaths of Children under One Year.	Deaths of Children under One Year of Age to 1,000 Births.
Ceylon ...	106712	17,425	164	132,190	26,005	197	136,051	24,152	178
Western Province	24,699	2,833	113	32,847	4,257	130	32,613	4,493	138
Central Province	16,494	3,259	199	20,168	4,295	213	21,262	4,196	197
Northern Province	11,063	1,756	158	11,787	3,303	280	13,462	2,404	179
Southern Province	17,082	2,321	137	24,605	3,270	133	23,927	3,489	146
Eastern Province	6,737	1,247	185	7,093	1,738	245	7,271	1,684	232
North-Western Province	11,524	2,551	227	12,656	3,933	311	13,730	3,003	219
North-Central Province	3,005	616	206	2,903	982	338	3,168	799	252
Province of Uva	6,906	1,355	196	6,968	1,571	226	7,311	1,646	225
Province of Sabaragamuwa	9,202	1,487	162	13,163	2,656	194	13,307	2,438	183
Western Province.									
Colombo	13,113	1,725	131	17,730	2,515	142	17,469	2,641	151
Negombo	5,332	562	105	6,238	734	118	6,133	783	128
Kalutara	6,254	546	92	8,879	1,008	114	9,011	1,069	119
Central Province.									
Kandy	9,729	1,832	190	13,362	2,758	206	13,491	2,646	196
Matale	3,165	720	239	3,176	861	271	4,037	941	233
Nuwara Eliya	3,600	707	196	3,630	676	186	3,734	609	163
Northern Province.									
Jaffna	9,728	1,427	146	10,300	2,738	266	11,723	1,922	164
Mannar	784	187	237	973	384	395	1,054	318	302
Mullaittivu	278	65	235	514	181	352	685	164	239
Vavuniya	273	77	286	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province.									
Galle	7,958	1,059	134	11,390	1,459	128	11,249	1,669	148
Matara	6,118	702	115	9,199	1,129	123	8,451	1,134	134
Hambantota	3,006	560	196	4,016	682	135	4,227	686	162
Eastern Province.									
Batticaloa	5,813	1,055	182	6,165	1,385	225	6,247	1,423	228
Trincomalee	924	192	204	928	353	381	1,024	261	255
North-Western Province.									
Kurunegala	8,627	2,054	252	9,123	3,188	349	10,108	2,423	240
Puttalam	932	278	300	960	365	380	1,032	261	253
Chilaw	1,965	219	113	2,573	380	148	2,590	319	123
North-Central Province.									
Anuradhapura	3,005	616	206	2,903	982	338	3,168	799	252
Province of Uva.									
Badulla	6,906	1,355	196	6,968	1,571	226	7,311	1,646	225
Province of Sabaragamuwa.									
Ratnapura	4,218	871	209	5,582	1,177	211	5,906	1,075	182
Kegalla	4,984	616	124	7,581	1,479	182	7,40[illegible]	1,363	184

XX.—Number of Deaths at different Ages amongst the Nationalities registered in the Island and in each District during the Year 1900.

Province and District.	All Ages. Total.	All Ages. Males.	All Ages. Females.	1 week and under M.	1 week and under F.	3 months and under M.	3 months and under F.	Under 1 year M.	Under 1 year F.	1 year and under 2 M.	1 year and under 2 F.	2 years and under 3 M.	2 years and under 3 F.	3 years and under 4 M.	3 years and under 4 F.	4 years and under 5 M.	4 years and under 5 F.
Ceylon.																	
Europeans ...	139	104	35	2	2	4	1	3	4	2	1	...	1	...	3	2	...
Burghers ...	550	284	266	15	14	27	26	36	28	28	16	4	15	6	6	6	2
Sinhalese ...	65010	31974	33036	4144	3456	2602	2323	1766	1845	1585	1853	1638	2021	1768	2189	1141	1335
Tamils ...	27679	14753	12926	1459	1171	960	797	607	584	514	553	463	501	419	450	282	300
Moors ...	6836	3565	3271	597	460	324	275	234	229	203	221	150	182	118	130	75	74
Malays ...	381	190	191	23	16	20	13	22	18	13	12	12	6	6	1	2	2
Others ...	278	221	57	11	8	11	7	5	3	7	5	5	2	...	1	1	1
Total ...	100873	51091	49782	6251	5127	3948	3442	2673	2711	2357	2661	2272	2728	2317	2780	1509	1714
Western.																	
Colombo.																	
Europeans ...	94	73	21	2	2	1	...	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	1	...
Burghers ...	320	159	161	9	5	14	14	20	21	20	12	3	6	5	4	2	2
Sinhalese ...	8832	4371	4461	372	301	325	278	255	287	276	298	204	264	188	220	119	137
Tamils ...	1843	1116	727	76	67	52	41	31	35	29	36	11	24	13	21	11	12
Moors ...	1059	527	532	76	70	61	64	33	46	28	34	15	23	6	16	9	7
Malays ...	180	95	85	12	5	7	5	18	7	9	8	7	2	2	1	2	...
Others ...	143	111	32	3	7	4	5	3	3	4	3	1	...	...	...	1	1
Total ...	12471	6452	6019	550	457	464	407	363	400	368	392	241	319	214	264	145	159
Negombo.																	
Burghers ...	14	9	5	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	3124	1544	1580	163	128	136	101	72	84	86	85	79	107	78	113	51	58
Tamils ...	366	197	169	13	17	10	17	8	9	5	13	8	8	7	6	5	4
Moors ...	108	58	50	5	8	2	3	2	2	1	3	4	6	8	1	2	1
Malays ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3619	1814	1805	183	153	148	121	83	95	92	101	92	123	93	120	58	63

Province and District.	5 years and under 10 M.	5 years and under 10 F.	10 years and under 15 M.	10 years and under 15 F.	15 years and under 20 M.	15 years and under 20 F.	20 years and under 25 M.	20 years and under 25 F.	25 years and under 35 M.	25 years and under 35 F.	35 years and under 45 M.	35 years and under 45 F.	45 years and under 55 M.	45 years and under 55 F.	55 years and under 65 M.	55 years and under 65 F.	65 years and under 75 M.	65 years and under 75 F.	75 years and under 85 M.	75 years and under 85 F.	85 years and under 95 M.	85 years and under 95 F.	95 years and under 100 M.	95 years and under 100 F.	100 years and upwards M.	100 years and upwards F.	Ages not stated M.	Ages not stated F.
Ceylon.																												
Europeans ...	...	...	1	...	1	2	18	1	28	6	19	3	8	1	9	4	4	4	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	10	7	7	6	8	12	13	14	26	25	21	22	26	20	26	14	8	16	14	17	3	5	...	...	1	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	2242	2542	1062	920	941	967	965	1667	2148	3629	2210	1984	1990	1703	2126	1712	1584	1329	1288	1339	537	540	154	180	60	96	17	8
Tamils ...	774	819	897	759	709	478	681	716	1684	1862	1720	1306	1346	889	1010	733	624	472	403	377	148	126	26	19	3	4	6	9
Moors ...	213	207	125	80	94	107	117	174	243	318	280	197	227	171	207	118	135	121	144	131	79	65	7	10	8	6	1	1
Malays ...	3	7	3	10	5	22	4	13	7	14	12	8	12	7	12	13	11	6	10	8	8	7	2	4	...	3	...	...
Others ...	...	1	2	...	12	3	27	2	46	8	38	5	19	3	22	3	4	2	7	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total ...	3242	3583	2097	1775	1770	1591	1825	2587	4182	5262	4300	3525	3628	2794	3412	2597	2370	1950	1868	1876	779	744	189	213	72	109	25	18
Western.																												
Colombo.																												
Europeans ...	...	...	1	...	1	2	14	1	24	4	12	1	3	...	5	3	2	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	5	3	4	5	7	3	8	7	12	14	10	16	14	11	16	10	2	11	6	12	1	5	...	...	1	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	248	265	148	121	148	118	178	241	321	429	284	287	281	211	307	271	294	245	285	309	96	108	30	51	11	20	1	...
Tamils ...	42	39	47	45	67	21	79	48	199	111	169	81	123	52	88	47	30	24	36	14	9	7	3	2	...	...	1	...
Moors ...	16	20	12	10	20	17	24	32	42	53	39	28	28	20	35	16	25	28	29	24	25	18	2	4	2	2	...	...
Malays ...	1	3	...	4	2	12	1	3	3	7	5	7	6	3	6	6	2	2	6	2	5	3	1	3	...	2	...	...
Others ...	...	1	1	...	2	...	16	1	27	4	18	3	11	...	12	2	3	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	312	331	213	185	247	173	320	333	628	622	537	423	466	297	469	355	358	314	368	363	137	141	36	60	14	24	2	...
Negombo.																												
Burghers ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	94	123	41	43	32	35	33	84	76	144	125	106	118	90	146	98	99	69	77	59	28	42	3	4	7	7	...	...
Tamils ...	9	13	6	6	7	3	4	7	22	16	23	14	29	18	17	7	10	5	11	4	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Moors ...	5	2	...	...	...	6	1	1	2	4	11	4	2	4	...	4	5	1	5	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Malays ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	109	139	47	49	40	44	40	93	100	164	164	124	149	112	165	109	114	77	93	63	33	43	3	4	8	8	...	...

Kalutara.																																													
Burghers ...	10	5	5	...	...	...	2	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	4260	2101	2159	249	175	143	124	117	98	115	134	133	171	146	143	60	95	145	179	66	53	57	56	59	108	132	204	110	121	117	88	133	105	114	110	136	124	48	49	16	14	4	8	1	...
Tamils ...	745	435	310	13	7	9	9	5	5	11	9	7	6	4	9	8	3	30	30	60	34	43	11	36	14	87	71	49	47	34	22	22	17	12	9	4	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Moors ...	456	220	236	33	23	15	9	13	14	16	15	17	20	5	7	6	4	20	24	11	6	7	7	4	12	9	28	10	18	10	8	11	7	12	12	15	18	4	3	...	1	1	...	1	...
Others ...	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5474	2764	2710	296	205	167	144	138	119	143	159	157	197	155	159	75	102	195	233	137	93	107	74	99	134	230	303	169	186	161	118	166	129	138	131	155	147	52	53	17	15	5	8	2	1
CENTRAL. *Kandy.*																																													
Europeans ...	14	11	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	2	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	50	26	24	1	3	4	5	5	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	1	1	1	2	5	2	3	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	5859	2874	2985	373	355	272	261	154	148	149	180	144	186	185	255	152	143	220	247	78	87	86	86	85	138	134	247	182	138	157	126	150	139	115	101	75	87	44	42	13	13	5	6	1	...
Tamils ...	5274	2805	2469	211	213	151	123	74	72	70	76	86	91	102	119	69	69	166	167	273	234	169	111	140	120	329	401	350	285	263	169	174	108	114	49	54	38	17	18	3	4	1	...	1	2
Moors ...	621	324	297	68	39	30	23	17	15	19	13	17	14	15	17	6	7	23	24	13	15	7	8	10	19	18	28	18	18	15	15	21	9	13	8	14	15	6	8	2	1	...	1	...	...
Malays ...	72	32	40	4	3	4	4	1	5	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	5	2	4	1	4	3	...	1	3	2	1	3	2	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Others ...	29	18	11	1	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	1	2	3	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total ...	11919	6090	5829	658	614	465	416	252	241	239	271	251	295	303	392	229	219	411	439	366	336	264	215	241	284	484	683	559	443	447	319	353	258	245	161	147	146	70	69	18	18	6	8	2	2
Matale.																																													
Europeans ...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	4	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	1984	1023	961	185	137	122	95	47	53	42	45	34	41	55	64	33	35	74	73	43	25	25	21	29	58	77	96	73	69	61	45	57	42	27	17	26	34	10	7	3	2	...	2	...	...
Tamils ...	1189	675	514	31	31	26	25	7	15	7	13	13	6	15	19	12	15	30	32	70	52	47	20	47	31	103	89	131	73	64	46	41	29	19	11	9	3	2	3	1	...	...	1	...	...
Moors ...	209	128	81	22	14	11	9	3	3	8	3	3	1	8	2	3	2	8	5	5	2	1	2	5	8	13	8	13	4	4	10	11	3	7	2	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	11	3	8	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3404	1839	1565	239	182	161	129	57	73	58	61	51	48	78	85	48	53	112	111	118	80	73	44	81	98	195	193	218	146	131	101	111	74	53	30	39	40	12	12	4	2	...	3	...	...
Nuwara Eliya																																													
Europeans ...	8	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	6	2	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	1234	644	590	82	69	67	52	32	27	39	31	46	35	47	43	20	35	52	54	18	17	11	15	17	24	39	48	41	32	35	30	37	28	28	22	20	18	8	5	4	2	1	2	...	...
Tamils ...	1686	915	771	80	60	51	33	26	22	20	21	26	31	28	20	16	30	48	54	73	76	48	34	57	44	104	124	113	85	96	51	60	46	50	25	13	9	4	3	1	1	1	1	...	1
Moors ...	32	19	13	2	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	2	2	...	2	1	1	1	...	2	1	2	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	6	4	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	4	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2976	1595	1381	165	129	122	86	58	49	62	54	73	66	75	63	36	65	101	110	92	96	61	52	77	68	147	175	157	118	133	83	99	77	81	47	35	27	14	8	5	3	2	3	...	1
NORTHERN. *Jaffna.*																																													
Europeans ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	7	4	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamils ...	7153	3503	3650	457	375	330	266	252	208	208	196	130	159	99	119	68	73	176	190	102	109	98	107	109	189	225	393	287	257	254	241	259	266	196	230	167	195	73	70	12	7	1	...	...	...
Moors ...	94	47	47	9	5	6	3	4	3	3	2	2	...	1	2	3	2	1	3	1	3	...	1	...	4	2	5	2	1	8	2	3	1	...	5	1	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total ...	7260	3560	3700	467	380	338	269	256	212	211	198	132	160	100	121	71	75	177	193	104	112	98	108	109	193	229	398	290	258	262	243	263	267	197	236	168	197	74	72	12	8	1	...	1	...

XX.—Number of Deaths at different Ages, &c.—*continued.*

Province and District.	All Ages.			Ages at Death.																																													
	Total.	Males.	Females.	1 week and under.		3 months and under.		Under 1 year.		1 year and under 2.		2 years and under 3.		3 years and under 4.		4 years and under 5.		5 years and under 10.		10 years and under 15.		15 years and under 20.		20 years and under 25.		25 years and under 35.		35 years and under 45.		45 years and under 55.		55 years and under 65.		65 years and under 75.		75 years and under 85.		85 years and under 95.		95 years and under 100.		100 years and upwards.		Ages not stated.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Mannar.																																																	
Burghers ...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamils ...	673	347	326	50	36	36	26	14	19	11	19	10	12	7	5	5	3	9	19	18	13	10	20	15	30	40	50	43	26	47	21	12	14	10	2	5	10	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	338	172	166	35	35	32	22	7	5	6	4	6	7	5	4	5	3	9	7	8	8	4	4	2	8	12	18	16	12	15	11	4	6	3	7	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1019	526	493	86	71	68	48	21	24	17	23	16	19	12	9	10	6	18	26	26	21	14	24	17	38	54	69	59	38	63	32	17	20	14	9	9	15	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mullaittivu.																																																	
Sinhalese ...	67	31	36	2	5	7	5	2	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	2	1	3	...	1	2	4	1	3	...	6	7	4	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamils ...	473	244	229	40	32	19	15	13	7	3	11	13	12	6	6	4	3	9	15	8	12	11	16	3	17	22	25	30	18	22	18	21	12	11	6	4	3	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	36	20	16	4	3	4	3	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	576	295	281	46	40	30	23	16	9	4	14	14	13	7	7	5	5	12	19	10	13	13	21	4	20	22	31	38	23	26	19	23	13	13	6	5	4	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern.																																																	
Galle.																																																	
Europeans ...	6	5	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	28	14	14	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	2	...	1	2	3	3	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	6342	3024	3318	385	304	262	206	188	203	202	248	205	249	173	245	116	155	216	259	94	55	97	78	71	134	151	223	167	188	142	146	165	160	159	154	136	196	65	72	21	18	8	13	1	2
Tamils ...	225	123	102	6	6	2	4	1	2	2	...	2	3	4	3	4	6	3	3	10	7	18	4	10	14	23	28	12	12	13	6	6	1	4	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	315	156	159	22	22	12	10	6	12	15	13	8	9	7	4	3	1	9	12	4	...	6	9	3	12	9	13	7	16	7	1	11	6	8	5	12	7	6	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	16	10	6	3	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Others ...	3	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6935	3334	3601	416	336	281	221	198	217	220	262	215	263	184	252	123	162	229	274	108	72	121	92	87	161	185	266	188	218	164	156	185	168	172	160	151	206	74	82	21	18	9	13	2	2
Matara.																																																	
Europeans ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	20	9	11	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	5142	2419	2723	254	228	181	165	133	130	144	172	174	233	167	217	119	143	239	273	109	103	82	68	61	87	10	173	108	118	126	109	116	133	105	130	113	147	55	61	18	19	6	14	3	...
Tamils ...	188	98	90	4	2	2	3	3	3	1	3	3	1	2	3	3	2	11	8	13	13	7	2	7	7	19	21	10	13	3	6	4	2	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	173	81	92	2	3	2	2	7	4	6	11	2	6	4	7	2	4	10	15	7	4	5	1	3	5	3	7	5	8	7	3	7	...	2	2	7	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
Malays ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5525	2607	2918	260	234	186	170	143	139	152	186	179	240	173	228	124	149	260	297	130	120	94	73	71	99	128	203	123	140	139	120	127	135	114	133	120	155	57	63	18	19	6	14	3	1

Hambantota.																																													
Europeans ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	11	8	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	2592	1319	1273	145	128	115	118	78	73	39	58	52	68	62	70	36	43	96	100	52	43	46	32	42	52	106	130	110	78	93	87	106	74	65	44	54	43	13	10	5	9	4	3	...	...
Tamils ...	28	21	7	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	4	1	5	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	32	16	16	5	3	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	22	12	10	2	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	5	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2691	1379	1312	153	133	122	122	81	75	41	59	53	71	62	71	37	43	96	100	54	44	47	38	42	53	114	133	115	80	102	88	109	78	69	46	58	45	14	11	6	9	4	3	...	...
EASTERN.																																													
Batticaloa.																																													
Europeans ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	22	12	10	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	5	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	258	130	128	6	12	6	10	13	15	11	4	10	6	6	7	3	3	9	9	4	6	6	2	6	9	10	16	13	7	14	9	9	8	4	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamils ...	2541	1345	1196	247	153	113	99	90	92	73	91	77	68	56	48	25	33	81	91	40	19	31	47	31	56	94	104	111	67	90	72	74	59	57	39	38	39	14	15	3	4	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	1574	839	735	168	115	87	70	67	56	48	81	46	60	37	39	20	21	57	46	15	8	14	17	21	21	49	44	63	26	39	37	43	24	25	26	25	29	14	12	1	1	...	2	...	...
Others ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4397	2327	2070	421	280	206	181	171	164	132	176	133	135	100	95	50	57	147	146	60	33	51	67	58	88	159	165	187	101	143	118	127	92	87	68	63	70	28	27	4	5	...	2	...	...
Trincomalee.																																													
Europeans ...	3	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	13	6	7	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	37	23	14	7	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	2	2	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamils ...	605	321	284	40	31	26	22	13	16	12	5	4	12	8	6	8	5	13	14	3	9	8	6	19	19	40	36	34	33	37	23	29	18	14	14	11	12	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	226	121	105	32	24	4	5	10	6	7	5	5	3	1	4	1	2	5	5	5	3	3	2	1	8	6	12	10	5	8	2	12	6	5	8	6	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	29	15	14	3	1	1	...	...	2	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	10	7	3	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	923	495	428	83	59	35	35	24	25	22	13	12	17	11	10	10	8	19	20	8	13	12	8	22	33	49	52	52	39	47	25	46	27	21	22	19	16	2	5	1	1	...	...	...	...
N.-WESTERN.																																													
Kurunegala.																																													
Europeans ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	12	6	6	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	8026	4001	4025	630	558	325	311	198	216	130	158	149	173	181	203	99	103	184	210	117	107	124	160	129	285	399	462	382	332	295	308	331	194	168	119	102	81	34	25	15	11	3	5	6	4
Tamils ...	481	279	202	19	17	7	5	3	10	2	5	8	3	8	4	3	1	7	10	19	10	14	9	14	14	44	41	56	34	27	14	29	11	11	7	7	4	...	11	...	...	...	...	1	1
Moors ...	392	225	167	38	16	13	18	17	14	18	8	7	6	4	5	4	6	9	6	7	6	8	2	14	11	19	23	27	20	15	13	11	5	7	3	3	3	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	18	10	8	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	4	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8934	4525	4409	689	593	347	335	219	240	151	172	164	183	194	213	106	110	202	228	145	123	147	173	157	310	462	527	469	387	338	336	372	211	186	129	112	89	40	38	15	11	3	5	7	5

XX.—Number of Deaths at different Ages, &c.—*continued.*

Province and District.	All Ages.			Ages at Death.																																													
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	1 week and under.		3 months and under.		Under 1 year.		1 year and under 2.		2 years and under 3.		3 years and under 4.		4 years and under 5.		5 years and under 10.		10 years and under 15.		15 years and under 20.		20 years and under 25.		25 years and under 35.		35 years and under 45.		45 years and under 55.		55 years and under 65.		65 years and under 75.		75 years and under 85.		85 years and under 95.		95 years and under 100.		100 years and upwards.		Ages not stated.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Puttalam.																																																	
Burghers ...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	345	174	171	30	19	9	11	13	14	10	9	4	8	4	3	3	2	6	12	10	4	6	6	8	15	22	31	16	13	12	12	11	5	5	2	4	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamils ...	302	173	129	13	20	6	3	8	5	5	4	5	3	6	1	1	2	7	9	4	4	2	7	8	13	29	22	32	16	21	10	15	5	7	2	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	325	162	163	32	27	7	7	15	19	7	5	2	3	1	4	2	4	8	8	11	2	...	10	5	9	11	23	16	8	15	13	12	10	4	4	6	5	6	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	983	514	469	75	67	22	21	36	40	22	18	11	14	11	8	6	8	21	29	25	10	8	24	21	37	63	76	64	37	49	36	40	21	17	8	13	11	7	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilaw.																																																	
Europeans ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	6	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	1323	652	671	64	47	42	40	43	35	33	43	31	34	26	32	13	20	33	37	15	20	21	22	22	59	59	73	51	53	62	48	59	43	41	21	18	20	16	8	...	6	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Tamils ...	194	126	68	13	4	6	6	2	2	4	2	2	4	1	3	...	...	3	4	4	...	4	4	3	4	17	11	27	8	16	3	13	5	8	4	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	60	35	25	8	2	2	...	3	2	3	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	3	2	...	2	4	4	3	5	3	3	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1595	823	772	80	54	50	46	49	40	41	46	33	39	29	36	13	20	37	42	19	22	27	29	29	63	79	92	83	65	83	54	75	48	54	26	21	21	18	12	...	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
N.-Central.																																																	
Anuradhapura.																																																	
Burghers ...	7	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ..	2268	1146	1122	204	198	82	52	62	61	24	27	37	48	47	48	26	33	74	74	27	42	40	43	51	98	111	139	125	90	92	72	68	49	36	18	24	13	10	9	6	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	1
Tamils ...	312	193	119	10	10	12	18	7	6	5	2	3	2	3	6	2	3	11	2	3	1	4	4	12	12	24	18	28	14	34	9	16	6	6	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	310	160	150	14	24	12	10	5	10	10	7	6	6	5	7	3	2	7	7	11	3	7	5	8	11	18	28	19	5	23	12	7	3	4	2	4	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	5	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	2902	1506	1396	229	233	106	80	74	77	40	36	46	56	55	61	31	38	92	83	41	46	51	52	71	121	155	186	173	110	150	94	92	59	46	23	31	17	11	9	6	5	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...
Uva.																																																	
Badulla.																																																	
Europeans ...	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	5	4	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	5111	2605	2506	320	269	196	184	168	190	112	150	130	126	164	172	107	109	208	209	111	72	68	84	66	103	217	254	206	150	167	137	173	131	114	86	52	54	19	19	6	4	1	1	...	2	...	...	...
Tamils ...	1299	722	577	59	40	48	48	20	29	19	18	25	21	24	23	16	16	48	40	37	26	35	21	41	28	104	105	84	63	79	38	48	28	22	14	10	12	2	4	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Moors ...	241	128	113	7	16	12	5	18	9	5	9	4	8	5	2	1	3	5	5	5	2	5	5	5	6	11	11	9	12	14	9	10	6	6	1	2	3	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	11	5	6	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	45	44	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	11	...	7	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6716	3509	3207	388	325	259	237	209	228	137	178	160	158	193	197	124	128	261	254	153	102	116	110	120	138	343	371	304	225	264	184	233	167	143	102	64	69	23	24	8	5	2	2	1	3	...	...	...

S'GAMUWA. *Ratnapura.*																																														
Burghers ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	3460	1648	1812	292	278	132	128	68	78	82	94	94	124	107	135	67	97	118	150	43	39	49	56	42	65	67	152	91	85	90	65	110	92	86	69	71	54	32	40	4	8	2	2	2	...
Tamils ...	603	311	292	28	19	19	9	7	7	9	10	6	8	9	7	6	6	15	24	20	30	27	10	10	20	46	60	44	33	17	23	23	15	14	5	7	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Moors ...	29	17	12	4	1	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4095	1979	2116	324	298	153	139	76	85	93	105	100	134	117	142	73	103	134	174	64	69	76	67	52	86	115	213	136	118	109	88	134	107	100	75	80	60	34	41	4	8	2	2	4	1
Kegalla.																																														
Europeans ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	4742	2242	2500	280	243	179	179	128	132	90	114	110	147	131	219	115	116	224	165	86	72	40	71	54	102	119	199	117	114	125	110	144	139	121	119	95	93	58	42	9	15	7	9	...	...
Tamils ...	1499	803	696	39	31	31	25	23	20	17	19	24	26	17	21	16	14	56	56	87	60	59	21	36	29	109	133	114	126	72	46	57	26	23	23	18	17	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	206	110	96	16	8	7	9	4	8	4	2	5	2	2	5	4	6	9	11	4	4	4	2	7	6	12	8	8	7	5	5	4	4	6	4	4	3	4	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
Malays ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6459	3161	3298	335	282	217	213	156	160	112	136	139	175	150	245	135	137	289	232	177	136	103	94	97	138	241	341	241	248	202	161	205	169	150	146	118	113	67	48	9	15	8	9	...	...

XXI.—Number of Deaths according to Race registered in each Month in the Island and in each Province and District during the Year 1900.

Province and District.	January.								February.								March.								April.								May.								June.							
	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
Ceylon ...	9298	9	49	6134	2427	625	39	15	7688	8	46	4948	2147	497	29	13	7581	12	26	4899	2097	497	35	15	6808	8	29	4277	1951	504	26	18	8093	12	57	5167	2259	554	29	15	8968	9	50	5901	2333	620	35	20
Western ...	2041	6	29	1609	254	122	15	6	1628	5	26	1269	194	116	12	6	1603	10	17	1250	173	128	16	9	1377	4	17	1072	181	86	11	6	1741	9	37	1333	227	112	17	6	2010	6	32	1573	224	146	18	11
Central ...	1288	3	3	693	507	66	13	3	1040	2	6	546	417	52	11	6	1046	1	3	546	441	52	3	—	1106	1	5	555	474	62	7	2	1401	1	5	731	579	77	3	5	1758	3	2	876	790	75	10	2
Northern ...	1128	—	2	2	1062	62	—	—	927	—	3	12	866	46	—	—	870	—	—	8	817	44	—	1	707	—	1	3	662	41	—	—	783	—	2	13	732	36	—	—	638	—	—	7	593	37	1	—
Southern ...	1459	—	6	1361	23	57	8	4	1274	—	4	1199	29	39	2	1	1179	—	4	1103	29	38	5	—	920	1	3	868	16	27	4	1	1058	—	6	993	26	30	3	—	1020	—	9	940	26	44	1	—
Eastern ...	414	—	5	54	196	158	1	—	483	1	4	25	328	124	1	—	443	1	2	23	279	131	6	1	511	1	2	23	306	175	3	1	536	—	2	22	321	187	3	1	512	—	5	19	299	184	3	2
North-Western ...	1139	—	2	943	102	90	1	1	898	—	—	750	84	61	3	—	956	—	—	799	101	51	5	—	815	—	1	685	68	57	1	3	874	1	—	741	68	61	1	2	1202	—	1	1051	76	69	2	3
North-Central ...	342	—	1	283	31	27	—	—	274	—	1	218	29	26	—	—	277	—	—	225	27	24	—	1	230	—	—	182	23	25	—	—	239	—	2	185	26	26	—	—	214	—	1	159	32	20	—	2
Uva ...	597	—	1	461	114	20	1	—	447	—	2	333	95	17	—	—	422	—	—	322	83	16	—	1	436	—	—	328	99	9	—	—	427	1	—	331	81	11	2	1	543	—	—	416	112	15	—	—
Sabaragamuwa ...	890	—	—	728	138	23	—	1	717	—	—	596	105	16	—	—	785	—	—	623	147	13	—	2	706	1	—	561	122	22	—	—	1034	—	3	818	199	14	—	—	1071	—	—	860	181	30	—	—
Western.																																																
Colombo ...	1143	6	28	849	156	83	15	6	918	5	26	675	122	73	12	5	940	10	15	693	116	82	16	8	820	4	16	609	118	56	11	6	968	9	34	670	162	71	17	5	1159	6	30	849	148	97	18	11
Negombo ...	317	—	—	274	36	7	—	—	260	—	—	226	24	10	—	—	239	—	2	216	16	4	—	1	206	—	—	180	21	5	—	—	378	—	1	335	30	12	—	—	404	—	1	365	31	7	—	—
Kalutara ...	581	—	1	486	62	32	—	—	450	—	—	368	48	33	—	1	424	—	—	341	41	42	—	—	351	—	1	283	42	25	—	—	395	—	2	328	35	29	—	1	447	—	1	359	45	42	—	—
Central.																																																
Kandy ...	788	1	3	429	291	49	12	3	627	1	5	318	249	39	10	5	669	—	2	347	275	43	2	—	750	1	4	379	310	49	6	1	932	1	5	471	390	59	3	3	1134	2	1	592	484	47	7	1
Matale ...	284	—	—	181	88	15	—	—	228	—	—	153	63	11	—	1	198	1	—	131	57	8	1	—	178	—	—	112	53	12	—	1	239	—	—	151	71	16	—	1	312	—	1	181	104	22	3	1
Nuwara Eliya ...	216	2	—	83	128	2	1	—	185	1	1	75	105	2	1	—	179	—	1	68	109	1	—	—	178	—	1	64	111	1	1	—	230	—	—	109	118	2	—	1	312	1	—	103	202	6	—	—
Northern.																																																
Jaffna ...	971	—	2	—	953	16	—	—	784	—	2	—	771	11	—	—	690	—	—	1	681	7	—	1	583	—	1	—	573	9	—	—	642	—	2	—	633	7	—	—	515	—	—	—	511	3	1	—
Mannar ...	103	—	—	—	61	42	—	—	86	—	1	1	53	31	—	—	123	—	—	—	88	35	—	—	75	—	—	—	46	29	—	—	79	—	—	—	54	25	—	—	84	—	—	1	52	31	—	—
Mullaittivu ...	54	—	—	2	48	4	—	—	57	—	—	11	42	4	—	—	57	—	—	7	48	2	—	—	49	—	—	3	43	3	—	—	62	—	—	13	45	4	—	—	39	—	—	6	30	3	—	—
Southern.																																																
Galle ...	632	—	3	580	13	35	1	—	561	—	2	524	11	24	—	—	534	—	3	485	16	27	3	—	430	1	—	404	8	15	1	1	503	—	2	471	12	16	2	—	482	—	4	425	20	32	1	—
Matara ...	493	—	1	462	10	19	1	—	428	—	2	402	14	10	—	—	390	—	—	375	9	6	—	—	320	—	2	305	6	7	—	—	356	—	2	332	11	11	—	—	322	—	5	304	4	9	—	—
Hambantota ...	334	—	2	319	—	3	6	4	285	—	—	273	4	5	2	1	255	—	1	243	4	5	2	—	170	—	1	159	2	5	3	—	199	—	2	190	3	3	1	—	216	—	—	211	2	3	—	—
Eastern.																																																
Batticaloa ...	328	—	1	49	149	129	—	—	394	1	2	22	258	111	—	—	339	—	—	19	213	107	—	—	413	—	2	20	240	151	—	—	466	—	2	20	273	171	—	—	440	—	4	19	250	167	—	—
Trincomalee ...	86	—	4	5	47	29	1	—	89	—	2	3	70	13	1	—	104	1	2	4	66	24	6	1	98	1	—	3	66	24	3	1	70	—	—	2	48	16	3	1	72	—	1	—	49	17	3	2
North-Western.																																																
Kurunegala ...	856	—	1	774	52	29	—	—	685	—	—	630	29	24	2	—	737	—	—	669	38	26	4	—	640	—	1	575	36	28	—	—	690	—	—	617	38	34	—	1	968	—	1	883	38	43	1	2
Puttalam ...	146	—	1	56	35	54	—	—	98	—	—	28	38	31	1	—	86	—	—	25	40	21	—	—	71	—	—	22	21	26	—	2	72	—	—	28	19	24	—	1	64	—	—	27	21	16	—	—
Chilaw ...	137	—	—	113	15	7	1	1	115	—	—	92	17	6	—	—	133	—	—	105	23	4	1	—	104	—	—	88	11	3	1	1	112	1	—	96	11	3	1	—	170	—	—	141	17	10	1	1
North-Central.																																																
Anuradhapura ...	342	—	1	283	31	27	—	—	274	—	1	218	29	26	—	—	277	—	—	225	27	24	—	1	230	—	—	182	23	25	—	—	239	—	2	185	26	26	—	—	214	—	1	159	32	20	—	2
Uva.																																																
Badulla ...	597	—	1	461	114	20	1	—	447	—	2	333	95	17	—	—	422	—	—	322	83	16	—	1	436	—	—	328	99	9	—	—	427	1	—	331	81	11	2	1	543	—	—	416	112	15	—	—
Sabaragamuwa.																																																
Ratnapura ...	442	—	—	388	51	3	—	—	336	—	—	303	30	3	—	—	345	—	—	313	28	4	—	—	297	—	—	249	45	3	—	—	338	—	2	284	52	—	—	—	268	—	—	227	38	3	—	—
Kegalla ...	448	—	—	340	87	20	—	1	381	—	—	293	75	13	—	—	440	—	—	310	119	9	—	2	409	1	—	312	77	19	—	—	696	—	1	534	147	14	—	—	803	—	—	633	143	27	—	—

29-01

XXI.—Deaths according to Race, &c.—*continued.*

Province and District.	July. Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	August. Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
Ceylon ...	9009	20	57	6048	2224	603	35	22	8875	15	51	5685	2476	595	32	21
Western ...	1869	15	32	1401	251	130	22	18	1947	11	35	1468	249	158	12	14
Central ...	1807	2	6	928	780	84	5	2	1848	1	6	893	866	70	11	1
Northern ...	549	—	—	5	520	24	—	—	695	—	—	3	654	27	—	1
Southern ...	1209	2	6	1137	29	33	2	—	1303	2	2	1219	39	37	3	1
Eastern ...	447	—	5	23	236	178	4	1	472	1	3	25	278	161	3	1
North-Western ...	1297	—	6	1122	84	83	1	1	987	—	3	827	89	64	3	1
North-Central ...	235	—	—	185	28	22	—	—	203	—	1	165	13	23	—	1
Uva ...	515	1	—	390	100	23	1	—	479	—	—	380	76	23	—	—
Sabaragamuwa ...	1081	—	2	857	196	26	—	—	941	—	1	705	212	22	—	1
Western.																
Colombo ...	1121	15	31	798	145	94	22	16	1161	11	31	787	197	110	12	13
Negombo ...	366	—	1	305	50	8	—	2	381	—	4	324	38	15	—	—
Kalutara ...	382	—	—	298	56	28	—	—	405	—	—	357	14	33	—	1
Central.																
Kandy ...	1203	1	5	622	513	57	5	—	1229	—	6	612	554	50	6	1
Matale ...	386	1	1	206	154	24	—	—	344	—	—	183	141	17	3	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	218	—	—	100	113	3	—	2	275	1	—	98	171	3	2	—
Northern																
Jaffna ...	415	—	—	—	412	3	—	—	577	—	—	—	569	7	—	1
Mannar ...	95	—	—	—	76	19	—	—	74	—	—	—	46	28	—	—
Mullaittivu ...	39	—	—	5	32	2	—	—	44	—	—	3	39	2	—	—
Southern																
Galle ...	531	1	3	485	20	20	2	—	563	1	—	517	23	20	1	1
Matara ...	429	—	2	408	7	12	—	—	549	1	—	521	11	16	—	—
Hambantota ...	249	1	1	244	2	1	—	—	191	—	2	181	5	1	2	—
Eastern.																
Batticaloa ...	374	—	4	23	193	154	—	—	398	—	2	18	231	146	—	1
Trincomalee ...	73	—	1	—	43	24	4	1	74	1	1	7	47	15	3	—
North-Western.																
Kurunegala ..	1031	—	3	926	44	57	1	—	766	—	2	676	47	39	2	—
Puttalam ...	81	—	—	36	23	22	—	—	77	—	—	32	25	20	—	—
Chilaw ...	185	—	3	160	17	4	—	1	144	—	1	119	17	5	1	1
North-Central.																
Anuradhapura ...	235	—	—	185	28	22	—	—	203	—	1	165	13	23	—	1
Uva.																
Badulla ...	515	1	—	390	100	23	1	—	479	—	—	380	76	23	—	—
Sabaragamuwa.																
Ratnapura ...	353	—	1	289	62	1	—	—	318	—	—	253	63	2	—	—
Kegalla ...	728	—	1	568	134	25	—	—	623	—	1	452	149	20	—	1

Province and District.	September. Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	October. Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
Ceylon ...	8266	7	44	5300	2329	532	25	29	8438	11	45	5413	2337	568	30	34
Western ...	1801	4	30	1332	279	119	16	21	1779	5	32	1275	276	157	10	24
Central ...	1649	—	4	826	742	67	6	4	1729	4	2	867	778	67	10	1
Northern ...	625	—	1	3	590	30	—	1	585	1	—	5	555	24	—	—
Southern ...	1426	2	6	1322	47	46	3	—	1435	—	4	1313	67	47	4	—
Eastern ...	382	—	1	15	225	140	—	1	421	—	3	23	250	141	2	2
North-Western ...	850	1	2	698	72	76	—	1	821	—	2	675	96	44	3	1
North-Central ...	178	—	—	145	15	18	—	—	204	—	—	151	21	32	—	—
Uva ...	551	—	—	395	134	21	—	1	702	1	1	553	104	36	1	6
Sabaragamuwa ...	804	—	—	564	225	15	—	—	762	—	1	551	190	20	—	—
Western.																
Colombo ...	1041	4	28	745	159	70	16	19	1052	5	29	715	166	103	10	24
Negombo ...	287	—	—	239	34	12	—	2	256	—	3	209	31	13	—	—
Kalutara ...	473	—	2	348	86	37	—	—	471	—	—	351	79	41	—	—
Central.																
Kandy ...	1087	—	4	539	486	49	5	4	1115	3	1	521	541	40	8	1
Matale ...	318	—	—	481	122	14	1	—	318	—	1	187	104	25	1	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	244	—	—	106	134	4	—	—	296	1	—	159	133	2	1	—
Northern																
Jaffna ...	516	—	—	—	511	4	—	1	483	1	—	—	477	5	—	—
Mannar ...	64	—	1	—	41	22	—	—	57	—	—	—	39	18	—	—
Mullaittivu ...	45	—	—	3	38	4	—	—	45	—	—	5	39	1	—	—
Southern																
Galle ...	643	2	3	593	19	25	1	—	687	—	4	622	28	31	2	—
Matara ...	607	—	2	558	28	19	—	—	575	—	—	522	38	15	—	—
Hambantota ...	176	—	1	171	—	2	2	—	173	—	—	169	1	1	2	—
Eastern.																
Batticaloa ...	325	—	1	12	185	127	—	—	358	—	2	21	208	127	—	—
Trincomalee ...	57	—	—	3	40	13	—	1	63	—	1	2	42	14	2	2
North-Western.																
Kurunegala ..	669	1	2	582	39	44	—	1	630	—	2	557	49	20	2	—
Puttalam ...	61	—	—	14	20	27	—	—	73	—	—	19	30	22	1	1
Chilaw ...	120	—	—	102	13	5	—	—	118	—	—	99	17	2	—	—
North-Central.																
Anuradhapura ...	178	—	—	145	15	18	—	—	204	—	—	151	21	32	—	—
Uva.																
Badulla ...	551	—	—	395	134	21	—	1	702	1	1	553	104	36	1	6
Sabaragamuwa.																
Ratnapura ...	328	—	—	264	62	2	—	—	299	—	—	252	46	1	—	—
Kegalla ...	476	—	—	300	163	13	—	—	463	—	1	299	144	19	—	—

Province and District.	November. Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	December. Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
Ceylon ...	8562	15	42	5271	2579	598	26	31	9287	13	54	5967	2520	643	40	50
Western ...	1768	11	25	1252	283	173	10	14	2000	8	32	1382	363	176	23	16
Central ...	1785	3	7	760	906	98	5	6	1842	4	11	856	869	92	5	5
Northern ...	644	—	1	5	609	29	—	—	704	—	2	5	639	58	—	—
Southern ...	1362	1	5	1236	56	62	2	—	1506	—	4	1385	54	60	2	1
Eastern ...	335	—	1	21	201	110	1	1	364	—	2	22	227	111	2	—
North-Western ...	783	—	2	650	67	61	3	—	890	—	1	753	70	60	6	—
North-Central ...	215	—	1	142	48	24	—	—	291	—	—	228	19	43	—	1
Uva ...	817	—	—	598	185	20	5	9	780	1	1	604	116	30	1	27
Sabaragamuwa ...	853	—	—	607	224	21	—	1	910	—	1	732	163	13	1	—
Western.																
Colombo ...	1017	11	24	660	180	118	10	14	1131	8	28	782	174	102	21	16
Negombo ...	255	—	1	226	28	6	—	—	270	—	1	231	27	9	2	—
Kalutara ...	496	—	—	372	75	49	—	—	599	—	3	369	162	65	—	—
Central.																
Kandy ...	1200	1	6	481	628	75	3	6	1185	3	8	548	553	64	5	4
Matale ...	294	1	—	150	121	20	2	—	305	—	1	168	111	25	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	291	1	1	129	157	3	—	—	352	1	2	140	205	3	—	1
Northern																
Jaffna ...	529	—	—	—	520	9	—	—	555	—	—	—	542	13	—	—
Mannar ...	69	—	1	1	50	17	—	—	110	—	2	—	67	41	—	—
Mullaittivu ...	46	—	—	4	39	3	—	—	39	—	—	5	30	4	—	—
Southern																
Galle ...	673	1	2	603	29	37	1	—	696	—	2	633	26	33	1	1
Matara ...	494	—	3	441	25	25	—	—	562	—	1	512	25	24	—	—
Hambantota ...	195	—	—	192	2	—	1	—	248	—	1	240	3	3	1	—
Eastern.																
Batticaloa ...	254	—	1	16	148	89	—	—	308	—	1	19	193	95	—	—
Trincomalee ...	81	—	—	5	53	21	1	1	56	—	1	3	34	16	2	—
North-Western.																
Kurunegala ..	607	—	—	543	37	25	2	—	655	—	—	594	34	23	4	—
Puttalam ...	66	—	—	19	15	31	1	—	88	—	1	39	15	31	2	—
Chilaw ...	110	—	2	88	15	5	—	—	147	—	—	120	21	6	—	—
North-Central.																
Anuradhapura ...	215	—	1	142	48	24	—	—	291	—	—	228	19	43	—	1
Uva.																
Badulla ...	817	—	—	598	185	20	5	9	780	1	1	604	116	30	1	27
Sabaragamuwa.																
Ratnapura ...	354	—	—	281	68	5	—	—	417	—	—	357	58	2	—	—
Kegalla ...	499	—	—	326	156	16	—	1	493	—	1	375	105	11	1	—

[*For Table XXII. see p. 40**]

XXIII.—Number of Deaths from various Causes and their Rates per Million Persons Living in each of the Years 1900 and 1899, and the Yearly Average Rate for 1891–98.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths ascribed to various Causes in the Years 1900 and 1899, and the Average for 1891–98.			Mortality from various Causes to a Million Persons living in the Years 1900 and 1899, and the Mean Rate for 1891–98.		
	Average, 1891–98.	1899.	1900.	Mean Rate, 1891–98.	1899.	1900.
ALL CAUSES ...	86,347	104,983	100,873	27,056	30,526	28,567
I. Specific, Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases ...	45,923	50,252	46,152	14,426	14,612	13,071
II. Parasitic Diseases	3,215	4,313	4,155	1,007	1,254	1,177
III. Dietetic do.	361	279	256	113	81	72
IV. Constitutional Diseases	6,580	7,211	7,427	2,061	2,097	2,103
V. Developmental do.	1,885	2,597	2,792	588	755	791
VI. Local Diseases	20,929	30,964	31,174	5,532	9,003	8,828
VII. Violence	1,712	1,759	1,805	535	512	511
VIII. Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	5,742	7,608	7,112	1,794	2,212	2,014
I.						
1. Miasmatic Diseases	23,403	25,273	20,535	7,372	7,349	5,815
2. Diarrhœal do.	21,198	21,201	22,275	6,645	6,165	6,309
3. Malarial do.	859	2,968	2,581	265	863	731
4. Zoogenous do.	45	59	55	14	17	16
5. Venereal do.	75	77	70	24	22	20
6. Septic do.	343	674	636	106	196	180
II.—Parasitic Diseases	3,215	4,313	4,155	1,007	1,254	1,177
III.—Dietetic Diseases	361	279	256	113	81	72
IV.—Constitutional Diseases	6,580	7,211	7,427	2,061	2,097	2,103
V.—Developmental Diseases	1,885	2,597	2,792	588	755	791
VI.						
1. Diseases of Nervous System ...	7,762	11,344	11,572	2,424	3,298	3,277
2. Do. Organs of Special Sense ...	39	30	44	12	9	13
3. Do. Circulatory System ...	354	511	549	111	148	156
4. Do. Respiratory System ...	3,571	6,249	6,883	1,106	1,817	1,949
5. Do. Digestive System ...	1,004	1,291	1,174	314	375	332
6. Do. Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands	25	50	40	8	14	11
7. Do. Urinary System	106	313	294	32	91	83
8. Do. Reproductive System:						
(a) Organs of Generation ...	99	143	133	31	42	38
(b) Parturition	2,055	2,289	2,342	644	666	663
9. Do. Organs of Locomotion ...	12	13	12	4	4	3
10. Do. Integumentary System ...	5,902	8,731	8,131	1,846	2,539	2,303
VII.						
1. Accidents or negligence	1,485	1,513	1,520	464	440	434
2. Homicide	99	123	123	31	36	35
3. Suicide	109	102	130	34	30	37
4. Execution	19	21	32	6	6	9
VIII.						
1. Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	5,742	7,608	7,112	1,794	2,212	2,014

XXII.—Number of Births and Deaths according to Sex and Nationality registered in each District and Revenue Division of the Island during 1905.

Columns (Births 1905 and Deaths 1905 each): All Races (Persons, Males, Females); Europeans (Males, Females); Burghers (Males, Females); Sinhalese (Males, Females); Tamils (Males, Females); Moors (Males, Females); Malays (Males, Females); Others (Males, Females).

Province	District / Division	Births, 1905	Deaths, 1905
Western Province	Colombo District	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Colombo Municipality	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Alutkuru Korale South	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Hewagam Korale	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Salpiti Korale	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Siyane Korale	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Negombo District	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Negombo Local Board	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Alutkuru Korale North	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Hapitigam Korale	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Kalutara District	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Kalutara Local Board	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Kalutara Totamune	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Pasdun Korale	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Rayigam Korale	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Province	Kandy District	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Kandy Municipality	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Harispattu	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Pata Dumbara	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Pata Hewaheta	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Tumpane	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Uda Bulatgama	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Uda Dumbara	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Udunuwara	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Udapalata	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Yatinuwara	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Matale District	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Matale Local Board	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Matale South	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Matale East	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Matale North	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Nuwara Eliya District	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Nuwara Eliya Local Board & outside	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Kotmale	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Uda Hewaheta	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Walapane	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Province	Jaffna District	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Jaffna Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Valikamam East	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Valikamam North	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Valikamam West	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Vadamaradchi East	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Vadamaradchi West	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Tenmaradchi	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Pachchilaippalli	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Karachchi	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Punakari	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Islands	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Pandaitivu	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Mannar District	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Mannar Island Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Musali Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Nanaddan Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Pomarikamam	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Mullaittivu District	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Karikkaddumulai	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Mullaittivu	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Kilakkumulai	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Chinnacheddikkulam	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Melpattu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Province	Galle District	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Galle Municipality	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Four Gravets beyond Municipal limits	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Gangaboda Pattu	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Wellaboda Pattu	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Talpe Pattu	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Wallalawiti Korale	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Hinidum Pattu	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Matara District	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Matara Local Board	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Four Gravets beyond Local Board limits	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Wellaboda Pattu	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Weligam Korale	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Morawak Korale	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Kandaboda Pattu	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Gangaboda Pattu	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Hambantota District	[illegible]	[illegible]
	The Four Gravets of Hambantota	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Magam Pattu (exclusive of Four Gravets)	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Giruwa Pattu East	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Giruwa Pattu West	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastern Province	Batticaloa District	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Batticaloa Local Board	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Manmunai Pattu (excluding the Local Board)	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Bintenna	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Chammanturai and Nadukadu	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Eravur, Koralai, and Koralai	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Eravil, Porativu, and Karawaku	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Nintavur and Akkarai Pattu	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Panama Pattu	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Trincomalee District	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Trincomalee Town	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Kaddukulam Pattu	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Koddiyar Pattu	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Tampalakamam Pattu	[illegible]	[illegible]
North-Western Province	Kurunegala District	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Kurunegala Local Board	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Hiriyala Hatpattu	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Weudawilli Hatpattu	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Dambadeni Hatpattu	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Dewamedi Hatpattu	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Katugampola Hatpattu	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Magul Hatpattu	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Puttalam District	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Puttalam Local Board	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Demala Hatpattu	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Kalpitiya Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Puttalam Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Chilaw District	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Chilaw Local Board	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Pitigal Korale North	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Pitigal Korale Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Pitigal Korale South	[illegible]	[illegible]
N.-C. Prov.	Anuradhapura District	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Anuradhapura Town	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Nuwaragam Palata	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Hurulu Palata	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Kalagam Palata	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Tamankaduwa Palata	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prov. of Uva	Badulla District	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Badulla Local Board	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Yatikinda Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Bibile Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Buttala Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Wellawaya Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Udukinda Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Wellassa Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Wiyaluwa Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
Province of Sabaragamuwa	Ratnapura District	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Ratnapura Local Board	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Kuruwiti Korale	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Nawadun Korale	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Atakalan Korale	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Kolonna Korale	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Kukulu Korale	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Meda Korale	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Kegalla District	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Beligal Korale	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Galboda Korale	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Kinigoda Korale	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Paranakuru Korale	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Atulugam Korale	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Dehigampal Korale	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Panawal Korale	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Lower Bulatgama	[illegible]	[illegible]

XXIII.—Causes of Deaths, 1900 and 1899, &c.—*continued.*

	Number of Deaths.		
	Average in 1891–98.	1899.	1900.
Miasmatic Diseases.			
Smallpox	78	96	41
Chickenpox	36	24	25
Measles	378	188	118
Whooping cough	62	65	116
Mumps	5	1	5
Diphtheria	4	3	2
Typhus	—	4	—
Cerebro-spinal fever	1	3	2
Simple and ill-defined fever	18,798	19,575	14,663
Enteric fever	3,755	5,262	5,437
Influenza	282	52	126
Other Miasmatic Diseases	4	—	—
Diarrhœal Diseases.			
Cholera	1,103	—	217
Diarrhœa and dysentery	20,095	21,201	16,669 5,389
Malarial Diseases.			
Remittent fever	310	1,174	1,152
Ague	156	509	186
Malarial cachexia	378	1,285	1,243
Malarial fever	15	—	—
Zoogenous Diseases.			
Hydrophobia	43	57	53
Glanders	—	—	—
Cowpox and other effects of vaccination	2	2	2
Venereal Diseases.			
Syphilis	58	68	63
Gonorrhœa, stricture of urethra	17	9	7
Septic Diseases.			
Phagedæna	2	4	1
Erysipelas	59	191	146
Pyæmia, Septicæmia	31	59	92
Puerperal fever	251	420	397
Parasitic Diseases.			
Thrush	657	1,194	1,002
Worms (animal)	2,337	2,880	2,895
Dochmius duodenalis	221	289	258
Dietetic Diseases.			
Starvation, want of breast milk	347	262	236
Scurvy	1	1	—
Intemperance, chronic alcoholism	11	11	18
Intemperance, delirium tremens	2	5	2
Constitutional Diseases.			
Rheumatism	608	617	622
Rickets	177	43	38
Cancer	179	191	233
Tabes mesenterica	10	25	32
Tubercular meningitis (hydrocephalus)	26	35	31
Phthisis	2,585	3,167	3,217
Other forms of tuberculosis, scrofula	374	287	256
Purpura, hæmorrhagic diathesis	1	—	1
Anæmia, chlorosis, leucocythæmia	2,212	2,456	2,685
Diabetes mellitus	98	99	90
Leprosy	63	90	88
Elephantiasis	2	1	3
Parangi	217	164	97
Marasmus	5	—	—
Other and undefined Constitutional Diseases	23	36	34
Developmental Diseases.			
Premature Birth	451	754	743
Atelectasis	26	8	12
Cyanosis	1	6	7
Spina Bifida	1	—	1
Imperforate Anus	2	3	2
Cleft Palate	—	—	—
Other Congenital Defects	4	6	5
Old Age	1,400	1,820	2,022
Diseases of Nervous System.			
Inflammation of brain or its membranes	15	15	26
Softening of brain	8	6	11
Apoplexy	131	152	136
Paralysis	312	396	406
Epilepsy	75	97	108
Convulsions	172	152	140
Infantile convulsions	6,633	9,919	10,111
Laryngismus Stridulus	—	—	—
Collapse	5	1	1
Tetanus	278	311	367
Mania	62	65	49
Paraplegia, diseases of the spinal cord	8	9	18
Other and undefined Diseases of Brain or Nervous System	63	221	199

XXIII.—Causes of Deaths, 1900 and 1899, &c.—*continued.*

	Number of Deaths.		
	Average in 1891-98.	1899.	1900.
Diseases of Organs of Special Sense.			
Conjunctivitis and other diseases of eye	14	9	16
Otitis and other diseases of ear	4	5	5
Epistaxis and other diseases of nose	21	16	23
Diseases of Circulatory System.			
Pericarditis	7	9	4
Valve disease of heart	58	7	19
Hypertrophy of heart	—	1	1
Angina pectoris, syncope	10	17	51
Aneurism	1	1	4
Embolism, thrombosis	4	9	8
Phlebitis	1	—	1
Varicose veins	190	281	254
Other and undefined Diseases of Heart or Circulatory System	83	186	207
Diseases of Respiratory System.			
Laryngitis	20	23	41
Croup	53	11	13
Bronchitis	478	523	616
Asthma	281	295	279
Pneumonia	1,226	2,120	2,818
Pleurisy	259	20	33
Other and undefined Diseases of Respiratory System	1,254	3,257	3,083
Diseases of Digestive System.			
Stomatitis	6	12	18
Dentition	4	—	1
Quinsy	26	3	6
Sore throat	39	38	32
Dyspepsia	53	65	55
Hæmatemesis	44	81	49
Melæna	1	4	1
Diseases of stomach	150	125	121
Enteritis	21	41	52
Ulceration of intestines	4	15	15
Ileus, obstruction of intestines	36	50	52
Debility of intestines	14	—	—
Stricture or strangulation of intestine	5	8	2
Intussusception of intestine	2	—	—
Hernia	57	22	17
Fistula	11	5	13
Peritonitis	46	64	73
Ascites	62	118	103
Gallstones	—	1	—
Cirrhosis of liver	30	43	60
Other diseases of liver	194	280	192
Other and undefined Diseases of Digestive System	199	316	312
Diseases of Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands.			
Diseases of the lymphatic system	3	3	3
Diseases of spleen	22	47	37
Diseases of Urinary System.			
Nephritis	11	36	32
Bright's disease	32	95	85
Uræmia	2	2	1
Suppression of urine	26	36	27
Calculus (stone)	1	4	2
Hæmatura	1	1	1
Diseases of bladder	9	9	9
Other & undefined Diseases of Urinary System	24	130	137
Diseases of Organs of Generation.			
Ovarian diseases	5	15	11
Diseases of uterus and vagina	28	34	26
Disorders of menstruation	19	26	26
Pelvic abscess	24	1	2
Perineal abscess	2	—	—
Diseases of testes, penis, scrotum, &c.	21	67	68
Diseases of Parturition.			
Abortion, miscarriage	30	42	32
Puerperal mania	1	—	—
Puerperal convulsions	1,331	1,222	1,172
Placenta prævia, flooding	9	14	9
Phlegmasia dolens	1	3	2
Other and undefined accidents of Childbirth	683	1,008	1,127
Diseases of Organs of Locomotion.			
Caries, necrosis	3	5	2
Arthritis, ostitis, periostitis	7	6	9
Other and undefined Diseases of Organs of Locomotion	2	2	1

XXIII.—Causes of Deaths, 1900 and 1899, &c.—*continued.*

	Number of Deaths.		
	Average in 1891–98.	1899.	1900.
Diseases of Integumentary System.			
Carbuncle	34	37	43
Phlegmon, cellulitis	9	21	15
Ulcer, bed sore	316	71	108
Eczema	21	2	—
Pemphigus	1	1	—
Gangarene	7	—	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Integumentary System	5,514	8,599	7,965
Accident or Negligence.			
Fractures, contusions	601	574	585
Gunshot wounds	65	80	65
Cut, stab			9
Burn, scald	96	121	112
Poison	60	33	38
Drowning	301	346	351
Suffocation	7	6	5
Snake-bite	165	179	189
Otherwise	190	174	166
Homicide.			
Murder, manslaughter	99	123	123
Suicide.			
Gunshot wounds	9	9	4
Cut, stab			7
Poison	12	11	12
Drowning	12	17	22
Hanging	67	63	69
Otherwise	9	2	16
Execution.			
Hanging	19	21	32
Ill-defined and not specified Causes.			
General dropsy	2,467	3,159	2,587
Debility	2,666	4,178	4,268
Sudden deaths (causes unascertained)	18	13	27
Abscess	13	47	30
Tumour	2	3	5
Hæmorrhage	5	10	19
Other ill-defined and not specified causes	571	198	176

XXIV.—Causes of Deaths registered in the Island and in each Province and District during the Year 1900.

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	Western Province.			Central Province.			Northern Province.			Southern Province.			Eastern Province.		North-Western Province.			N. Central Province	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Deaths among all Races.						
		Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaittivu.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
All Causes ...	100873	12471	3,619	5,474	11919	3,404	2,976	7,260	1,019	576	6,935	5,525	2,691	4,397	923	8,934	983	1,595	2,902	6,716	4,095	6,459	139	550	65,010	27,679	6,836	381	278
I. Specific, Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases ...	46,152	4,657	1,603	2,341	5,708	1,711	1,540	3,441	457	291	2,885	2,996	1,800	2,737	389	3,000	439	571	1,337	3,461	1,966	2,822	48	155	28,638	14101	2,969	132	109
II. Parasitic Diseases ...	4,155	686	336	258	538	155	68	10	14	4	303	54	—	21	1	608	23	159	46	27	217	627	1	6	3,550	351	230	8	9
III. Dietetic do. ...	256	12	16	6	82	12	7	1	2	2	5	2	1	4	28	10	4	5	—	29	3	25	—	2	53	183	16	—	2
IV. Constitutional Diseases	7,427	1,524	351	730	533	139	73	310	9	13	976	658	195	50	45	596	28	120	116	306	285	373	11	85	5,770	1,017	483	34	27
V. Developmental do.	2,792	675	63	140	296	40	109	139	6	11	275	229	33	4	8	39	10	18	8	424	112	153	7	37	1,823	691	182	40	12
VI. Local Diseases ...	31,174	3,898	1,069	1,695	3,016	984	652	2,756	357	179	2,149	1,440	449	1,266	364	3,945	336	635	1,083	1,966	989	1,946	56	218	20,950	7,421	2,322	123	84
VII. Violence ...	1,805	249	69	127	213	67	38	102	7	13	133	76	56	49	15	164	17	28	36	91	138	117	11	9	1,271	427	68	4	15
VIII. Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	7,112	770	112	177	1,533	296	489	501	167	66	209	70	157	266	73	572	126	59	276	412	385	396	5	38	2,955	3,488	566	40	20
I.																													
1. Miasmatic Diseases ...	20,535	2,124	1,067	943	1,438	733	371	2,093	216	188	888	728	1,425	1,903	188	1,900	303	411	886	1,147	589	994	22	42	13,653	5,079	1,643	46	50
2. Diarrhœal do. ...	22,275	2,134	432	1,262	3,799	837	1,148	525	169	64	1,801	2,171	338	734	131	970	109	114	408	2,166	1,312	1,651	19	76	14,194	6,823	1,068	49	46
3. Malarial do. ...	2,581	287	66	104	419	133	14	566	31	21	161	77	28	82	51	109	19	32	40	121	58	162	3	25	561	1,764	192	26	10
4. Zoogenous do. ...	55	10	3	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	10	9	2	—	—	3	—	3	1	1	—	2	—	—	50	4	1	—	—
5. Venereal do. ...	70	10	1	7	9	2	5	2	1	—	7	2	2	1	—	5	1	—	—	8	2	5	—	—	39	28	1	2	—
6. Septic do. ...	636	92	34	21	36	6	2	255	40	18	18	9	5	17	19	13	7	11	2	18	5	8	4	12	141	403	64	9	3
II. Parasitic Diseases ...	4,155	686	336	258	538	155	68	10	14	4	303	54	—	21	1	608	23	159	46	27	217	627	1	6	3,550	351	230	8	9
III. Dietetic Diseases ...	256	12	16	6	82	12	7	1	2	2	5	2	1	4	28	10	4	5	—	29	3	25	—	2	53	183	16	—	2
IV. Constitutional Diseases	7,427	1,524	351	730	533	139	73	310	9	10	976	658	195	50	45	596	28	120	116	306	285	373	11	85	5,770	1,017	483	34	27
V. Developmental Diseases	2,792	675	63	140	296	40	109	139	6	11	275	229	33	4	8	39	10	18	8	424	112	153	7	37	1,823	691	182	40	12
VI.																													
1. Diseases of Nervous System ...	11,572	1,735	353	1,238	555	83	120	987	90	60	1,716	1,168	294	130	93	611	143	217	130	929	404	516	13	92	8,330	2,289	744	65	39
2. Diseases of Organs of Special Sense ...	44	10	3	3	3	—	2	2	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	4	6	2	—	—	30	14	—	—	—
3. Diseases of Circulatory System ...	549	226	28	35	50	7	13	10	1	—	59	22	2	13	2	11	3	11	9	24	12	11	18	14	361	117	28	5	6
4. Diseases of Respiratory System ...	6,883	777	85	99	859	247	368	796	171	93	93	41	28	352	163	1,058	91	182	371	648	73	288	9	60	3,443	2,743	565	37	26
5. Diseases of Digestive System ...	1,174	237	39	67	143	31	46	102	8	13	71	31	35	35	7	51	13	18	13	94	49	71	11	28	692	365	71	3	4
6. Diseases of Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands ...	40	3	—	—	1	3	1	5	5	—	—	—	—	15	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	8	25	6	—	—

7. Diseases of the Urinary System ...	294	86	9	16	23	7	15	8	2	4	16	44	2	3	1	7	3	5	—	15	4	27	4	4	182	84	15	2	3
8. Diseases of Reproductive System:—																													
(a) Organs of Generation	133	28	—	7	10	3	—	14	2	—	7	6	4	11	1	13	2	4	6	5	5	5	—	5	77	39	11	—	1
(b) Parturition ...	2,342	255	93	103	257	112	55	28	2	8	99	88	39	13	3	483	29	70	121	160	87	237	—	7	1,884	303	141	5	2
9. Diseases of Organs of Locomotion ...	12	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
10. Diseases of Integumentary System ...	8,131	537	459	127	1,115	490	32	804	76	3	85	36	43	693	93	1,706	50	126	433	87	349	787	1	7	5,931	1,442	741	6	3
VII.																													
1. Accident or negligence	1,520	182	52	107	181	57	35	76	7	8	119	63	48	47	15	141	15	24	32	81	128	102	9	5	1,067	360	61	4	14
2. Homicide ...	123	31	10	9	4	3	—	5	—	1	8	7	4	1	—	14	2	3	1	6	5	9	—	—	104	17	2	—	—
3. Suicide ...	130	23	7	11	20	7	3	17	—	4	4	5	4	1	—	7	—	1	3	4	4	5	2	4	78	40	5	—	1
4. Execution ...	32	13	—	—	8	—	—	4	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	22	10	—	—	—
VIII.																													
Ill-defined and not specified causes	7,112	770	112	177	1,833	296	489	501	167	66	209	70	157	266	73	572	126	59	276	412	385	396	5	38	2,955	3,488	566	40	20
Miasmatic Diseases.																													
Smallpox ...	41	14	—	1	11	—	10	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	13	16	12	—	—
Chickenpox ...	25	1	—	1	12	1	6	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	18	2	—	—
Measles ...	123	10	6	10	23	6	5	18	1	1	7	4	—	3	—	3	—	4	1	14	2	5	—	1	55	57	5	—	5
Whooping cough ...	111	28	1	12	—	—	3	7	1	3	15	—	—	29	6	1	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	1	56	21	33	—	—
Mumps	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Simple and ill-defined fever	14,663	1,176	532	400	1,090	457	232	2,060	214	184	404	76	1,146	1,867	182	1,778	290	234	845	322	251	923	3	19	8,488	4,687	1,412	39	15
Enteric fever ...	5,437	883	527	509	279	262	78	5	—	—	449	639	277	1	—	118	13	166	36	804	328	63	18	18	4,975	217	172	7	30
Influenza ...	126	10	1	10	22	7	37	—	—	—	9	8	2	2	—	—	—	5	1	3	6	3	—	3	59	59	5	—	—
Diarrhœal Diseases.																													
Cholera	217	8	5	—	22	14	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	7	47	94	—	—	—	1	93	80	42	—	1
Diarrhœa ...	16,669	1,449	300	1,012	2,638	565	654	295	87	57	1,633	1,705	271	528	107	896	84	72	330	1,539	1,098	1,349	7	48	12,142	3,682	733	30	27
Dysentery ...	5,989	677	127	250	1,139	258	492	230	82	7	168	466	67	188	24	74	25	35	31	533	214	302	12	27	1,959	3,061	293	19	18
Malarial Diseases.																													
Remittent fever ...	1,152	165	52	24	27	13	1	500	23	14	70	59	12	43	9	48	5	17	26	21	5	18	1	16	288	709	116	18	4
Ague	186	18	6	2	19	13	1	36	1	5	10	12	6	5	—	2	—	—	1	38	2	9	—	4	80	84	13	3	2
Malarial cachexia ...	1,243	104	8	78	373	107	12	30	7	2	81	6	10	34	42	59	14	15	13	62	51	135	2	5	193	971	63	5	4
Zoogenous Diseases.																													
Hydrophobia ...	53	10	3	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	10	8	2	—	—	3	—	2	1	1	—	2	—	—	48	4	1	—	—
Glanders ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cowpox and other effects of vaccination ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Venereal Diseases.																													
Syphilis	63	10	1	6	9	2	3	2	1	—	6	2	2	1	—	5	1	—	—	7	2	3	—	—	37	23	2	1	—
Gonorrhœa, stricture of urethra ...	7	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	2	5	—	—	—
Septic Diseases.																													
Phagedæna ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	146	10	—	4	4	—	1	115	1	2	2	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	11	128	4	—	—
Pyæmia, Septicæmia ...	92	28	4	4	12	4	1	5	—	—	7	4	2	—	1	4	—	3	—	6	3	4	4	5	44	31	7	—	1
Puerperal fever ...	397	54	30	13	20	2	—	135	39	16	8	5	3	15	18	6	7	8	2	10	2	4	—	4	85	244	53	9	2

XXIV.—Causes of Deaths registered in the Island, &c.—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	Western Province.			Central Province.			Northern Province.			Southern Province.			Eastern Province.		North-Western Province.			N'Central Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Deaths among all Races.						
		Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaittivu.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
Parasitic Diseases.																														
Thrush	1,002	39	59	5	183	26	34	6	14	1	4	—	—	21	1	254	11	52	3	15	40	234	—	—	914	42	46	—	—
Worms (animal) ...	2,895	541	277	250	309	129	30	—	—	2	298	53	—	—	—	341	11	99	43	9	153	350	—	5	2,578	120	179	8	5
Dochmius duodenalis ...	258	106	—	3	46	—	4	4	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	13	1	8	—	3	24	43	1	1	58	189	5	—	4
Dietetic Diseases.																														
Starvation, want of breast milk	236	8	15	6	81	12	7	—	2	2	—	2	—	2	28	9	4	4	—	29	3	22	—	2	40	177	16	—	1
Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intemperance, chronic alcoholism ...	18	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	12	5	—	—	1
Do. delirium tremens	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Constitutional Diseases.																														
Rheumatism ...	622	75	15	60	80	7	6	7	1	2	108	17	32	5	3	76	6	6	35	13	28	40	1	2	542	44	32	—	1
Rickets	38	—	—	—	2	—	1	15	—	—	2	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	—	—	10	26	2	—	—
Cancer	233	51	9	18	25	5	6	23	3	—	32	16	4	7	3	6	3	6	2	1	6	7	1	5	165	47	11	1	3
Tabes mesenterica ...	32	18	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	21	3	6	1	—
Tubercular meningitis (hydrocephalus) ...	31	3	1	1	12	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	5	1	—	1	2	16	11	—	—	1
Phthisis	3,217	729	98	298	247	52	38	189	3	6	464	216	42	17	29	264	6	36	25	79	192	187	7	61	2,384	504	218	25	18
Other forms of tuberculosis, scrofula ...	256	16	11	13	9	14	3	3	—	1	13	6	3	—	—	95	5	9	22	8	7	18	—	—	216	26	14	—	—
Purpura, hæmorrhagic diathesis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Anæmia, chlorosis, leucocythæmia ...	2,685	508	197	325	144	57	16	45	1	—	348	396	96	2	2	120	3	55	29	191	45	105	1	8	2,221	280	172	1	2
Diabetes mellitus ...	90	23	4	11	2	2	2	26	1	—	—	—	1	3	2	2	—	7	—	1	1	2	—	—	45	34	9	1	1
Leprosy	88	62	1	2	8	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	7	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	53	23	8	1	—
Elephantiasis ...	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Parangi	97	5	4	2	2	1	—	1	—	1	4	6	13	9	3	32	—	1	3	5	1	4	—	—	81	11	5	—	—
Other and undefined Constitutional Diseases ...	34	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	15	5	6	4	1
Developmental Diseases.																														
Premature birth ...	743	94	7	13	56	9	29	48	3	10	31	18	1	—	—	16	1	6	4	353	28	16	3	6	561	142	24	5	2
Atelectasis ...	12	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	1	—	—
Cyanosis ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	—
Spina bifida ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Imperforate anus ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Other congenital defects ...	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—
Old age	2,022	570	55	126	239	31	80	90	3	1	240	211	30	4	8	23	9	12	4	70	79	137	4	30	1,244	543	156	35	10

Nervous System.																														
Inflammation of brain or its membranes ...	26	16	—	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	2	8	11	3	—	1	
Softening of brain ...	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	—	1	—	
Apoplexy ...	136	39	—	6	14	2	6	4	1	—	3	2	2	—	1	1	34	14	2	1	1	3	5	4	42	42	36	3	4	
Paralysis ...	406	140	33	68	33	3	9	25	1	—	40	11	6	—	—	5	4	8	2	5	4	9	—	8	276	81	33	5	3	
Epilepsy ...	108	18	6	4	16	2	3	11	—	1	7	2	3	3	1	5	1	2	2	7	5	9	—	—	54	49	5	—	—	
Convulsions ...	140	—	—	1	6	—	3	97	6	6	1	1	—	4	4	1	—	6	—	1	1	2	—	1	6	130	2	1	—	
Infantile convulsions ...	10,111	1,334	292	1,110	422	73	91	765	78	52	1,620	1,123	271	117	66	579	99	183	116	897	362	461	5	67	7,549	1790	621	53	26	
Collapse ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Tetanus ...	367	109	5	11	40	—	8	78	3	1	11	18	3	6	19	15	4	2	2	10	5	17	1	8	165	154	36	1	2	
Mania ...	49	11	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	7	11	1	—	44	4	—	—	—	
Paraplegia, diseases of the spinal cord ...		4	4	—	3	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	10	5	1	1	1	
Other and undefined Diseases of Brain or Nervous System ...	199	53	9	38	17	2	—	2	—	—	26	9	8	—	2	4	1	1	4	3	17	3	—	2	170	18	7	—	2	
Diseases of Organs of Special Sense.																														
Conjunctivitis and other diseases of eye ...	16	5	1	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	
Otitis and other diseases of ear ...	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	
Epistaxis and other diseases of nose ...	23	3	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	2	3	2	—	—	20	3	—	—	—	
Diseases of Circulatory System.																														
Pericarditis ...	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	
Valve disease of heart ...	19	6	—	2	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	7	9	2	—	—	
Hypertrophy of heart ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Angina pectoris, syncope ...	51	43	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	2	33	9	—	1	3	
Aneurism ...	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	
Embolism, thrombosis ...	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	1	—	3	3	1	—	—	
Phlebitis ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Varicose veins ...	254	75	24	15	15	5	5	1	—	—	46	18	—	10	1	6	2	8	9	2	7	5	—	1	221	17	15	—	—	
Other and undefined Diseases of Heart or Circulatory System ...	207	97	4	18	28	2	4	5	1	—	13	4	2	2	1	2	1	1	—	14	4	4	14	10	92	76	9	4	2	
Diseases of Respiratory System.																														
Laryngitis ...	41	6	2	—	—	—	—	18	8	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	6	28	6	1	—	
Croup ...	13	1	—	1	6	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	11	—	—	—	
Bronchitis ...	616	234	26	20	99	18	30	22	4	—	19	11	3	39	13	13	6	3	4	30	7	15	2	24	210	281	87	8	4	
Asthma ...	279	32	11	15	27	2	8	55	1	1	28	16	7	4	1	21	3	7	2	9	9	20	—	2	147	115	13	2	—	
Pneumonia ...	2,818	457	41	53	336	107	180	679	88	73	38	13	18	153	141	104	25	27	22	156	49	64	5	31	525	2022	190	24	21	
Pleurisy ...	33	5	—	2	5	1	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	3	3	—	—	8	24	1	—	—	
Other & undefined Diseases of Respiratory System ...	3,083	42	5	8	386	118	148	13	70	18	8	1	—	154	6	916	57	144	343	457	4	185	2	2	2,546	262	268	2	1	
Diseases of Digestive System.																														
Stomatitis ...	18	10	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	13	1	2	—	—	
Dentition ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Quinsy ...	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	
Sore throat ...	32	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	3	3	2	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	11	19	2	—	—	
Dyspepsia ...	55	5	—	—	1	—	—	33	—	3	1	1	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	3	49	2	—	—	

XXIV.—Causes of Deaths registered in the Island, &c.—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	Western Province.			Central Province.			Northern Province.			Southern Province.			Eastern Province.		North-Western Province.			North-Central Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Deaths among all Races.						
		Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaitivu.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
Diseases of Digestive System—contd.																													
Hæmatemesis ...	49	3	—	2	7	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	8	21	—	—	42	4	3	—	—
Melæna ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Diseases of stomach ...	121	29	4	2	6	6	3	2	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	20	—	1	4	21	8	10	—	—	95	21	4	—	1
Enteritis... ...	52	25	—	—	5	—	2	2	—	2	11	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	6	27	11	7	1	—
Ulceration of intestines ...	15	3	—	3	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	4	8	1	—	—
Ileus, obstruction of intestine	52	22	1	3	10	2	4	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	1	20	27	4	—	—
Stricture or strangulation of intestine ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Hernia	17	6	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	6	4	5	—	—
Fistula	13	6	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	11	—	1	1	—
Peritonitis ...	73	18	3	5	19	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	11	2	—	—	3	1	4	—	6	31	32	4	—	—
Ascites	103	20	8	8	13	6	—	—	—	1	10	8	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	11	3	8	—	—	77	22	4	—	—
Gallstones ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of liver ...	60	19	1	5	4	4	2	2	—	—	2	3	—	—	2	8	—	1	—	3	3	1	2	4	36	17	1	—	—
Other diseases of liver ...	192	34	6	19	19	5	6	39	1	1	18	6	—	9	2	1	3	3	—	6	11	3	7	4	87	81	11	—	2
Other and undefined Diseases of Digestive System	312	36	12	18	52	6	24	8	4	3	20	7	24	18	—	3	—	12	5	32	9	19	1	1	225	66	17	1	1
Diseases of Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands.																													
Diseases of the lymphatic system... ...	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Diseases of spleen ...	37	—	—	—	1	3	1	5	5	—	—	—	—	15	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	5	25	6	—	—
Diseases of Urinary System.																													
Nephritis ...	32	22	1	3	1	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	4	4	—	1
Bright's disease ...	85	32	3	3	8	3	12	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	9	—	2	3	3	29	42	5	2	1
Uræmia	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Suppression of urine ...	27	4	1	4	3	1	1	—	1	1	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	23	2	2	—	—
Calculus (stone) ...	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Hæmatura ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Diseases of bladder ...	9	3	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	—	—
Other & undefined Diseases of Urinary System ...	137	23	2	5	8	1	1	3	—	—	11	42	2	3	—	2	—	2	—	4	4	24	1	1	95	35	4	—	1
Diseases of Organs of Generation.																													
Ovarian diseases ...	11	3	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	1	1	—
Diseases of uterus & vagina	26	11	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	5	15	4	2	—	—
Disorders of menstruation	26	5	—	3	4	—	—	4	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	3	—	—	20	5	1	—	—

Pelvic Abscess ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Diseases of testes, penis, scrotum, &c. ...	68	9	—	2	4	3	—	4	—	—	3	2	2	11	1	12	1	3	5	2	2	2	—	—	37	23	7	—	1
Diseases of Parturition.																													
Abortion, miscarriage ...	32	4	3	3	4	1	2	2	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	17	13	2	—	—
Puerperal mania ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal convulsions ...	1,172	106	54	66	41	59	8	8	—	5	56	41	29	2	2	297	5	40	90	105	46	112	—	—	1,055	56	59	1	1
Placenta prævia, flooding	9	2	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	2	—	—	—
Phlegmasia dolens ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Other and undefined Accidents of Childbirth ...	1,127	143	35	33	211	51	45	17	1	3	41	44	9	11	1	185	23	27	30	54	39	124	—	7	805	230	80	4	1
Diseases of Organs of Locomotion.																													
Caries, Necrosis ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis	9	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Other & undefined Diseases of Organs of Locomotion	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Integumentary System.																													
Carbuncle ...	43	4	2	1	3	3	—	10	—	—	5	7	1	2	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	21	14	7	—	—
Phlegmon, cellulitis ...	15	9	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	11	2	1	—	—
Ulcer, bed sore ...	108	18	10	14	6	7	3	—	—	—	20	—	4	—	—	2	1	5	2	4	1	11	—	—	74	31	3	—	—
Eczema ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other & undefined Diseases of Integumentary System	7,965	506	446	110	1,106	480	29	794	76	3	59	29	38	691	92	1,704	46	421	430	82	348	775	—	6	5,825	1395	730	6	3
Accident or Negligence.																													
Fractures, contusions ...	585	82	19	57	83	30	14	12	1	2	51	32	12	4	3	48	3	7	4	30	33	58	4	—	449	97	24	1	10
Gunshot wounds ...	65	6	2	—	13	3	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	2	2	16	—	1	1	6	3	3	3	—	50	7	4	1	—
Cut, stab ...	9	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	—
Burn, scald ...	112	11	2	8	30	3	9	4	—	1	5	4	4	1	1	6	3	2	—	8	6	4	—	—	54	52	3	2	1
Poison	38	4	3	2	3	4	—	—	—	—	13	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	29	9	—	—	—
Drowning ...	351	54	20	25	36	7	8	41	—	2	34	14	7	11	6	18	2	8	11	15	14	18	1	5	215	110	17	—	3
Suffocation ...	5	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—
Snake-bite ...	189	12	4	7	1	6	3	16	5	3	7	4	14	23	1	38	4	3	13	16	3	6	1	—	133	45	10	—	—
Otherwise ...	166	10	2	7	11	3	—	3	1	—	5	3	10	6	1	13	2	3	3	5	67	11	—	—	129	34	3	—	—
Homicide.																													
Murder, manslaughter ...	123	31	10	9	4	3	—	5	—	1	8	7	4	1	—	14	2	3	1	6	5	9	—	—	104	17	2	—	—
Suicide.																													
Gunshot wounds ...	4	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
Cut, stab ...	7	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	4	—	—	—
Poison	12	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	9	1	—	—	—
Drowning ...	22	3	—	—	2	1	1	8	—	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	13	2	—	—
Hanging ...	69	7	6	6	12	5	—	9	—	1	1	5	2	—	—	4	—	1	2	2	3	3	—	1	46	20	1	—	1
Otherwise ...	16	2	1	4	4	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	11	2	2	—	—

XXIV.—Causes of Deaths registered in the Island, &c.—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	Western Province.			Central Province.			Northern Province.			Southern Province.			Eastern Province.		North-Western Province.			N.Central Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Deaths among all Races.						
		Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaittivu.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
Execution.																													
Hanging	32	13	—	—	8	—	—	4	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	22	10	—	—	—
Ill-defined and not specified Causes.																													
General dropsy ...	2,587	136	44	77	420	57	80	308	79	19	91	10	36	232	66	371	58	25	165	74	35	204	2	4	1,265	1096	209	8	3
Debility	4,268	607	60	81	1,063	232	402	183	88	44	96	57	116	26	4	188	45	28	105	316	344	183	3	32	1,582	2278	326	32	15
Sudden deaths (causes unascertained) ...	27	9	—	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	6	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	21	4	1	—	—
Abscess	30	2	4	1	9	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	5	—	2	—	—	15	14	1	—	—
Tumour ...	5	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—
Hæmorrhage ...	19	—	1	2	4	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	7	10	2	—	—
Other ill-defined and not specified causes ...	176	16	2	15	34	6	4	7	—	3	16	—	3	4	3	6	26	5	5	15	5	7	—	1	61	85	27	—	2

XXV.—Number of Births and Deaths on Estates* in the Western, Central, Uva, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces registered in each of the Years 1893–1900.

Year.	District.	Births.								Deaths.							
		Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
1893	Kandy ...	2323	14	—	30	2273	3	3	—	3070	5	—	21	3038	4	2	—
	Matale ...	340	1	—	3	333	1	1	1	485	1	—	4	480	—	—	—
	Nuwara Eliya ...	1596	14	2	14	1563	3	—	—	1872	2	—	13	1852	5	—	—
	Badulla ...	869	3	2	7	851	3	3	—	909	—	—	2	904	1	1	1
1894	Kandy ...	2405	—	—	34	2354	15	2	—	2627	2	—	15	2602	8	—	—
	Matale ...	401	—	—	3	395	2	1	—	469	—	—	2	465	1	1	—
	Nuwara Eliya ...	2076	11	4	10	2051	—	—	—	1980	1	1	7	1970	1	—	—
	Badulla ...	853	3	3	3	844	—	—	—	846	—	—	5	838	2	1	—
	Ratnapura ...	188	—	—	6	181	1	—	—	192	1	—	3	188	—	—	—
	Kegalla ...	324	1	2	10	310	1	—	—	862	—	4	27	830	1	—	—
	Kalutara ...	34	—	1	3	30	—	—	—	162	—	—	8	154	—	—	—
1895	Kandy ...	2360	11	—	34	2279	34	2	—	2709	8	2	31	2654	13	1	—
	Matale ...	354	—	—	4	349	1	—	—	483	—	1	13	469	—	—	—
	Nuwara Eliya ...	2099	15	—	12	2071	—	1	—	1968	3	—	15	1949	1	—	—
	Badulla ...	816	2	2	1	810	1	—	—	763	1	1	6	753	1	—	1
	Ratnapura ...	187	—	1	6	180	—	—	—	169	—	—	3	166	—	—	—
	Kegalla ...	473	—	2	38	429	4	—	—	914	—	—	34	877	3	—	—
	Kalutara ...	57	—	—	2	55	—	—	—	252	—	—	2	249	1	—	—
	Colombo† ...	69	—	1	4	64	—	—	—	163	—	—	1	162	—	—	—
1896	Kandy ...	2445	18	3	35	2361	23	5	—	2710	4	2	37	2653	10	4	—
	Matale ...	361	1	1	1	358	—	—	—	359	—	—	1	358	—	—	—
	Nuwara Eliya ...	1889	7	3	20	1859	—	—	—	1806	5	—	7	1792	2	—	—
	Badulla ...	769	6	2	5	754	2	—	—	722	—	1	14	706	—	1	—
	Ratnapura ...	211	2	—	7	202	—	—	—	221	—	—	2	219	—	—	—
	Kegalla ...	637	1	3	35	598	—	—	—	1028	1	2	42	979	2	—	2
	Kalutara ...	62	—	1	3	58	—	—	—	279	—	—	3	275	1	—	—
	Colombo† ...	59	1	—	5	53	—	—	—	272	—	—	5	267	—	—	—
1897	Kandy ...	3295	14	5	72	3168	31	1	4	3007	4	1	50	2929	20	2	1
	Matale ...	572	—	—	11	561	—	—	—	433	—	—	7	426	—	—	—
	Nuwara Eliya ...	1955	10	4	35	1903	3	—	—	1543	6	3	26	1502	5	1	—
	Badulla ...	1087	2	5	16	1057	7	—	—	982	2	—	12	967	1	—	—
	Ratnapura ...	359	2	1	8	348	—	—	—	456	—	—	14	441	1	—	—
	Kegalla ...	795	2	2	57	731	2	1	—	1016	—	1	41	971	3	—	—
	Kalutara ...	142	—	—	11	131	—	—	—	318	—	—	6	312	—	—	—
	Colombo† ...	120	—	1	9	107	—	3	—	297	—	—	16	280	—	1	—
1898	Kandy ...	3101	12	7	72	2955	45	5	5	3908	4	3	42	3831	17	4	7
	Matale ...	489	1	1	8	477	—	2	—	653	2	—	5	644	1	1	—
	Nuwara Eliya ...	1982	11	1	52	1900	18	—	—	2320	5	—	41	2263	9	1	1
	Badulla ...	992	3	2	6	978	2	1	—	1045	1	—	7	1036	1	—	—
	Ratnapura ...	328	1	2	14	304	5	2	—	773	—	1	27	742	3	—	—
	Kegalla ...	1056	1	1	60	983	11	—	—	1567	1	1	46	1513	6	—	—
	Kalutara ...	170	—	1	9	158	1	—	1	473	—	—	10	462	1	—	—
	Colombo† ...	109	—	—	15	93	1	—	—	309	—	—	8	301	—	—	—
1899	Kandy ...	3083	18	8	85	2916	42	3	11	3745	3	3	71	3624	32	1	9
	Matale ...	426	—	1	10	410	5	—	—	835	—	1	12	816	4	—	—
	Nuwara Eliya ...	1674	10	7	50	1595	10	1	1	1663	1	1	22	1627	12	—	—
	Badulla ...	1072	5	3	12	1050	1	1	—	927	—	—	9	917	1	—	—
	Ratnapura ...	322	—	2	17	297	4	—	2	403	1	—	4	396	1	—	1
	Kegalla ...	860	2	—	54	788	15	—	1	1552	—	1	43	1479	26	—	3
	Kalutara ...	200	—	—	6	193	1	—	—	489	—	—	7	482	—	—	—
	Colombo† ...	110	—	1	12	93	3	—	1	368	1	—	3	362	2	—	—
1900	Kandy ...	3249	16	6	57	3121	41	5	3	4590	6	—	66	4488	27	1	2
	Matale ...	547	—	2	10	526	1	2	—	928	1	3	10	912	2	—	—
	Nuwara Eliya ...	1621	2	1	34	1582	9	1	—	1520	1	—	21	1483	14	1	—
	Badulla ...	1144	1	3	15	1121	3	1	—	1061	1	1	13	1042	4	—	—
	Ratnapura ...	433	2	1	23	403	4	—	—	474	—	2	7	463	2	—	—
	Kegalla ...	1015	—	—	69	927	19	—	—	1427	1	3	38	1364	19	—	2
	Kalutara ...	239	—	—	22	214	3	—	—	645	—	—	14	631	—	—	—
	Colombo† ...	155	—	—	8	144	1	—	2	314	—	—	3	309	1	1	—

* "Estate" means any land having ten or more acres in cultivation, and situated in a district appointed under the Medical Wants Ordinance, No. 17 of 1880. The Ordinance has been brought into operation only in the districts under tea, cacao, and coffee cultivation.

† The Avisawella division of the Colombo District.

XXVI.—Causes of Deaths on Estates* registered in the Western, Central, Uva, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces during 1900.

Causes of Death.	Central Province.			Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Western Province.	
	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Colombo.†	Kalutara.
All Causes ...	4,590	928	1,520	1,061	474	1,427	314	645
I. Specific, Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases	2,446	517	739	480	232	812	198	355
II. Parasitic Diseases ...	63	10	5	2	22	44	—	1
III. Dietetic Diseases ...	30	9	3	8	3	19	3	4
IV. Constitutional Diseases	92	19	18	13	16	38	9	36
V. Developmental Diseases	151	23	60	33	17	61	13	25
VI. Local Diseases ...	755	169	306	241	105	261	48	120
VII. Violence ...	78	17	22	26	8	16	3	2
VIII. Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	975	164	367	258	71	176	40	102
I.								
1. Miasmatic Diseases ...	310	93	128	85	24	103	52	48
2. Diarrhœal do. ...	1,786	341	598	338	181	580	136	253
3. Malarial do. ...	322	78	8	48	23	120	10	44
4. Zoogenous do. ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Venereal do. ...	4	1	5	—	2	4	—	3
6. Septic do. ...	22	4	—	9	2	5	—	7
II.								
Parasitic Diseases ...	63	10	5	2	22	44	—	1
III.								
Dietetic Diseases ...	30	9	3	8	3	19	3	4
IV.								
Constitutional Diseases ...	92	19	18	13	16	38	9	36
V.								
Developmental Diseases ...	151	23	60	33	17	61	13	25
VI.								
1. Diseases of Nervous System ...	264	32	78	49	51	115	22	33
2. Do. Organs of Special Sense ...	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	1
3. Do. Circulatory System ...	20	2	9	8	2	5	—	8
4. Do. Respiratory System ...	345	103	174	143	31	72	16	44
5. Do. Digestive System ...	53	8	19	20	7	19	2	12
6. Do. Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands ...	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	—
7. Do. Urinary System ...	12	1	4	5	—	10	—	2
8. Do. Reproductive System :—								
(a) Organs of Generation ...	2	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
(b) Parturition ...	50	21	20	11	11	29	4	15
9. Do. Organs of Locomotion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Do. Integumentary System ...	6	—	1	2	2	8	3	5
VII.								
1. Accident or negligence ...	69	15	20	23	7	13	3	2
2. Homicide ...	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
3. Suicide ...	7	2	2	2	1	2	—	—
4. Execution ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII.								
Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	975	164	367	258	71	176	40	102
Miasmatic Diseases.								
Smallpox ...	7	—	6	1	—	—	—	1
Chickenpox ...	11	1	6	1	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	19	1	5	6	—	2	—	1
Whooping cough ...	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Mumps ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Simple and ill-defined fever ...	250	85	82	56	22	99	52	42
Enteric fever ...	3	—	4	17	—	—	—	2
Influenza ...	20	6	23	3	1	2	—	2
Diarrhœal Diseases.								
Cholera ...	18	14	2	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa ...	819	173	227	189	87	346	87	134
Dysentery ...	949	154	369	149	94	234	49	119
Malarial Diseases.								
Remittent fever ...	12	6	1	6	1	7	4	6
Ague ...	10	4	—	9	—	5	1	2
Malarial cachexia ...	300	68	7	33	22	108	5	36
Zoogenous Diseases.								
Hydrophobia ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cowpox and other effects of vaccination...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venereal Diseases.								
Syphilis ...	4	1	3	—	2	2	—	3
Gonorrhœa, stricture of urethra ...	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—
Septic Diseases.								
Erysipelas ...	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
Pyæmia, septicæmia ...	7	4	—	1	2	2	—	2
Puerperal fever ...	13	—	—	7	—	3	—	1

* "Estate" means any land having ten or more acres in cultivation, and situated in a district appointed under the Medical Wants Ordinance, No. 17 of 1880. The Ordinance has been brought into operation only in districts under tea, coffee, and cacao cultivation.

† The Avisawella division of the Colombo District.

XXVI.—Causes of Registered Deaths on Estates, &c.—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	Central Province.			Province of Uva	Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Western Province.	
	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Colombo.	Kalutara.
Parasitic Diseases.								
Thrush	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Worms (animal)	24	10	4	1	5	—	—	1
Dochmius duodenalis	39	—	1	1	17	38	—	—
Dietetic Diseases.								
Starvation, want of breast-milk	29	9	3	8	3	19	3	4
Intemperance, chronic alcoholism	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Constitutional Diseases.								
Rheumatism	6	1	2	1	—	2	—	1
Rickets	2	—	1	—	1	9	—	—
Cancer	6	1	—	—	—	2	—	2
Tubercular meningitis (hydrocephalus)	4	—	1	2	1	—	—	—
Phthisis	28	2	10	6	10	14	5	25
Other forms of tuberculosis, scrofula	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Anæmia, chlorosis, leucocythæmia	36	13	4	4	2	9	4	7
Diabetes mellitus	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Leprosy	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Elephantiasis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Developmental Diseases.								
Premature birth	21	1	1	6	5	7	2	3
Old age	130	22	59	27	12	54	11	22
Diseases of Nervous System.								
Inflammation of brain or its membranes... ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Apoplexy	9	1	6	—	—	—	—	4
Paralysis	16	1	5	1	—	1	—	1
Epilepsy	10	2	3	5	1	5	1	1
Convulsions	5	—	2	—	1	2	—	1
Infantile convulsions	201	27	54	38	47	94	21	24
Tetanus	18	—	7	5	1	10	—	1
Mania	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Paraplegia, diseases of the Spinal Cord	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Brain or Nervous System	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	1
Diseases of Organs of Special Sense.								
Conjunctivitis and other diseases of Eye ...	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
Otitis and other diseases of Ear	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Circulatory System.								
Pericarditis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Valve disease of heart	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Angina pectoris, syncope	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—
Embolism, thrombosis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Varicose veins	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Heart or Circulatory System	15	1	3	7	1	4	—	8
Diseases of Respiratory System.								
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Croup	5	1	1	1	—	—	—	1
Bronchitis	65	14	25	27	3	5	6	4
Asthma	16	1	4	3	10	10	2	4
Pneumonia	240	84	138	108	17	51	6	33
Pleurisy	4	1	1	1	—	3	1	2
Other and undefined Diseases of Respiratory System ...	15	2	5	3	1	2	1	—
Diseases of Digestive System.								
Stomatitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sore Throat	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dyspepsia	1	—	—	1	1	3	1	—
Hæmatemesis	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Diseases of stomach	2	1	1	1	1	2	—	—
Enteritis	2	—	2	3	—	—	—	—
Ulceration of intestines	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ileus, obstruction of intestine	7	2	4	2	1	1	—	—

XXVI.—Causes of Registered Deaths on Estates, &c.—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	Central Province.			Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Western Province.	
	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Colombo.	Kalutara.
Diseases of Digestive System—contd.								
Stricture or strangulation of intestine	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hernia	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Peritonitis	8	—	3	3	1	2	—	3
Ascites	4	—	—	2	—	5	—	—
Cirrhosis of liver	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other diseases of liver	10	3	3	2	2	1	—	6
Other and undefined Diseases of Digestive System	11	—	4	3	1	5	1	2
Diseases of Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands.								
Diseases of the Lymphatic System ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of spleen	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Diseases of Urinary System.								
Nephritis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bright's disease	6	1	3	1	—	2	—	1
Suppression of urine	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Calculus (stone)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of bladder	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Urinary System	5	—	—	2	—	1	—	1
Diseases of Organs of Generation.								
Diseases of uterus and vagina ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Disorders of menstruation ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of testes, penis, scrotum, &c. ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Diseases of Parturition.								
Abortion, miscarriage	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal convulsions	4	1	—	—	—	4	—	—
Placenta prævia, flooding ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined Accidents of Childbirth	42	18	19	11	11	25	4	14
Diseases of Organs of Locomotion.								
Other and undefined Diseases of Organs of Locomotion...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Integumentary System.								
Ulcer, bed sore	3	—	1	2	1	5	1	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Integumentary System	3	—	—	—	1	3	2	5
Accident or Negligence.								
Fractures, contusions	22	5	8	10	4	2	—	—
Gunshot wounds	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cut, stab	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burn, scald	22	2	5	3	1	2	—	—
Poison	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Drowning	11	—	7	6	—	3	3	2
Suffocation	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Snake-bite	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—
Otherwise	4	3	—	4	—	4	—	—
Homicide.								
Murder, manslaughter	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Suicide.								
Gunshot wounds	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cut, stab	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Drowning	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hanging	3	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
Otherwise	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Execution.								
Hanging	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ill-defined and not specified Causes.								
General dropsy	234	31	58	22	11	46	7	33
Debility	717	130	304	222	60	124	26	65
Sudden deaths (causes unascertained) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Abscess	7	1	—	3	—	2	—	1
Tumour	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhage	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other ill-defined and not specified causes	15	2	4	10	—	4	6	3

XXVII.—Causes of Deaths registered in each Ward and among each Race in the Colombo Municipality during the Year 1900.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Colombo Municipality.	Wards.										Nationalities.						
		Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	St. Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana (Hospitals).	Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals).	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
ALL CAUSES ...	*5259	33	100	250	523	955	560	1248	789	471	330	92	302	2325	1285	946	176	133
I. Specific, Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases ...	1609	6	21	59	114	343	105	527	202	141	91	34	85	700	474	222	56	38
II. Parasitic Diseases ...	202	—	—	5	17	6	20	104	27	10	13	1	4	99	61	25	5	7
III. Dietetic do. ...	9	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	—	1
IV. Constitutional Diseases ...	592	4	10	25	48	101	61	122	125	56	40	7	53	265	115	107	25	20
V. Developmental do. ...	410	—	4	22	41	100	52	55	57	49	30	4	20	196	77	85	20	8
VI. Local Diseases ...	1830	15	45	94	201	326	228	308	325	161	127	41	116	833	389	354	53	44
VII. Violence	87	6	2	3	5	7	3	38	11	8	4	3	2	34	21	17	3	7
VIII. Ill-defined and not specified causes	520	1	18	42	95	71	91	94	37	46	25	2	22	195	143	136	14	8
I.																		
1. Miasmatic Diseases ...	360	3	4	7	6	146	13	47	29	66	39	17	20	188	65	43	19	8
2. Diarrhœal do. ...	918	3	5	34	57	149	53	392	127	59	39	13	50	396	306	106	24	23
3. Malarial do. ...	255	—	11	17	49	34	37	69	28	3	7	2	9	80	93	60	7	4
4. Zoogenous do. ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5. Venereal do. ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	—	—	—	5	1	—	1	—
6. Septic do. ...	68	—	1	1	2	13	2	16	16	11	6	2	6	30	9	13	5	3
II.																		
Parasitic Diseases	202	—	—	5	17	6	20	104	27	10	13	1	4	99	61	25	5	7
III.																		
Dietetic Diseases	9	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	—	1
IV.																		
Constitutional Diseases ...	592	4	10	25	48	101	61	122	125	56	40	7	53	265	115	107	25	20
V.																		
Developmental Diseases ...	410	—	4	22	41	100	52	55	57	49	30	4	20	196	77	85	20	8
VI.																		
1. Diseases of Nervous System ...	709	4	15	37	83	154	80	46	145	79	66	7	36	322	123	176	25	20
2. Do. Organs of Special Sense	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
3. Do. Circulatory System ...	140	6	3	6	8	20	7	23	50	7	10	13	9	78	25	9	3	3
4. Do. Respiratory System ...	643	1	19	39	86	95	105	129	87	57	25	8	40	276	164	119	18	18
5. Do. Digestive System ...	145	3	4	7	7	29	7	48	19	7	14	10	14	69	27	22	2	1
6. Do. Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Do. Urinary System ...	53	—	1	1	6	5	7	20	10	—	3	2	3	23	15	7	1	2
8. Do. Reproductive System:—																		
(a) Organs of Generation	14	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	3	2	1	—	4	7	1	2	—	—
(b) Parturition ...	89	—	3	4	10	18	19	19	7	7	2	—	6	38	23	19	3	—
9. Do. Organs of Locomotion	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
10. Do. Integumentary System	32	1	—	—	1	2	—	17	3	2	6	1	4	17	9	—	1	—
VII.																		
1. Accident or negligence ...	58	6	1	2	3	6	3	21	7	6	3	3	—	16	15	14	3	7
2. Homicide	16	—	1	—	1	—	—	11	2	1	—	—	—	12	3	1	—	—
3. Suicide	13	—	—	1	1	1	—	6	2	1	1	—	2	6	3	2	—	—
VIII.																		
Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	520	1	18	42	95	71	91	94	37	46	25	2	22	195	143	136	14	8
Miasmatic Diseases.																		
Smallpox	9	—	—	2	—	3	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	6	—	3	—	—
Measles	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough	7	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	3	—	1	2	1	3	—	—
Mumps	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Diphtheria	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Simple and ill-defined fever ...	204	1	2	—	3	103	1	2	11	58	23	1	9	95	50	27	18	4
Enteric fever	128	2	2	5	1	37	7	42	15	5	12	15	8	79	11	10	1	4
Influenza	8	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	2	—	—	—	2	4	2	—	—	—
Diarrhœal Diseases.																		
Diarrhœa	547	1	2	13	24	84	21	277	68	37	20	4	30	255	184	46	15	13
Dysentery	371	2	3	21	33	65	32	115	59	22	19	9	20	141	122	60	9	11
Malarial Diseases.																		
Remittent fever	144	—	7	10	32	33	22	8	25	3	4	—	6	52	40	38	7	1
Ague	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	1	—	—	4	5	2	—	1
Malarial cachexia	99	—	4	7	17	1	15	50	3	—	2	2	3	24	48	20	—	2
Zoogenous Diseases.																		
Hydrophobia	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Venereal Diseases.																		
Syphilis	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	—	—	—	5	1	—	1	—
Septic Diseases.																		
Phagedæna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	9	—	1	—	—	3	—	3	1	—	1	—	1	6	2	—	—	—
Pyæmia, septicæmia	25	—	—	—	—	6	1	12	4	—	2	2	3	11	4	4	—	1
Puerperal fever	34	—	—	1	2	4	1	1	11	11	3	—	2	13	3	9	5	2

* Including 10 deaths of town residents which occurred in the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta, and tabulated in the wards from which the patients were removed there.

XXVII.—Causes of Deaths registered in each Ward, &c.—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	Colombo Municipality.	Wards.										Nationalities.						
		Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	St. Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana (Hospitals).	Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals).	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
Parasitic Diseases.																		
Thrush ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Worms (animal) ...	96	—	—	—	16	6	20	4	24	9	12	—	3	54	10	21	5	3
Dochmius duodenalis ...	105	—	—	—	1	—	—	100	3	—	1	1	1	44	51	4	—	4
Dietetic Diseases.																		
Starvation, want of breast-milk ...	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—
Intep. { Chronic alcoholism ...	4	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1
Intep. { Delirium tremens ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Constitutional Diseases.																		
Rheumatism ...	9	1	—	1	—	2	—	2	1	1	1	1	2	4	2	—	—	—
Cancer ...	17	2	—	—	1	2	3	5	2	2	—	—	2	6	4	2	—	3
Tabes mesenterica ...	16	—	—	—	—	5	5	1	3	1	1	—	1	9	1	4	1	—
Tubercular meningitis (hydrocephalus)	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Phthisis ...	420	1	8	17	35	64	31	105	95	36	28	5	38	188	84	73	17	15
Other forms of tuberculosis, scrofula	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—
Anæmia, chlorosis, leucocythæmia ...	65	—	2	6	11	19	14	—	3	5	5	1	6	23	15	18	1	1
Diabetes mellitus ...	14	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	3	1	3	—	—	11	1	1	1	—
Leprosy ...	13	—	—	1	1	6	2	—	2	—	1	—	1	6	3	2	1	—
Elephantiasis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined Constitutional Diseases ...	32	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	15	10	1	—	3	14	4	6	4	1
Developmental Diseases.																		
Premature birth ...	83	—	—	—	2	27	2	21	14	8	9	3	3	52	14	7	3	1
Atelectasis ...	10	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—
Other congenital defects ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Old age ...	316	—	4	22	39	67	49	34	39	41	21	1	17	138	58	78	17	7
Diseases of Nervous System.																		
Inflammation of brain or its membranes	16	—	1	2	—	4	—	5	4	—	—	—	2	5	6	2	—	1
Softening of brain ...	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	6	4	—	1	—
Apoplexy ...	35	1	1	—	2	5	1	7	14	6	4	4	2	13	5	8	2	1
Paralysis ...	57	1	2	3	7	7	6	7	14	5	4	—	4	31	8	9	3	2
Epilepsy ...	10	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	1	2	—	—	6	2	2	—	—
Convulsions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infantile convulsions ...	499	1	9	32	69	102	64	7	106	71	38	2	25	215	82	144	18	13
Tetanus ...	69	—	2	—	5	36	7	11	4	1	3	—	3	38	16	11	—	1
Mania ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paraplegia, diseases of the spinal cord	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Brain or Nervous System ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	4	—	—	7	—	—	—	2
Diseases of Organs of Special Sense.																		
Conjunctivitis and other diseases of Eye ...	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Diseases of Circulatory System.																		
Pericarditis ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Valve disease of heart ...	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—
Angina pectoris, syncope ...	41	1	1	2	1	4	2	2	23	3	2	3	1	30	3	1	1	2
Aneurism ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Embolism, thrombosis ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phlebitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Varicose veins ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Heart or Circulatory System ...	88	4	2	4	6	15	5	17	23	4	8	9	7	43	21	6	2	—
Diseases of Respiratory System.																		
Laryngitis ...	6	—	—	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	—	—
Croup ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis ...	202	—	7	23	45	28	56	6	16	12	9	2	17	82	36	59	4	2
Asthma ...	11	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	1	1	2	—	1	5	2	1	2	—
Pneumonia ...	403	1	12	13	39	62	44	113	64	42	13	4	20	171	124	57	12	15
Pleurisy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Respiratory System ...	21	—	—	1	1	2	2	6	6	2	1	2	2	15	1	—	—	1
Diseases of Digestive System.																		
Stomatitis ...	10	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	6	—	2	—	—
Quinsy ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Dyspepsia ...	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—
Hæmatemesis ...	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Diseases of stomach ...	7	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	—	3	3	1	—	—
Enteritis ...	24	—	—	1	1	10	1	4	4	2	1	—	3	14	3	3	1	—
Ulceration of intestines ...	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Ileus, Obstruction of intestine ...	18	—	—	3	1	3	2	5	3	1	—	—	—	8	6	4	—	—

XXVII.—Causes of Deaths registered in each Ward, &c.—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	Colombo Municipality.	Wards.										Nationalities.						
		Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	St. Sebastian.	St. Patti's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana (Hospitals).	Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals).	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
Diseases of Digestive System—contd.																		
Hernia	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	2	—	—
Fistula	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
Peritonitis	17	1	2	—	1	—	2	6	5	—	—	—	2	10	3	2	—	—
Ascites	7	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	—	—
Cirrhosis of liver	16	—	—	—	1	2	1	7	2	—	3	2	2	11	1	—	—	—
Other diseases of liver ...	19	1	1	—	—	—	—	10	—	1	6	6	3	5	2	2	—	1
Other and undefined Diseases of Digestive System	9	1	—	1	—	1	—	3	3	—	—	1	—	5	1	2	—	—
Diseases of Urinary System.																		
Nephritis	10	—	1	—	1	2	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	6	1	3	—	—
Bright's disease	28	—	—	—	5	2	7	5	7	—	2	1	3	11	9	2	1	1
Uræmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calculus (stone)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmatura	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Diseases of bladder	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Urinary System	11	—	—	1	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	1	—	2	5	2	—	1
Diseases of Organs of Generation.																		
Ovarian diseases	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Diseases of uterus and vagina ...	10	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	3	2	—	—	4	3	1	2	—	—
Disorders of menstruation ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Diseases of testes, penis, scrotum, &c.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Parturition.																		
Abortion, miscarriage ...	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Puerperal convulsions ...	18	—	2	—	1	2	3	4	1	3	2	—	—	6	9	2	1	—
Placenta prævia, flooding ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined Accidents of Childbirth	67	—	1	4	9	15	16	14	4	4	—	—	6	29	14	16	2	—
Diseases of Organs of Locomotion.																		
Caries, necrosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Arthritis, ostitis, periostitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Organs of Locomotion	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Integumentary System.																		
Carbuncle	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
Phlegmon, cellulitis ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	2	—	1	6	2	—	—	—
Ulcer, bed sore	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—
Other and undefined Diseases of Integumentary System ...	14	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	2	2	4	—	3	6	4	—	1	—
Accident or Negligence.																		
Fractures, contusions ...	30	3	1	—	2	3	2	14	4	1	—	2	—	6	10	8	—	4
Gunshot wounds	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Burn, scald	7	—	—	2	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	1
Poison	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Drowning	14	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	4	2	1	—	3	4	4	—	2
Otherwise	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Homicide.																		
Murder, manslaughter ...	16	—	1	—	1	—	—	11	2	1	—	—	—	12	3	1	—	—
Suicide.																		
Cut, stab	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Poison	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	2	3	1	—	—	—
Drowning	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Hanging	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Otherwise	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Ill-defined and not specified Causes.																		
General dropsy	29	—	—	1	1	6	—	7	6	1	7	1	1	14	4	8	1	—
Debility	482	—	17	41	93	61	90	87	30	45	18	1	19	174	139	128	13	8
Sudden deaths (causes unascertained)	8	1	1	—	2	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	—
Other ill-defined and not specified causes	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

XXVIII.—Number of Violent Deaths registered in Ceylon in the Years 1900 and 1899, and the Average for 1891–98.

ACCIDENT OR VIOLENCE.	Average for 1891–98.	1899.	1900.
Vehicles and Horses.			
(a) On railways :—			
Run over on the line ...	10	15	12
Otherwise ...	·9	—	—
(b) Vehicles other than railways :—			
Tramcar ...	—	2	2
Coach ...	·5	—	3
Cart ...	12·5	21	23
Fall from horse ...	·5	—	—
Machinery ...	·9	2	2
Weapons and Implements.			
Gunshot wounds, cut, stab ...	64·5	80	74
Falls and Blows.			
Fall from heights ...	22·6	25	44
Fall from trees ...	387	393	349
Fall of heavy substance on ...	54	77	55
Injury at cricket ...	·1	—	—
Falls ...	12	5	—
Fall into pits ...	7	16	6
Burns, Scalds, and Explosions.			
Burns and scalds ...	96	121	112
Explosion ...	2	5	2
At quarry (blasting) ...	3	2	2
Weather Agencies.			
Lightning ...	10	16	18
Sunstroke ...	7	7	5
Asphyxia :—			
(a) Drowning ...	301	346	351
(b) Suffocation ...	6	6	5
Foreign body in air passage ...	2	—	—
Poisons.			
Snake-bite ...	187	179	189
Other poisons ...	38	33	38
Other and ill-defined Causes.			
Injury at birth ...	60	99	85
Injury by Wasp ...	2	3	3
Do. Rat ...	2	2	3
Do. Cat ...	·3	—	—
Do. Dog ...	·7	2	2
Do. Bull ...	4	7	10
Do. Elephant ...	4	1	5
Do. Buffalo ...	5	4	4
Do. Sheep ...	·1	—	—
Do. Cheetah ...	2	4	—
Do. Bear ...	2	—	—
Do. Boar ...	·3	1	4
Do. Crocodile ...	10	6	10
Do. Horse ...	·9	—	—
Do. Cow ...	·6	—	1
Do. Donkey ...	·1	—	—
Do. Brahmin lizard ...	·9	2	1
Do. Hornet ...	4	10	4
Do. Camel ...	—	—	1
Do. Fish ...	·4	—	2
Do. Deer ...	—	—	1
Do. Elk ...	·1	1	—
Do. Bees ...	—	1	1
Do. Black ants ...	·1	—	—
Do. Tarantula ...	·1	—	—
Injury or fracture (how caused, or what kind not stated) ...	131	19	91
Homicide.			
Murder, manslaughter ...	99	123	123
Suicide.			
Gunshot wounds, cut, stab ...	9	9	11
Poison ...	12	11	12
Drowning ...	12·5	17	22
Hanging ...	·66	53	69
Otherwise ...	9	2	16
Execution.			
Hanging ...	19	21	32

XXIX.—Statement of Revenue derived from Stamps under Ordinances Nos. 1 and 2 of 1895.

Province.	Total from 1897 to 1899.						1900.					
	Births Declarations, &c.	Deaths Declarations, &c.	Marriages Declarations, &c.	Registration of Buildings for Solemnization of Marriages.	Applications for Copies, &c.	Total.	Births Declarations, &c.	Deaths Declarations, &c.	Marriages Declarations, &c.	Registration of Buildings for Solemnization of Marriages.	Applications for Copies, &c.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
CEYLON ...	7,187 0	1,060 75	8,236 50	99 0	4,566 25	21,149 50	3,463 0	762 25	4,560 0	30 0	2,356 0	11,171 25
Registrar-General's Office ...	390 0	—	1,080 0	99 0	1,105 0	2,674 0	40 0	—	750 0	30 0	479 50	1,299 50
Western	2,016 50	475 50	3,650 0	—	738 0	6,880 0	674 0	424 75	1,260 0	—	373 0	2,731 75
Central	1,030 25	89 25	1,231 0	—	407 25	2,757 75	226 0	119 50	460 0	—	26 50	832 0
Northern	375 75	49 0	614 50	—	472 0	1,511 25	135 0	7 75	790 0	—	221 0	1,153 75
Southern	1,467 25	10 25	1,120 0	—	1,103 0	3,700 50	2,013 75	50 50	960 0	—	919 25	3,943 50
Eastern	74 50	3 0	210 0	—	126 25	413 75	23 0	—	80 0	—	36 75	139 75
North-Western	584 50	18 0	80 0	—	209 75	892 25	181 0	28 25	90 0	—	110 0	409 25
North-Central	173 50	49 75	10 0	—	49 0	282 25	13 50	9 0	—	—	8 75	31 25
Uva	137 50	170 75	110 0	—	48 50	466 75	36 25	58 0	90 0	—	11 0	195 25
Sabaragamuwa	937 25	195 25	131 0	—	307 50	1,571 0	120 50	64 50	80 0	—	170 25	435 25

FOREST CONSERVANCY.

REPORT OF THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS FOR 1900.

CHAPTER I.

AREAS AND BOUNDARIES.

1. *Areas and Forest Settlements.*—The total extent of the reserved forests finally proclaimed was at the end of the year 275,956 acres, or 431·12 square miles. Of this extent, there are four reserves in the Western Province, containing 4,879 acres; thirty-nine reserves in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, containing 38,176 acres, of which, however, a number can scarcely be considered to be "forests," as they are only from 7 to 50 acres in extent each; three reserves in the Northern Circle, containing 74,205 acres; nine reserves in the North-Western Circle, containing 52,965 acres; one reserve (game sanctuary) in the South-Eastern Circle, containing 96,000 acres; and six reserves in the Hill Circle, containing 8,580 acres, five of which, however, are of small extent containing only about two or three hundred acres each.

No reserved forests have yet been proclaimed in the Southern, or Central (apart from the Hill Reserves), or in the Eastern, or North-Eastern Circles.

2. The following forests were proclaimed reserves during the year:—

	Acres.	Date.
Northern Circle.		
Mandaklar	31,948	March 12
Pannikankulam	18,336	March 27
South-Eastern Circle.		
Game Sanctuary	96,000	March 20
	146,284	

3. Thirty-five forests specified below were proposed to be reserved in former years, but no steps have yet been taken to have them settled and proclaimed:—

	Acres.
Western Province.	
Walbotale	1,889
Arugoda	299
Kinadeniya	1,834
Mirigama	2,036
Yagirala	50,000
Southern Province.	
Kudamukalana	166,400
Beraliya	
Kombala	
Kottowa	
Kiyembiya	
Divitura	
Dandumessa	
Mirandola	
Province of Sabaragamuwa.	
Gilimale	17,760
Kandapita pattu ...	1,992
Kiraweli pattu east ..	782
Dorowaka	577
Batuwana, &c.	361
Udakarandapova ...	206
Kitulgala	660
Kelani Valley	28,155
Eratna	10,173
Dehipatala	1,558
Badakelgoda	910
Mahawatakanda ...	2,121
North-Western Circle.	
Kalugala	6,679
Hill Reserves.	
Kandapola Sita Eliya ...	662
Ohiya-Pattipola ...	7,000
Ambawela	2,000
One Tree Hill	2,000
Pedrotalagala	16,000
Nanuoya-Diyagama ...	20,000
Kelani Valley	2,000

4. The following forests were proposed to be reserved during the year:—

	Acres.
Northern Circle.	
Issambessawa	1,092
Vettakachi	17,568
Kilinochi	33,216
Chunovil	5,976
Maha Irambaikulam ...	2,105
Tonigala	2,035
Mamadu	640
North-Eastern Circle.	
Anaolandewa	370,000
Hurulu	
Tamankaduwa (Minneriya) ...	
Padawiya	
Kandalai	
Chundankulam	
North-Western Circle.	
Kahalla	17,925
Kankaniyamulla ...	3,130
Attivilla	25,000
Pottukulawa	10,000
Welpatuwa	8,000
Tonigala	5,600
Malia	3,000
Kalayagama	5,120
Pitandiawa	3,680
Epolagama	3,200
Hill Reserves.	
Meepilamana	2,426
Kikilimana	8,000

Preliminary notifications were gazetted for only three of these forests, viz., Issambessawa in the Northern Circle and Meepilamana and Kikilimana in the Hill Reserves.

5. The total extent of "other forests" which it is proposed to include at some future time in the charge of the Forest Department, after excising all villages, tanks, cultivated lands, tracts worthless for forest purposes, &c., has been estimated to be 5,714,273 acres, or 8,928·54 square miles.

6. The Panawa range, about 360 square miles in extent, was transferred on the 1st January, 1900, from the South-Eastern to the Eastern Circle.

In the course of demarcation in the Northern Circle the following areas were excised and "released":—100,173 acres, or 156·52 square miles, to the Government Agent, Northern Province, and 23,101 acres, or 36·25 square miles, to the Government Agent, North-Central Province.

In the North-Eastern Circle 640 acres were excised and transferred to "released areas."

Good progress was made with the exploration and demarcation of the large Koralai forest in the Eastern Circle with the object of cutting out all scrub and plains and other useless lands, but no portions have yet been actually excised.

In the Southern Province 2,705 acres 1 rood 29 perches were dealt with under the Waste Lands Ordinance and were declared Crown land. Two claims came up before the District Court under this Ordinance relating to the Polatukanda forest at Urugoda and the Badungoda forest at Baddegama. The former was heard and dismissed with costs and no appeal was taken, and the latter has not yet been adjudicated on.

7. *Boundaries.*—The subjoined statement shows at a glance the work done by the Department during the year :—

Province or Circle.	Length in Chains cleared.			Number of Pillars erected.	Length in Chains of External Boundaries widened or re-opened.		Cost.
	External Boundaries.		Compartment Boundaries.				
	10 ft. Broad or more.	Less than 10 ft. Broad.			10 ft. Broad or more.	Less than 10 ft. Broad.	
Provincial Administration.							Rs. c.
Western Province ...	—	170	—	13	—	65	307 89
Central Province ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province ...	—	11,161	—	432	—	—	11,269 25
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Administration.							
Northern Circle ...	—	6,712	4,751	29	—	—	3,672 42
North-Eastern Circle ...	355	13,332	—	—	—	—	2,905 86
Eastern Circle ...	—	657	11,864	11	2,517	—	2,310 19
South-Eastern Circle ...	—	2,509	229	—	—	—	1,191 5
North-Western Circle ...	2,942	16,263	7,900	264	1,364	398	9,308 8
Hill Reserves ...	—	4,705	—	547	—	—	2,845 64
Total ...	3,297	55,509	24,744	1,296	3,881	463	33,810 38

8. The total number of chains of demarcation lines cut during the year was 87,894, or 1,098 miles, and 1,296 boundary pillars were erected. Deducting Rs. 3,882, as the estimated cost of the pillars, from Rs. 33,810·38 (the total cost of the demarcation work done), the average cost per mile of the line-cutting works out to Rs. 27·17.

9. The work done in each administrative area was as follows :—

Western Province.—The boundary of the Eswatta forest, 89 chains, was defined by a surveyor at a cost of Rs. 89. In the Barawa forest 81 chains of new boundary were cut, 65½ chains of old boundary straightened, &c., 21½ chains of trench dug, 13 new boundary posts put up, and 34 old ones re-erected, at a total cost of Rs. 218·89.

Central Province.—No work was done.

Southern Province.—Boundary lines of the total length of 11,161 chains were cut round eleven forests and 432 pillars erected at a total cost of Rs. 11,269·25. The demarcation of three of these forests, Kudamukalana, Beraliya, and Divitura, is reported to be completed. Allowing Rs. 1,296 as the cost of erecting the pillars, the cost of cutting the boundaries works out to Rs. 71·75 per mile.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.—No work was done.

Northern Circle.—Demarcation was carried on in fifteen forests in all parts of the Circle. A total length of 11,463 chains of lines were cut and 29 pillars erected at a cost of Rs. 3,672·42. Of these lines, 6,712 chains were exterior boundaries and 4,751 chains compartment boundaries. Allowing Rs. 87 as the cost of erecting the pillars, the cost of cutting boundaries works out to Rs. 25·09 per mile.

North-Eastern Circle.—The boundaries of the Kantalai, Tamankaduwa, and Padawiya proposed reserves were extended 13,687 chains at a total cost of Rs. 2,905·86, which works out to an average of Rs. 17 per mile. Of these lines, 355 chains were cut 10 feet broad and 13,332 chains 6 feet broad. These figures do not include 1,930 chains of lines of strip improvement fellings, which were cut at a cost of Rs. 318·80.

Eastern Circle.—Boundary lines of the total length of 15,038 chains were opened and re-cleared and eleven posts put up at a cost of Rs. 2,310·19, or about Rs. 12·11 per mile. Of these, 2,517 were external boundaries of the Circle, 657 chains were external boundaries of the Koralai forest, 11,864 chains were compartment boundaries newly cut, and 4,224 were old compartment boundaries re-opened in the same forest.

South-Eastern Circle.—During the year 2,738 chains of demarcation were cut at a total cost of Rs. 1,191·05. Of these, 2,509 chains were external boundaries under 10 feet broad and cost Rs. 37·48 per mile, and 229 chains were compartment boundaries costing Rs. 5·40 per mile.

The demarcation of the game sanctuary was taken in hand, but soon after the commencement of the work the surveyor and all his coolies fell ill. By the time they were well enough to resume work the monsoon rains had commenced. The surveyor made one or two efforts to proceed with his work, but found it impossible, and had to give it up till the rains ceased in 1901.

North-Western Circle.—More demarcation work was done in this Circle than in any other. During the year 2,942 chains of lines over 10 feet broad and 16,263 chains under 10 feet broad of external boundary were opened, also 7,900 chains of compartment boundaries. In all 264 posts were put up. Of re-clearing work, 1,364 chains were widened to 10 feet and 398 chains of 6 feet lines re-opened. The work was carried on in twenty-three forests in all parts of the Circle. The total number of chains cut was 28,867, costing Rs. 9,308·08, which, allowing Rs. 792 for cost of erecting posts, works out to an average of Rs. 23·59 per mile.

Hill Reserves.—The work in this Circle was confined to the demarcation of reserves in the vicinity of Nuwara Eliya and of fourteen blocks of forest in which it is proposed to sell matured trees to neighbouring planters for timber and fuel. In all 4,705 chains of lines 6 feet broad were cut and 547 boundary pillars put up. The total cost was Rs. 2,845·64, which, deducting Rs. 1,641 as cost of erecting pillars, gives Rs. 20·42 as the average cost per mile of opening the lines.

CHAPTER II.

SURVEYS AND WORKING PLANS.

10. *Surveys.*—Mr. H. A. B. Fyers was appointed Forest Department Surveyor during the year, the appointment dating from the 1st March. For some three months he was stationed at Maha-oya, Eastern Province, learning prismatic compass surveying under Mr. Halliley of the Survey Department. He commenced actual work on the 21st July, and was employed till the end of the year in surveying boundaries of proposed reserves in the North-Eastern and North-Western Circles. He surveyed in all 18 blocks, containing 12,702 acres. The number of chains surveyed was 6,478; the number of chains re-cleared was 6,000; he took 1,267 angles, and the cost of the work was 24 cents per acre.

He drew salary at the rate of Rs. 90 per month and travelling allowance of Rs. 372·64, inclusive of steamer fare for coolies. The coolies employed by him cost Rs. 1,247·38, stores and stationery to the value of Rs. 456·98 were supplied to him, and the miscellaneous expenses incurred by him amounted to Rs. 71·46. The total cost of the survey branch of the Forest Department was Rs. 3,048·36.

11. No departmental surveys were made in the Western, Central, and Southern Provinces, Province of Sabaragamuwa, and the Northern Circle.

The Assistant Conservator, Northern Circle, took lessons from Mr. A. E. Maddock of the Survey Department, with the special object of surveying encroachments round the Pallai block. The loan of a theodolite for the purpose was promised, but it was not supplied and no work was done.

Chain surveys of thirty one-square-mile compartments of the Koralai forest, in the Eastern Circle, were made by Mr. C. B. Outschoorn, Forest Ranger, and Mr. C. H. Kasinader, Acting Forest Ranger. Plans have been made on the scale of 16 chains to the inch, showing in colours the area of high forest and scrub, numerous small rocky hills, old tank bunds, streams, and cart tracks. The cost of the survey was Rs. 562·74, or Rs. 18·76 per square mile, which included the cutting of 2,279 chains of trace line.

A survey of a block of 685 acres of forest on both sides of the Kirindi-oya, South-Eastern Circle, selected for improvement fellings, was made by Mr. D. E. Tiathonis, Forest Ranger.

The Meepilamana forest in the Hill Reserves, containing 2,426 acres, was surveyed by a private surveyor, Mr. G. E. de Zilva; and the Kikilimana forest in the same Circle was surveyed with a prismatic compass by Mr. B. H. Ferdinands, Demarcation Overseer.

12. The Topographical Survey of the Island by the Survey Department was continued during the year. When the maps are ready they will be of immense assistance to the Forest Department in the selection of reserves and in enumeration survey work. A set of sheets for the Vanni District of the Northern Province was supplied to the Assistant Conservator, Northern Circle, and proved to be of much use to him in his work.

13. *Working Plans.*—The system which has now been in force for three years of stamping for sale all exploitable trees 6 feet in girth and over and all dead and dying trees over an area equal to one-fortieth of the forests in each Circle was continued. The results of the year's working of the system are given under head "Yield and Working."

In the Western Province the Assistant Conservator refused all applications for timber in the larger forests, and confined felling to isolated blocks of small extent, which it is not proposed to retain for reservation.

In the Hill Reserves compartments Nos. 11 and 12 in the Conical Hill forest, about 120 acres in extent were gone over in accordance with the working plan, and the thinnings, amounting to 5,898 cubic yards of firewood, sold to the railway.

The Assistant Conservator, Province of Sabaragamuwa, has not yet commenced operations in the Bambarabotuwa forest in accordance with the provisions of the recently completed working plan.

14. *Enumeration Surveys.*—In the Northern Circle 20,239 palai, 1,125 satinwood, and 1,797 ebony of four classes were enumerated in fourteen compartments of the total extent of 583 acres in the Mandaklaar forest. In addition 8,704 exploitable trees of all kinds, including 5,527 verai and 556 dead palai, were stamped for sale standing.

All the first class trees on 160 acres in the Tamblegam forest in the North-Eastern Circle were enumerated and stamped for sale at a cost of Rs. 51. Boundary lines of the total length of 200 chains were cut at a cost of Rs. 45 in connection with the work.

A complete enumeration survey was made of twenty-seven one-square-mile compartments in the Koralai forest, Eastern Circle. The cost was Rs. 1,971·36, or Rs. 73 per square mile, which includes cost of re-opening lines, erection of camps, &c.

The total number of trees enumerated of all classes, from saplings to full-grown trees, was as follows :—

	Trees.
Ebony	3,304
Satinwood	17,164
Halmilla	7
Milla	2,354
Palai	14,312
Ranai	12,266
Kumbuk	155
Wahilai	1,057
Miscellaneous	5,895
	56,514

The classification of these trees was as follows :—

	Trees.
First class, over 6 ft. in girth	1,970
Second class, between 4 ft. 6 in. and 6 ft.	9,098
Third class, between 3 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in.	13,277
Fourth class, between 1 ft. 6 in. and 3 ft.	15,978
Fifth class, under 1 ft. 6 in.	16,191
	56,514

The forest gone over proved to be very sparsely stocked with trees of valuable kinds, averaging only 2,093 to the square mile, or about three to the acre. About one-third were satinwood, and palai and ranai together formed about half. Of ebony only 3,304 and of milla only 2,354 of all ages were counted over 27 square miles. Miscellaneous trees of saleable kinds, such as illupai, naval, surapunai, &c., were found to the number of 5,895. An immense number of stunted satinwood and palai trees were found growing in the beds of ancient tanks and other water-logged soil, but, being practically worthless, were not included in the enumeration.

Of first class exploitable trees, only 1,970 were stamped for sale, being an average of 73 to the square mile—a poor outturn. Of these, about half were satinwood, one-quarter palai, one-twelfth ranai, and the balance ebony and other trees.

In the North-Western Circle 241,721 trees of all kinds were enumerated in fourteen compartments, containing 7,637 acres in the three ranges.

An enumeration survey was begun by the Forest Ranger, Nuwara Eliya, but pressure of work in connection with the sale of timber and firewood from demarcated forest blocks prevented him from completing it before the end of the year.

No enumeration surveys were made in the Western, Central, and Southern Provinces, Province of Sabaragamuwa, and the South-Eastern Circle.

15. *Sample Plots.*—Some progress was made during the year with the very important work of selecting sample plots and measuring the trees therein. Until this has been systematically and carefully done for a number of years, accurate data regarding the rate of growth of our forest trees cannot be obtained and the preparation of detailed working plans cannot be taken in hand.

Western Province.—A new hora sample plot (No. 2) was selected and measured at Botale.

Hora sample plot No. 1 at the same place was re-measured during the year. The following table shows in groups the rate of the growth of the trees :—

No. in Group.	Girth Size in 1897.	Girth Size in 1900.	Total Increase.	Annual Increase of Circumference.	Total Radial Increase.	Annual Radial Increase.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
25 ...	25·980	29·480	3·500	1·500	·583	·250
25 ...	27·010	30·090	3·080	1·320	·513	·220
25 ...	27·240	29·570	2·330	·998	·388	·166
25 ...	28·310	31·390	3·080	1·320	·513	·219
25 ...	28·820	32·300	3·480	1·491	·579	·248
25 ...	29·090	31·750	2·660	1·140	·443	·189
25 ...	33·565	37·050	3·485	1·493	·581	·249
18 ...	36·132	38·319	2·743	1·175	·457	·195
25 ...	40·750	43·960	3·210	1·375	·535	·229
23 ...	61·424	62·837	1·413	·606	·235	·100

The clearing of the undergrowth in these two sample plots cost Rs. 99·62.

Northern Circle.—All the six sample plots at Mandaklar and Iranaimadu in the Jaffna range, at Maha Irambaikulam, Tunnukadu, and Issambessawa in the Mannar range, and Nainamadu in the Mullaittivu range were re-measured during the year. Statements will be found in the appendix giving the mean annual girth increments in inches of the five classes, of ebony, satinwood, halmilla, milla, palai, and ranai, standing in these sample plots.

North-Eastern Circle.—The trees in sample plots A and B at Ratmalai were re-measured during the year, and the results are shown in the appendix.

Eastern Circle.—A new sample plot about five acres in extent was selected during the year at Tirukondaiyadimadu in the Koralai forest. Fifty-six trees in all were numbered with white paint and tar and measured, comprising 19 ebony, 18 satinwood, 6 palai, and 13 ranai of all classes.

The trees in the sample plots selected in past years in the teak plantations at Thumpalancholai and Maha-oya, and in the Punanai, Kawudagala, and Vakaneri blocks of the Koralai forest were re-measured during the year. The results will be found in the appendix.

South-Eastern Circle.—A sample plot, 14 acres 2 roods 34 perches in extent, was selected on the left bank of the Kirindi-oya and 172 trees measured in it.

North-Western Circle.—Up to the end of 1899 there were fourteen forest sample plots in the Circle and also plots in the plantations at Sundapola, Kumbalpola, and Puttalam.

Three new plots were selected and measured during the year in the Pallekelle forest. A statement will be found in the appendix giving the results of all the measurements and re-measurements of these trees.

Hill Reserves.—New sample plots were selected in the Mapakanda and Gowiawila forests.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT.

16. *Superior Staff.*—The appointments held by the different officers of the Department are specified below :—

Conservator of Forests	...	Mr. A. F. Broun throughout the year.
Assistant Conservator of Western Province and Province of Sabaragamuwa	...	Mr. F. Lewis throughout the year.
Do. Central Province	...	Capt. A. M. Walker to the 28th February, when he retired on pension.
Do. Northern Circle	...	Mr. H. P. C. Armitage throughout the year.
Do. North-Eastern Circle	...	Mr. A. M. Walker throughout the year.
Do. Eastern Circle	...	Mr. Alfred Clark from 1st January to 1st May and from 16th July to end of the year. Mr. A. M. Walker acted for him while he was absent on leave.
Do. South-Eastern Circle	...	Mr. E. L. Boyd Moss from 1st January to 11th March. Mr. F. Lewis acted for him till the end of the year.
Do. North-Western Circle	...	Mr. H. F. C. Fyers throughout the year.
Do. Hill Reserves	...	Mr. H. R. Spence throughout the year.

17. The following Assistant Conservators received during the year the increases of salary specified below from the dates mentioned :—

		From		To		From
Mr. Alfred Clark	...	Rs. 5,000	...	Rs. 6,000	...	March 1.
,, H. F. C. Fyers	...	,, 4,625	...	,, 5,000	...	do.
,, H. R. Spence	...	,, 4,500	...	,, 4,625	...	September 1.
,, E. L. Boyd Moss	...	,, 4,125	...	,, 4,500	...	March 1.
,, F. Lewis	...	,, 4,125	...	,, 4,250	...	September 1.
,, H. P. C. Armitage	...	,, 3,500	...	,, 4,000	...	March 1.
,, A. M. Walker	...	,, 3,000	...	,, 3,500	...	do.

18. *Executive Staff.*—Mr. D. W. A. Gunasekera, Mr. C. A. Barthelot, and Mr. S. Lovel of the Department, and Mr. C. S. Fernando, Mr. W. H. Amerasekera, Mr. S. J. de Silva, private students, joined the Forestry Class on the 1st March.

Mr. C. Don Mark, Mr. F. A. de S. Jayatilleka, Mr. J. F. Cooray, and Mr. E. C. Fernando of the Department, and Mr. T. B. Tennekoon and Mr. D. Chas. de Silva, private students, completed their course of training on the 28th February.

19. Mr. J. W. Modder, though attached to the Department as a Forest Ranger, continued to serve the Government of Siam, being considered to be on leave without pay.

20. The other changes in the Executive Staff were as follows :—

Western Province. — Mr. C. F. Karunaratna served as Forest Ranger, Matugama, from 1st January to 13th March, when he was succeeded by Mr. H. W. Wickremasekera, a temporarily employed officer.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.—Mr. P. Mendis was Forest Ranger at Morahela from 1st January to 31st May, when Mr. H. S. Dias succeeded him.

North-Eastern Circle.—Mr. F. C. Fernando, Forest Ranger, resigned on the 1st March and Mr. F. A. de S. Jayatilleka was appointed to succeed him.

Eastern Circle.—Mr. R. A. Jayman, Forest Ranger, was absent on leave from 8th to 17th October and from 18th November to end of the year. Mr. C. H. Kasinader, a temporarily employed officer, acted for him.

South-Eastern Circle.—Mr. H. W. Wickremasekera acted as Forest Ranger from 1st January to 28th February, when he was succeeded by Mr. D. E. Tiathonis.

North-Western Circle.—Mr. D. E. Tiathonis was transferred to the South-Eastern Circle and was succeeded by Mr. C. Don Mark.

Mr. J. F. Cooray was appointed Forest Ranger, Dambulla, to be in charge of the new areas taken over from the Government Agent, Central Province.

Hill Reserves.—Mr. F. A. de S. Jayatilleka handed over the Nanu-oya range to Mr. T. B. Seneviratna on his return from the Forestry School, Colombo.

Mr. C. F. Karunaratna took charge of the Hatton range on its severance from the released areas.

21. The under-mentioned Forest Rangers received during the year the increases of salary specified below from the dates stated :—

		From		To		From
Mr. C. B. Outschoorn	...	Rs. 1,000	...	Rs. 1,250	...	January 1.
,, E. Dassenaika	...	,, 840	...	,, 1,000	...	do.
,, B. Jansz	...	,, 800	...	,, 840	...	do.
,, A. B. Fonteyn	...	,, 720	...	,, 800	...	do.
,, W. R. de Silva	...	,, 360	...	,, 450	...	May 1.
,, P. Mendis (reduced)	...	,, 500	...	,, 360	...	June 1.

22. There were no changes in the Clerical Staff, except that Mr. G. S. Casie Chitty was transferred from Head Clerk, Kandy, to Head Clerk to the Assistant Conservator, Hill Reserves, from 1st March.

The Forest Clerk attached to the Kandy Kachcheri was absent on sick leave for the greater part of the year.

Ten clerks received increases of pay from 1st January from Rs. 4 to Rs. 150, and one clerk from 15th May.

23. *Protective Staff.*—There was an increase of nine in the Protective Staff during the year, but the number of Forest Guards is still far too small to admit of the reserves being properly looked after.

24. *Chena Cultivation: Western Province and Province of Sabaragamuwa.*—All cases of illicit cultivation were reported direct to the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent and were disposed of by them.

North-Eastern Circle.—The cultivation of chenas by the jungle people has been got more under control. The timely issue of licenses by the Government Agent, North-Central Province, and by the Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee, is to be desired, as affording no excuse for illicit chenas.

Eastern Circle.—Permission was granted by the Government Agent during the year to 287 Sinhalese and Veddahs residing in twenty-three villages within the reserves to clear for chena cultivation 373½ acres, a much smaller extent than in former years. The sum of Rs. 1,313·75 was collected as rent by the headmen and paid in by orders of the Government Agent.

A number of chenas were inspected and reported on by the Forest Rangers during the latter part of the year. Some gross irregularities were discovered and brought to the notice of Government, who dismissed the Koralai of Bintenna for neglect of duty in this connection.

No extension was made during the year to the chena block at Kallodai granted to the Wesleyan Veddah Mission.

North-Western Circle.—No forest areas were given up for chena cultivation in this Circle, and few cases of illicit clearing occurred.

25. *Forest Fires.*—Some fern land near Horawella, Western Province, was burnt, but no great damage was done.

Small grass fires were caused in the Northern Circle by coolies of the Public Works Department and Telegraph Department, but representations were made to the officers responsible, and it is believed that there will be no recurrence of these fires.

A good deal of damage is done annually by the firing, by carters, of the grass in the park-like forests along the Trincomalee-Kandy road in the North-Eastern Circle. Attempts to put a stop to these fires by the assistance of the overseers and coolies of the Public Works Department have failed, and the employment of patrols is advocated by the Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The teak plantations at Tumpalancholai, in the Eastern Circle, escaped this year the fires which have hitherto annually swept through them in the dry weather. There was only one small fire, which was promptly beaten out by the overseer and coolies stationed there, and no damage was done. The cessation of these fires was chiefly due to the notice given to all the people living in the neighbourhood of the penalties attaching to the firing of grass lands, and also to the patrolling of the roads by watchers, who warned carters and "tavalam" drivers against causing conflagrations by their camp fires.

A couple of men were caught by the Assistant Conservator in the act of firing grass lands near Tumpalancholai resthouse, who were prosecuted and fined Rs. 5 each.

The park country to the south of the cart road from Koslanda to Wellawaya in the South-Eastern Circle was fired in different places during the dry part of the year, the fires spreading from the chenas burnt off in the extensive temple lands in that Circle, or being caused by native hunters and horn collectors. No persons were, however, caught in the act of setting fire to the grass.

Some damage was done by fire in the Blackwater block of the Galboda railway fuel plantations, the origin of which was not discovered, but it was supposed to have been caused by a spark from a passing engine.

26. *Breaches of Forest Law: Western Province.*—As is to be expected in a part of the Island so densely populated and where the demand for timber, &c., is so great, cases of illicit cutting and removal of timber are more numerous in this Province than elsewhere. The fall in the value of plumbago has, however, resulted in fewer forest offences being committed, as there is not now the demand for mine props, &c., that there was last year.

A case was instituted by Mr. G. Rajapakse, Forest Ranger, in the Avisawella Court, in which the witnesses perjured themselves so grossly that they were fined by the Magistrate. The accused persons, however, escaped conviction.

Mr. Karunaratna and Mr. Wickremasekera, Forest Rangers, are commended by the Assistant Conservator for their zeal and activity in the detection of forest offences, and they are reported to be afraid of personal violence from timber stealers in consequence of their energetic action.

The Assistant Conservator reports that seized timber given in charge of village headmen is liable to mysteriously disappear, and, if sold by order of Government, is often disposed of by a bogus auction to some relative for a small sum. He quotes a recent instance.

The value of the timber, &c., confiscated and sold during the year was Rs. 1,417·82.

Central Province.—Several forest offence cases were successfully prosecuted in the Police Court, and timber stealing has consequently considerably diminished. Thefts of timber still continue to some extent in the Nawalapitiya and Gampola districts. The Udawattekele reserve is now well patrolled and little firewood is stolen from it.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.—The Assistant Conservator reports a case of illicit gem digging in Crown forest, in which a great deal of rascality was displayed on the part of the claimants. The land was brought under the operations of the Waste Lands Ordinance, thus putting a stop for the time to unauthorized gemming. A case of illicit plumbago digging was also prosecuted and won, but is now in appeal.

North-Eastern Circle.—Mr. N. Gould's claim to be paid Rs. 28,470 on account of the seizure by Mr. A. Koch, Forest Ranger, Trincomalee District, in September, 1896, of 145 logs of timber believed to have been felled in Crown forest, was settled by the payment of Rs. 2,000 on the 24th October.

South-Eastern Circle.—The game sanctuary in this Circle was in charge of the Assistant Conservator during the year. Five watchers were employed at first and increased to eight later. No cases of illicit shooting of game appear to have been reported or even suspected, except that the watchers appear to have formed themselves into two factions and to have mutually charged each other with neglect of duties and shooting within the reserves.

Hill Reserves.—The Assistant Conservator reports that he experienced much difficulty in preventing forest offences, owing to the Police Magistrate at Nuwara Eliya having held that if timber

is carried out of a forest by coolies to a depôt or store no pass is required for its removal by cart to any other place. Much of the timber brought to the Hill Reserves is represented to come from Crown forests in the Province of Uva, beyond the Assistant Conservator's jurisdiction, and to be supplied to the Public Works Department. No passes being produced it is impossible to check such timber.

In the other Provinces and Circles prosecutions were instituted or compensation accepted for a large number of petty forest offence cases.

27. At the end of 1899 there were 144 cases of unauthorized felling and removal of timber, illicit chena cultivation, and other offences. During the year 322 new cases were instituted and 397 cases were tried, in 210 of which convictions were obtained, and 69 were awaiting trial at the end of the year.

Compensation was accepted from 168 persons on account of 118 forest offences during the year.

28. *Natural Reproduction.*—It would appear from the reports of the Assistant Conservators that the heavy rains of the south-west monsoon had a bad effect on the flowering and seeding of the trees in the moist forests of the southern parts of the Island, while they seem to have promoted an unusually good flowering season and seed crops in the drier districts.

29. The following observations were recorded by different Assistant Conservators :—

Western Province.—The "blight" which affected many forest trees in the wetter parts of the Province last year disappeared during 1901. Mendora (*Vatica Roxburghiana*) seedlings were plentiful in Farawa forest.

Central Province.—In the Nawalapitiya range very good seed crops and germination of seeds of almost all the forest trees is reported. The reproduction of del is stated to be retarded by natives and monkeys taking the fruit, and of kahata and nelli by patana fires.

In the Bintenna range the crop of seedlings was very good. The Forest Ranger reports that he counted 250 milla seedlings within the space of one square yard. The long droughts which prevail in that district are, however, very fatal to seedlings and few come to maturity.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.—The *Dipterocarps*, with the exception of hora, fruited badly, dun and hal being especially poor. Kina and na were also unusually deficient in flower. Satinwood and milla, however, both flowered well, but the seedling crop of the latter was deficient.

The Assistant Conservator discovered a true calamander tree in fruit on the Karawita hills. A considerable quantity of seed was obtained, the most of which was despatched to the Royal Botanic Gardens at Peradeniya and some distributed to private persons, who could be depended on to sow them and to tend the plants carefully.

Northern Circle.—The year was a very good one for seed, ebony, satinwood, and palai, all bearing well. Seedlings of satinwood, palai, and karumpanichai were numerous.

Eastern Circle.—The seeding of the principal forest trees was normal. The unusually heavy rains which fell in September and October, just after the seeding season, probably promoted the germination of a larger proportion than usual.

North-Western Circle.—The year was reported not to have been such a good one for seed crops as last. In the Puttalam range ebony, kumbuk, and palu flowered and seeded fairly well, but satinwood, na, milla, and wewarana only moderately. In the Kurunegala range halmilla, na, and pehimbiya gave abundant seed crops, and late in the year large numbers of seedlings were found. Ebony, milla, palu, and bulu seeded moderately and few seedlings resulted. In block IX. of the Pallekele forest a large number of ebony seedlings are doing well. Del and kina seeded freely. In the Baddegamuwa reserve pehimbiya seedlings are thriving.

South-Eastern Circle.—Halmilla and milla flowered and seeded abundantly, and the seedling crops of the former were very good. Satinwood flowered moderately and seeded badly. Seedlings were chiefly found in open places by the roadside or in the old clearings. Pehimbiya, margosa, and kirikon did fairly well, but kumbuk and mi seeded badly. The Uva mendora was found in fruit on the banks of the Kirindi-oya.

Hill Reserves.—The year was, on the whole, a fair one for seed, and the crops of seedlings above the average.

30. *Artificial Reproduction: Western Province.*—No extensions to the plantations were made during the year. The sum of Rs. 415·48 was spent on the upkeep of the jak plantation at Kalutara, 27 acres in extent. Manure was applied to some of the badly growing trees as an experiment.

The suppressed and sickly trees in the jak and domba plantations at Pohonoruwa, 56 acres in extent, were cut out and the ground cleared of jungle growth and weeds at a cost of Rs. 72·70. Similar work was done in the Hanwella teak plantation at a cost of Rs. 62. The sum of Rs. 67 was realized by sale of thinnings.

The domba trees at Pohonoruwa seeded abundantly. The fruit on one tree was counted and found to be 2,170, but of these not 1 per cent. germinated when sown.

Province of Sabaragamuwa: Edangoda and Yattipowa Rubber Plantations (64 Acres).—The total crop of seed collected amounted to only 119,500. Much of this turned out bad, owing to it having got wet before it could be collected. Only Rs. 81·50 worth was sold of what was sent to the Royal Botanic Gardens. Some 3,000 seeds were sold locally for Rs. 50. Porcupines did great damage, having discovered the sweetness of the bark of the rubber tree. Some hundreds of trees were gnawed by them. Attempts were made to shoot these destructive creatures, but without much success. The Assistant Conservator made several attempts to tap trees about to be thinned out, but was unsuccessful, only a few ounces being obtained of latex of a thin watery consistence, which became putrid. The expenditure on this plantation amounted to Rs. 271·22.

Korossa Rubber Plantation (27 Acres).—It has been found very difficult to keep up this plantation owing to its extreme unhealthiness. Great trouble was experienced in keeping down the jungle growth owing to scarcity of labour. The sum of Rs. 835·73 was spent on the upkeep.

Eastern Circle.—The sum of Rs. 762·47 was spent during the year in protecting and improving the small scattered teak plantations at Tumpalancholai. This amount represents chiefly the pay of an overseer and coolies who were employed from 1st April to 10th December in watching the plantations and patrolling the roads, also in clearing 23 chains of fire lines, pruning 5,105 trees, many of which were double trees, resulting from two seeds having been sown together.

North-Western Circle.—In the Sundapola plantation, 92 acres in extent, weeding, clearing, thinning, removal of overhanging branches, and creeper cutting were carried out at a cost of Rs. 508·15.

The sum of Rs. 35·10 was realized by the sale of thinnings. The satinwood and na trees grew remarkably well during the year, and the mahogany, jak, and teak also did well.

The upkeep of the Puttalam teak plantation, covering 59 acres, cost Rs. 187·70. There was a decided improvement in the growth and appearance of the teak, and also in the naturally reproduced satinwood.

The Kumbalpola plantation, 10 acres in extent, was thinned and kept weeded, Rs. 90 being spent in the work and Rs. 5·50 realized by sale of thinnings. During the year 1,740 jak seeds were sown in this plantation, all of which germinated.

During the wet weather 23,884 jak, hora, del, and other seeds were sown and 2,530 seedlings planted in the Baddegamuwa forest, nearly all of which are growing, many having reached a height of 18 in. by the end of the year. The seeds dibbled in did better than the plants put out. The cost of the work was Rs. 176·83.

No extensions were made to the plantations of this Circle.

South-Eastern Circle.—A quantity of date seeds were sown at Hambantota by the Assistant Conservator, but for reasons he is not able to explain none of them germinated.

Hill Reserves: Nuwara Eliya Plantation.—These are 36 acres in extent, and are doing well. They will require thinning out next year.

Nanu-oya and Conical Hill Strip Plantations.—The sum of Rs. 460·50 was spent on the upkeep of these plantations, 118 acres in extent, and Rs. 50 was realized by sale of thinnings. They are coming on slowly.

Haputale Plantation.—A good deal of coppicing was done. About 8 acres in alternative strips of seven rows gave 576½ cubic yards of firewood, most of which is being kept as a reserve stock for the Boer Camp fuel supply in case a slip on the railway line, or other accident, should interfere with the ordinary supply. Receipts from sales from this plantation amounted to Rs. 223·75.

Ohiya Plantation.—The sum of Rs. 471·97 was spent in upkeep and in re-planting 12½ acres with iron barks and grevilleas, which had proved a failure, owing to drought setting in after the first planting and to the browsing of sambhur. The sum of Rs. 4·55 was realized by sales.

Kotagala Plantation.—This small plantation of 14 acres was kept weeded. A portion of it was felled for a site for a plague hospital. The trees are making fair growth.

Galboda Railway Fuel Plantations.—These are 320 acres in extent. The planted trees are beginning to cover the ground, and indigenous seedlings are springing up under their shade. Some 40 acres of hard clayey soil were broken up with tramp-picks, with good result. About 12,000 *Eucalyptus citriodora*, iron bark hal, and hora plants were put out, and the fire lines and roads kept in order. The total cost of the year was Rs. 1,439·34.

31. The total extent of the Forest Department plantations is now 1,763 acres, and the total sum spent on plantation work during the year was Rs. 6,494·09, while Rs. 1,150·20 was realized by the sale of thinnings, seeds, &c.

32. *Improvement Fellings.*—A good deal more of this important work was done during the year than in previous years, though the staff of trained men capable of supervising such work is still too small. In all 8,306 acres were gone over at a cost of Rs. 4,524·76, or at an average of 54 cents per acre.

The improvement fellings carried on in different Provinces and Circles are enumerated below:—

Western Province.—The Assistant Conservator spent Rs. 86·75 over 40 acres at Udagama in order to fell the forest of much inferior growth. Rs. 60 was realized by sale of sticks removed.

Northern Circle.—All the dead wood in compartments 29, 30, and 31 of the Mandaklar forest was removed by contractors for the Jaffna firewood supply. All creepers were also cut. The area worked over was 583 acres. The cost was Rs. 1,946·59.

North-Eastern Circle.—The forest, 1,397 acres in extent, west of the demarcation lines, which excise the hot wells at Kanniya and Andankulam village and fields, was cut into strips, 6 feet wide, at a cost of Rs. 318·80, the length of the lines being 1,950 chains. Creeper cutting was also done.

The felling of inferior trees, &c., interfering with the growth of valuable species, was carried out over 96 acres at a cost of Rs. 139·50.

Eastern Circle.—During the year eight one-square-mile compartments of the Punanai forest were gone over, worthless trees suppressing young trees of valuable kinds were felled, badly growing trees pruned, creepers cut, and space cleared round saplings and patches of seedlings to admit light. The work was done by a Forest Guard and six coolies at a total cost of Rs. 351·12.

North-Western Circle.—Improvement fellings were carried out in Badagamuwa reserve over 151 acres by felling crooked and suppressed trees and trees supplanting valuable species. All creepers were cut. From the felling 1,266 cubic yards of firewood were obtained and sold to the railway for Rs. 379·80.

In the Kankaniyamulla forest creepers were cut over 87 acres and in the Attevilla forest over 428 acres, the total cost being Rs. 1,682.

Hill Reserves.—Thinnings were carried out in this Circle over the following areas:—At Conical Hill 120 acres, at Nanu-oya 50 acres, at Barnes' Land 50 acres, at Ambawela 50 acres, at Ohiya 60 acres, at Pattipola 30 acres, and at Blackwater and Panketiya 44 acres.

33. *Communications and Buildings*: (*a*) *Roads.*—The following work was done:—

Western Province.—A temporary path was cleared at a cost of Rs. 32·44 (charged to fellings) for His Excellency the Governor's visit to Kananpela forest.

Central Province.—Paths were cleared in the Hargama and Alupana forests to facilitate the transport of ebony and firewood at a cost of Rs. 54.

Northern Circle.—A road, 120 chains long, was opened near Vavuniya for the transport of timber at a cost of Rs. 203·98. It passes through high forest, containing ebony, satinwood, and palai. The Seenanputti road in the Mandaklar forest was repaired at a cost of Rs. 44·52.

North-Eastern Circle.—The opening out of the Circle boundary at Velveri was continued for 800 chains at a cost of Rs. 177·56.

Eastern Circle.—The old timber road Mankeni to Naganpumalai, about 8 miles in length, was widened and improved at a cost of Rs. 330·12. The path from Mankeni to Dwadiyamadu, 13 miles long, was re-cleared at cost of Rs. 236·89. Eight miles of the timber road from Mayilankarachi to Vakaneri were put into order at a cost of Rs. 95·68. A new road, 4 miles long and 10 feet wide, was opened from Naganpumalai to Kawudagala.

North-Western Circle.—A road was traced for a tramway through a portion of Pallekele forest, distance of 1,440 chains, at a cost of Rs. 245. Of this, 140 chains were opened, 12 feet broad, and a temporary bridge constructed at a cost of Rs. 245. A cart road, 160 chains long, was opened through Pahala Sundapola for transport of firewood at a cost of Rs. 71·40. A road starting from the 7th mile, Puttalam-Anuradhapura road, was commenced, 160 chains being opened at a cost of Rs. 206·40. In the Ambamukalana forest 200 chains of road were opened costing Rs 142·64, and 80 chains of cart road were repaired in the Arangala forest at a cost of Rs. 13.

South-Eastern Circle.—Roads for the removal of timber from the Hambegamuwa forest were opened during the year at a cost of Rs. 274·05.

Hill Reserves.—A road about 280 chains long was cut 6 feet wide through Kandapola Sita Eliya forest at a cost of Rs. 1,110·50. This amount includes a large expenditure on heavy slips caused by earthquake.

An inspection path, 140 chains in length, was cut towards Sita Eliya at a cost of Rs. 22·50, and another about 120 chains long towards the Perawella Falls for Rs. 19·50.

The bridle road through Nanu-oya plantations, 188 chains in length, was cleared at a cost of Rs. 18·47, and a bridge constructed on Ohiya bridle road for Rs. 25.

34. (*b*) *Buildings.*—The following work was done in the several Provinces and Circles :—

Western Province.—The rotten shingles on the roof of the Udagama bungalow were removed and cadjans substituted at a cost of Rs. 4·50. The depôt at Hanwella was re-thatched at a cost of Rs. 5·75.

Central Province.—The depôt at Nawalapitiya was re-thatched at a cost of Rs. 25, and various repairs were done at the Kandy depôt for Rs. 15.

Northern Circle.—Quarters for the Forest Ranger, Jaffna, were built at Murihandi at a cost of Rs. 300.

The four following bungalows were repaired during the year :—At Vattakachchi for Rs. 85·06, at Chempankunda for Rs. 46·45, at Oddichuddan for Rs. 43, and at Pavarasankulam for Rs. 25.

North-Eastern Circle.—The forest bungalow at Kituluttu was repaired at a cost of Rs. 87·37. The Forest Ranger's quarters at Horowapotana were also repaired for Rs. 60, the roof having been blown off in a monsoon storm.

Eastern Circle.—During the year Rs. 625 were spent in alterations and improvements to the Assistant Conservator's quarters at Batticaloa. The work was done by the Public Works Department.

The sum of Rs. 194·63 was spent in repairs to the Forest Ranger's quarters at Pottuvil. The house was practically rebuilt. A small cadjan hut, &c., was built at Tumpalancholai by the teak plantation coolies for the use of the Assistant Conservator when travelling. The upkeep of departmental buildings cost Rs. 148·83.

North-Western Circle.—The following works were done during the year at a total cost of Rs. 917·98. A temporary cadjan hut was built at Katpahe, an elephant shed at Pallekele, and cooly lines and a cattle shed at Badagamuwa. Repairs, chiefly re-thatching, were effected to the Forest Rangers' quarters at Kurunegala, Puttalam, Chilaw, and Dambulla, to the depôt-keeper's house, Kurunegala, and to the forest bungalows at Kankaniyamulla, Sundapola, and Pallekele.

South-Eastern Circle.—The Forest Guard's quarters at Wellawaya were abandoned during the year owing to the extreme unhealthiness of the site. Attempts to let the house or to dispose of its materials were unsuccessful.

Hill Reserves.—Quarters for the Forest Ranger were built at the Bopats for Rs. 1,500 and a temporary Forest Guard's hut for Rs. 50. The materials of Elgin depôt buildings were removed to the Bopats to be utilized in building a circuit bungalow. The students' hut at Conical Hill was re-thatched at a cost of Rs. 17·50. A kitchen was added to the Forest Guard's quarters at Ohiya for Rs. 30.

The sum of Rs. 421·14 was spent on the upkeep of the following buildings :—The Assistant Conservator's quarters and the Clerk's house at Nuwara-Eliya, the Forest Overseer's house at Ohiya, and the depôt watcher's hut at Talawakele.

35. *Other Works: Eastern Circle.*—Retaining walls were built round three large rock water-holes in the Koralai forest, converting them into cisterns for the supply of water in that arid country. Five other large rock-holes were cleared of earth and rubbish and now contain three times as much water as they did. The whole cost of these works was Rs. 179·95.

South-Eastern Circle.—The site of the Hambantota depôt was cleared of scrub and rubbish at a cost of Rs. 8·10.

CHAPTER IV.

YIELD AND WORKING.

36. The under-mentioned timber and forest produce was brought out of the forest by departmental agency and sold during the year. The figures for 1899 are also given for purposes of comparison :—

	In 1899.	In 1900.
Logs	1,924	1,610
Timber (cubic feet)	39,662	37,024
Sleepers	8,016	—
Other sawn Timber :—		
Cubic feet	23,508	18,090
Superficial feet	61,744	14,638
Lineal feet	259,356	36,030
Ebony, tons	481½	523½
Shingles	175,350	24,000
Small round timber	2,038	5,456
Warichchies and uman sticks	18,651	4,278
Firewood, cubic yards	72,962	22,017
Charcoal, tons	320	22
Bamboos and canes	101,269	88

37. The following timber and forest produce was sold standing in the forest, or on payment of royalty, during the year. The figures for 1899 are given for purposes of comparison :—

	In 1899.	In 1900.
Trees	10,749 ...	8,067
Warichchies	239,800 ...	141,880
Shingles	3,100 ...	9,359
Timber, cubic feet	239,404 ...	315,599
Firewood, tons	1,149 ...	1,599
Firewood, cubic yards	39,435 ...	95,724
Charcoal, bushels	— ...	119
Bamboos and canes	823,453 ...	644,917
Other produce, value	Rs. 15,034·92 ...	Rs. 13,417·09

It will be seen from the above figures that the quantity of timber brought out of the forest by departmental agency and sold was a good deal less during the year than in the previous year, except in the case of ebony, of which 42 tons more were sold, and small round timber, of which the sales were a little better. This apparent falling off is, however, easily accounted for by the fact that at the end of 1899 a number of depôts were closed and the whole contents disposed of by auction, thus abnormally increasing the revenue of that year.

On the other hand, sales of timber standing in the forest and of forest produce on payment of royalty during the year exceeded, on the whole, those of 1899, as 76,195 cubic feet of timber, 56,289 cubic yards of firewood, 6,259 shingles, and 119 bushels of charcoal more were sold.

38. The reasons for the increase or decrease in sales of timber and forest produce in the different Provinces and Circles are explained below :—

Western Province.—There was a considerable increase in sales of timber to Public Departments owing to the large quantities of milla and dun supplied to the Kelani Valley Railway for construction of stations and sheds. The Public Works Department, however, took less timber than usual, it being stated by the Assistant Conservator that that Department is now getting supplies from Australia.

The demand for fuel for tea estates increased during the year, three estates in the Kalutara District being supplied, also the mills of the Eastern Produce Company in Colombo. The Railway was supplied with 8,196 cubic yards of firewood during the year, and 800 posts were delivered for the proposed Boer Camp at Urugasmanhandiya at a few days' notice. The demand for timber for mining purposes, especially in the neighbourhood of the Moragala plumbago mines, was good; but there was small demand for boat planks, and still less for bamboos and canes, as compared with former years.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.—There was a marked diminution in the demand for wood for tea boxes. A prejudice appears to have arisen against the use of indigenous wood owing to unscrupulous native contractors and carpenters supplying planters with boxes of unsuitable descriptions of wood. The drop in the value of plumbago caused the demand for hora timber for barrels to decrease. Less timber was taken by the Public Works Department than in former years, and no sleepers were indented for by the Railway Department, against 8,016 supplied in 1899. That Department took 7,408 cubic yards of firewood during the year.

Northern Circle.—Though 4,692 trees were stamped and offered for sale standing in the forest in the Jaffna, Mullaittivu, and Mannar ranges, only 519 were sold. No tenders were received for the purchase of trees stamped in the Vavuniya range, though called for more than once. A considerable quantity of ebony intended for the Central Timber Depôt was left on hand at the end of the year owing to difficulty found in engaging vessels to take it to Colombo.

North-Eastern Circle.—A good beginning was made during the year with the stamping of trees for sale as they stand in the Kituluttu block and in the released areas in charge of the Assistant Government Agent. Departmental fellings were confined to the Ratmale forest in the Trincomalee District. The sale of firewood and small round timber from the Trincomalee Depôt was discontinued as unprofitable.

Eastern Circle.—There was a falling off in sales of timber to Public Departments and private persons locally, but the deficit was more than covered by increased sales of timber sent from this Circle to the Central Depôt.

Early in the year 54 logs of first class halmilla were shipped to the Gun Carriage Factory at Madras at very remunerative rates.

The new system by which the Public Works Department cut the timber they want (after being stamped by a forest officer), employing their own contractors, was continued during the year. Sixty-one logs of halmilla, satinwood, milla, ranai, and palai were felled by them in the Maha-oya block reserved for their use, and royalty to the amount of Rs. 719·16 paid.

North-Western Circle.—There was a strong demand for timber in Colombo, chiefly for export, and 428 logs ebony (weighing 114 tons), 117 logs halmilla, 84 logs satinwood, 35 logs milla, and 30 logs palai were felled Departmentally and despatched to the Central Depôt, where they met with a ready sale. Sales of minor forest produce realized Rs. 1,507·15 more than during last year.

The large decrease in the quantity of timber supplied departmentally to the Public Works Department was due partly to the new system by which that Department purchases trees standing in the forest, paying royalty and felling and removing them by their own contractors and employés, and partly to the increased use by them of imported timber. The Forest Department having ceased to supply sawn timber, there was a decrease under that head.

Hill Reserves.—The increase in sales of firewood was caused by the large supplies required for the Boer Camp and by increased demand on the part of planters. Sales of bamboo and cane were better during the year, owing to illicit cutting being stopped and the issue of annual licenses. The increase in proceeds of sales of minor forest produce results chiefly from the collection of grazing fees on Crown patanas.

The Public Works Department took less timber than in previous years, preferring to get their supplies from private sources. This loss was partly compensated for by increased sales of timber in demarcated blocks adjoining tea estates.

39. The following figures show the value of timber and forest produce supplied to Public Departments and private persons respectively during the year, the figures for 1899 being given for purposes of comparison :—

	Public Departments. Rs. c.	Private Persons. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
1899 ...	197,706 1 ...	272,887 64 ...	470,593 65
1900 ...	98,860 50 ...	299,696 92 ...	398,557 42

It will be seen from these figures that there was a decrease of Rs. 98,645·51, or nearly 50 per cent. in the value of timber supplied to Public Departments during the year, as compared to the previous year, while there was an increase of Rs. 26,809·28 in the value of forest produce sold to private persons.

40. *Central Timber Depôt, Colombo.*—The success of the year's working was largely due to the sales effected at the Central Depôt, Colombo, which was in charge of the Superintendent, Mr. G. T. Gillam.

41. The following timber of the total value of Rs. 149,011·24 was sold there during the year :—

Ebony, logs ...	... 1,742	Ranai, logs ...	... 4
Ebony, pieces ...	... 51	Calamander, logs ...	... 8
Satinwood, logs ...	... 740	Surapunai, logs ...	... 1
Satinwood, scantlings ...	... 245	Pehimbiya, logs ...	... 1
Satinwood, pieces ...	... 3	Hora, superficial feet ...	... 9,530
Halmilla, logs ...	... 209	Hora, staves ...	... 31,171
Halmila, slabs ...	... 2	Sample piece ...	... 1
Milla, logs ...	... 144	Charcoal, bushels ...	... 282
Palu, logs ...	... 13		

42. The following statement shows value of timber sold during the year at the Central Depôt on account of each Province or Circle, outstandings of 1899 credited during the year, sums actually paid into the Treasury, and outstandings for the year. It will be seen that by far the largest sales were on account of the North-Eastern Circle, and that the Eastern and North-Western Circles also did well :—

Province or Circle.	Total Amount realized in 1900.	Outstanding in 1899 credited in 1900.	Total	Total credited in 1900.	Outstanding in 1900.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
North-Eastern Circle ...	74,381 49	—	74,381 49	73.526 95	854 54	74,381 49
Trincomalee District ...	67 45	—	67 45	67 45	—	67 45
North-Western Circle ...	26,105 94	109 68	26,215 62	26,064 67	150 95	26,215 62
Eastern Circle ...	27,329 78	—	27,329 78	26,498 40	831 38	27,329 78
Central Province ...	9,451 70	—	9,451 70	6,502 22	—	6,502 22
Northern Circle ...	6,190 17	—	6,190 17	6,190 17	—	6,190 17
South-Eastern Circle ...	1,678 39	—	1,678 39	1,599 44	78 95	1,678 39
Western Province ...	3,806 32	—	3,806 32	3,806 32	—	3,806 32
	149,011 24	109 68	149,120 92	144,255 62	1,915 82	146,171 44*

* Includes Rs. 1,485·81, being nett proceeds of Pallegama ebony credited to Government. The difference Rs. 2,949·48 represents expenses and half share paid to Pallegama Association.

43. Two large auction sales were held at the Central Depôt during the year, one on 3rd September, when 731 logs ebony, weighing nearly 240 tons, and 15 logs flowered satinwood, containing about 355 cubic feet, were sold for Rs. 43,244·19 ; and the other on the 3rd December, when 703 logs ebony, weighing nearly 347 tons, and 17 logs flowered satinwood, containing about 450 cubic feet, were sold for Rs. 43,685·32.

44. Private sales at the Central Depôt were also good, 308 logs of ebony, 708 logs satinwood, 163 logs halmilla, and a large quantity of miscellaneous timber and charcoal being sold for a total sum of Rs. 62,081·73.

45. The highest price realized for ebony was at the sale on the 3rd December, when one lot was disposed of at the unprecedented price of Rs. 230 per ton. At the same sale the record price for flowered satinwood, viz., Rs. 19·50 per cubic foot, was obtained.

46. Paper credit was taken for the value of timber, &c., supplied to Public Departments in the different Provinces and Circles during the year according to the following statement :—

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Southern Province ...	... 959 21	North-Eastern Circle ...	... 4,015 53
Eastern Province ...	... 108 32	Eastern Circle ...	... 8,193 13
North-Western Province ...	... 12 80	North-Western Circle ...	... 3,544 9
North-Central Province ...	... 5,089 90	South-Eastern Circle ...	... 384 82
Province of Uva ...	... 802 98	Hill Reserves ...	... 310 7
Province of Sabaragamuwa	... 116 10		
Northern Circle ...	... 1,012 2	Total ...	24,548 97

47. Free grants of timber, &c., were issued during the year in the different Provinces and Circles to the values specified in the following statement :—

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Central Province ...	... 615 11	Northern Circle ...	... 36 0
Northern Province ...	... 208 50	North-Eastern Circle ...	... 440 0
Southern Province ...	... 222 41	Eastern Circle ...	... 310 65
Eastern Province ...	... 4,732 64		
North-Western Province ...	... 596 47	Total ...	9,280 39
North-Central Province ...	... 1,338 9		

as against Rs: 10,354·16 in 1899.

CHAPTER V.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

48. The method followed in previous years of estimating the financial results of the operations of the Department is followed in the figures given below. To the actual cash credited in the Treasury is added the value of timber, &c., supplied to Public Departments, for which paper credit was taken, and also the value of free grants of forest produce. A further sum is added as the estimated value of timber on lands sold. This last was a concession made by Government in consequence of the fact that the sale of forest land throws on the market quantities of timber which are sold at low rates in unfair competition with the Forest Department.

Estimated in this way the revenue and expenditure of the Department for the year are represented by the following figures :—

	Rs.
(a) Revenue.	
Cash credited in the Treasury	395,072
Value of timber, &c., sold to Public Departments and credit taken ...	24,549
	419,621
Value of free grants	9,280
Estimated value of timber on lands sold	30,000
Total ...	458,901
(b) Expenditure.	
Disbursed by the Department	335,515
Surplus ...	123,386

49. The following statement shows these totals of revenue and expenditure (exclusive of free grants and estimated value of timber on lands sold) distributed among the different Provinces and Circles :—

Province or Circle.	1899.				1900.			
	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Deficit.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Deficit.
Western Province	59,558	34,381	25,177	—	44,859	23,174	21,685	—
Central Province	73,181	58,417	14,764	—	26,909	10,667	16,242	—
Northern Province	1,826	—	1,826	—	1,719	—	1,719	—
Southern Province	99,572	39,541	60,031	—	39,229	28,024	11,205	—
Eastern Province	4,839	435	4,404	—	4,932	1,269	3,663	—
North-Western Province ...	2,594	2,576	18	—	3,814	560	3,254	—
North-Central Province ...	6,555	618	5,937	—	6,264	756	5,508	—
Province of Uva	1,370	970	400	—	2,264	1,302	962	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	59,645	29,843	29,802	—	35,604	21,744	13,860	—
Total Provincial Administration ...	309,140	166,781	142,359	—	165,594	87,496	78,098	—
Northern Circle	20,539	21,335	—	796	16,505	23,080	—	6,575
North-Eastern Circle	31,865	21,684	10,181	—	83,631	46,091	37,540	—
Eastern Circle	52,279	27,500	24,779	—	50,948	39,535	11,413	—
North-Western Circle	50,485	48,764	1,721	—	49,737	49,498	239	—
South-Eastern Circle	13,633	15,251	—	1,618	3,837	14,156	—	10,319
Hill Reserves	45,577	37,698	7,879	—	49,369	43,951	5,418	—
Head Office	—	25,164	—	25,164		28,217	—	28,217
Central Timber Depôt	—	11,443	—	11,443	—	3,491	—	3,491
Total General Administration ...	214,378	208,839	44,560	39,021	254,027	248,019	54,610	48,602
Grand Total	523,518	375,620	186,919	39,021	419,621	335,515	132,708	48,602
Nett	—	—	147,898	—	—	—	84,106	—

It will be seen that the only administrative charges which show deficits are the Northern and South-Eastern Circles, which Circles also had deficits in 1899, though small ones. The deficit of the South-Eastern Circle is so large, viz., Rs. 10,319, that it has been decided to place that Circle and the Eastern in charge of one Assistant Conservator in order to reduce working expenses. The deficit of Rs. 6,575 in the Northern Circle is attributed to the failure to ship a large quantity of ebony to the Central Depôt in time for sale during the year owing to difficulty in getting freight, also to the unsuccessful attempts made to sell trees stamped for sale.

50. Taking everything into consideration, the financial condition of the Department can be represented by the following statement :—

In favour of the Department.	Rs.	*Against the Department.*	Rs.
Surplus	123,386	Outstandings due by the Department at close of the year	986
Outstandings due to Department at close of the year	16,945	Outstandings due to Department at beginning of the year	14,686
Outstandings due by the Department at beginning of the year	516		
	140,847		15,672

Nett amount in favour of the Department, Rs. 125,175.

CHAPTER VI.

GENERAL REMARKS.

51. The Assistant Conservators of the Northern, North-Western, and South-Eastern Circles report that much sickness prevailed among the subordinate officers of the Department, but in the other Circles the health of the officers appears to have been generally good.

52. Mr. H. F. C. Fyers, Assistant Conservator, North-Western Circle, was sent on a special mission to Southern India to visit the principal towns on the east coast and to ascertain what markets there were for Ceylon timber. He visited Madras, Nellore, Coimbatore, Calicut, Tanjore, Trichnopoly, and Negapatam. Although no large orders were obtained, a quantity of information was obtained which is likely to be of use to the Forest Department in its future operations.

53. Mr. H. P. C. Armitage, Assistant Conservator, Northern Circle, continued his studies of insects injurious to forest trees and sent a number of specimens to Mr. Green, Government Entomologist, for identification. He states that the "satinwood borer" has been found to be the *æolesthes induta*, and that its life history has been worked out.

54. The following was the result of an examination made on the 17th November into the condition of eleven pieces of seven different kinds of timber put down in October, 1896, nearly 4½ years ago, to test their durability when partly buried in the ground and exposed to sun and rain :—

Halmilla	Practically no change, sound, with outer surface a little soft.
Milla	Sound.
Palu	Sound, but a little soft on outside.
Palu	Sound, notwithstanding old deep crack.
Illupai or Mi	No change, heart quite sound.
Tumpalai	Sound, slightly soft on surface.
Wakalai or Munamal ...	Soft towards outer circumference.
Kumbuk	Quite rotten.
Do.	Soft and spongy on surface, but still heavy.
Do.	Quite soft and light.
Do.	Soft, but fairly heavy.

55. The compilation of this report was delayed owing to non-receipt of provincial reports, the last not being sent in till the 23rd April. It is signed by me merely because it was compiled by me owing to the absence on leave of Mr. A. F. Broun, Conservator of Forests, to whom is due all the credit for the successful administration of the Department during the past year.

Colombo, May 8, 1901.

ALFRED CLARK,
Acting Conservator of Forests.

APPENDICES.

A.—Sample Plot Measurements, 1900.

I.—Satinwood (*Chloroxylon Swietenia*).

Province or Circle.	Range.	Name of Sample Plot.	Mean Annual Girth Increment in Inches.				
			Class V., Girth 9 in. to 1 ft. 6 in.	Class IV., Girth 1 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft.	Class III., Girth 3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in.	Class II., Girth 4 ft. 6 in. to 6 ft.	Class I., Girth 6 ft. and above.
Northern Circle...	Jaffna ...	Iranaimadu ...	—	0·54	0·55	0·47	—
Do. ...	Mannar ...	Mahairambaikulam ...	—	0·40	0·39	0·26	0·36
Do. ...	do. ...	Tunnukadu ...	—	0·18	0·06	0·50	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Issambessa, well cleared...	1·04	0·93	0·49	0·89	—
		Issambessa, thinly cleared	0·50	1·17	1·37	0·70	—
		Issambessa, not cleared..	0·54	0·71	1·43	0·84	0·37
Do. ...	Mullaittivu	Nainamadu ...	—	0·36	—	—	—
Eastern Circle ...	Northern ...	Punanai... ...	0·67	0·56	0·66	0·35	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Kawudagala ...	0·20	0·22	0·36	0·50	0·63
Do. ...	do. ...	Vakaneri ...	0·16	0·19	0·25	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Tumpalancholai ...	—	0·34	0·40	0·48	—
North-Eastern Circle ...	Northern ...	Ratmalai (*b*) ...	—	—	0·65	0·75	—
North-Western Circle ..	Kurunegala	Sundapola ...	0·55	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	Puttalam ...	Puttalam plantation ...	—	1·67	—	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Dangaha ...	—	0·50	0·72	0·63	0·25
Do. ...	do. ...	18¼ milepost, Puttalam road	—	0·33	0·37	—	

Province or Circle.	Range.	Name of Sample Plot.	Number of Years a Tree would take to Increase from					
			9 in. to 1 ft. 6 in. in Girth.	1 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. in Girth.	3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in. in Girth.	4 ft. 6 in. to 6 ft. in Girth.	6 ft. to 7 ft. in Girth.	9 in. to 6 ft. in Girth.
Northern Circle...	Jaffna ...	Iranaimadu ...	—	33	33	39	—	—
Do. ...	Mannar ...	Mahairambaikulam ...	—	45	46	68	33	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Tunnukadu ...	—	—	—	36	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Issambessa, well cleared	9	19	37	20	—	—
		Issambessa, thinly cleared	18	16	10	26	—	—
		Issambessa, not cleared...	17	26	13	22	32	—
Do. ...	Mullaittivu	Nainamadu ...	—	50	—	—	—	—
Eastern Circle ...	Northern ...	Punanai ...	13	32	27	51	—	123
Do. ...	do. ...	Kawudagala ...	45	82	50	36	19	213
Do. ...	do. ...	Vakaneri ...	56	95	72	—	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Tumpalancholai ...	—	53	45	38	—	—
North-Eastern Circle ...	Northern ...	Ratmalai (*b*) ...	—	—	27	24	—	—

B.—Sample Plot Measurements, 1900.

II.—Ebony (*Diospyros Ebenum*).

Province or Circle.	Range.	Name of Sample Plot.	Mean Annual Girth Increment in Inches.				
			Class V., Girth 9 in. to 1 ft. 6 in.	Class IV., Girth 1 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft.	Class III., Girth 3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in.	Class II., Girth 4 ft. 6 in. to 6 ft.	Class I., Girth 6 ft. and above.
Northern Circle...	Jaffna ...	Mandaklar ...	—	0·12	0·37	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Iranaimadu ...	—	0·68	0·75	—	—
Do. ...	Mannar ...	Mahairambaikulam ...	—	0·12	0·13	0·15	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Tunnukadu ...	—	0·20	0·16	0·25	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Issambessa { well cleared...	—	0·50	0·21	0·37	2·00
		Issambessa { thinly cleared	0·50	0·78	0·33	—	0·50
		Issambessa { not cleared ...	0·48	0·37	0·58	1·00	—
Do. ...	Mullaittivu	Nainamadu ...	0·12	0·31	0·03	—	0·09
Eastern Circle ...	Northern ...	Punanai ...	0·20	0·26	0·18	0·30	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Kawudagala ...	0·22	0·29	0·33	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Maha-oya ...	0·32	0·33	0·34	0·37	0·35
North-Eastern Circle ...	Northern ...	Ratmalai (*a*) ...	0·52	0·67	0·59	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Ratmalai (*b*) ...	0·60	0·55	0·66	1·25	0·75
North-Western Circle ...	Kurunegala	Nagolla No. 5 ...	—	0·22	0·42	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Nagolla No. 7 ...	0·31	0·28	0·28	0·40	—
Do. ...	Puttalam ...	Dangaha ...	0·18	0·30	0·37	0·25	—
Do. ...	Chilaw ...	Pyrandawa ...	2·25	1·50	—	—	—

Province or Circle.	Range.	Name of Sample Plot.	Number of Years a Tree would take to Increase from					
			9 in. to 1 ft. 6 in. in Girth.	1 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. in Girth.	3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in. in Girth.	4 ft. 6 in. to 6 ft. in Girth.	6 ft. to 7 ft. in Girth.	9 in. to 6 ft. in Girth.
Northern Circle...	Jaffna ...	Mandaklar ...	—	144	48	—	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Iranaimadu ...	—	26½	24	—	—	—
Do. ...	Mannar ...	Mahairambaikulam ...	—	147	133	115	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Tunnukadu ...	—	90	109	72	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Issambessa { well cleared...	—	36	83	48	6	—
		Issambessa { thinly cleared	18	23	55	—	24	—
		Issambessa { not cleared ...	19	48	31	18	—	—
Do. ...	Mullaittivu	Nainamadu ...	72	58	600	—	130	—
Eastern Circle ...	Northern ...	Punanai ...	43	69	100	60	—	274
Do. ...	do. ...	Kawudagala ...	41	62	55	—	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Maha-oya ...	28	55	53	49	34	185
North-Eastern Circle ...	Northern ...	Ratmalai (*a*) ...	17	26	30	—	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Ratmalai (*b*) ...	15	32	27	14	16	88

C.—Sample Plot Measurements, 1900.

III.—Palu (*Mimusops hexandra*).

Province or Circle.	Range.	Name of Sample Plot.	Mean Annual Girth Increment in Inches.				
			Class V., Girth 9 in. to 1 ft. 6 in.	Class IV., Girth 1 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft.	Class III., Girth 3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in.	Class II., Girth 4 ft. 6 in. to 6 ft.	Class I., Girth 6 ft. and above.
Northern Circle	Jaffna ...	Mandaklar ...	—	0·43	0·60	0·25	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Iranaimadu ...	—	0·47	0·59	0·58	0·63
Do. ...	Mannar ...	Mahairambaikulam ...	—	—	—	—	0·15
Do. ...	do. ..	Tunnukadu	—	—	—	—	0·07
Do. ...	do. ...	Issambessa (well cleared)	—	1·87	—	—	—
Eastern Circle ...	Northern ...	Kawudagala ...	—	0·34	0·25	0·33	0·37
Do. ...	do. ...	Vakaneri ...	—	—	0·25	—	—
North-Eastern Circle ...	Northern ...	Ratmalai (*b*) ...	—	—	—	—	0·75
North-Western Circle ...	Kurunegala	Kalugala No. 1 ...	—	—	—	0·12	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Palugolla No. 6 ...	0·32	0·41	0 45	0·72	—
Do. ...	Puttalam ...	Dangaha ...	—	—	—	—	0·31
Do. ...	do. ...	Ottukachchi ...	—	0·62	—	—	—

Province or Circle.	Range.	Name of Sample Plot.	Number of Years a Tree would take to Increase from					
			9 in. to 1 ft. 6 in. in Girth.	1 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. in Girth.	3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in. in Girth.	4 ft. 6 in. to 6 ft. in Girth.	6 ft. to 7 ft. in Girth.	9 in. to 6 ft. in Girth.
Northern Circle	Jaffna ...	Mandaklar ...	—	41	30	72	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Iranaimadu ...	—	38	30½	31	28½	—
Do. ...	Mannar ...	Mahairambaikulam ...	—	—	—	—	115	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Tunnukadu ...	—	—	—	—	240	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Issambessa (well cleared)	—	104	—	—	—	—
Eastern Circle ...	Northern ...	Kawudagala ...	—	53	72	55	32	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Vakaneri ...	—	—	72	—	—	—
North-Eastern Circle ...	Northern ...	Ratmalai (*b*) ...	—	—	—	—	16	—

D.—Sample Plot Measurements, 1900.

IV.—Halmilla (*Berrya Ammonilla*).

Province or Circle.	Range.	Name of Sample Plot.	Mean Annual Girth Increment in Inches.				
			Class V., Girth 9 in. to 1 ft. 6 in.	Class IV., Girth 1 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft.	Class III., Girth 3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in.	Class II., Girth 4 ft. 6 in. to 6 ft.	Class I. Girth 6 ft. and above.
Northern Circle...	Mannar ...	Mahairambaikulam ...	1·19	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	Mullaittivu	Kulamurippu ...	—	0·04	—	—	—
Eastern Circle ...	Northern ...	Tumpalamcholai ...	—	0·36	0·36	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Maha-oya ...	—	0·29	0·36	—	—
North-Western Circle ...	Kurunegala	Kumbalpola No. 4 ...	0·55	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Nagolla No. 5 ...	0·50	0·40	0·58	0·70	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Palugolla No. 6 ...	0·45	0·49	0·45	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Nagolla No. 7 ...	—	—	0·17	—	—
Do. ...	Puttalam ...	Ottukachchi ...	—	0·49	0·25	0·13	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Helambawa ...	—	0·21	0·27	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Mi-oya ...	—	0·15	0·19	—	—
Do. ...	Chilaw ...	Pyrandawa ...	1·73	0·17	1·00	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Mannuangama ...	094	0·24	—	—	—

Province or Circle.	Range.	Name of Sample Plot.	Number of Years a Tree would take to Increase from					
			9 in to 1 ft. 6 in. in Girth.	1 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. in Girth.	3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in in Girth.	4 ft. 6 in to 6 ft. in Girth.	6 ft. to 7 ft. in. Girth.	9 in. to 6 ft. in Girth.
Northern Circle	Mannar ...	Mahairambaikulam ...	8	—	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Kulamurippu ...	—	450	—	—	—	—
Eastern Circle ...	Northern ...	Tunnupalamcholai ...	—	50	50	—	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Maha-oya ...	—	62	50	—	—	—

E.—Sample Plot Measurements, 1900.

V.—Ranai (*Alseodaphne semecarpifolia*).

Province or Circle.	Range.	Name of Sample Plot.	Mean Annual Girth Increment in Inches.				
			Class V., Girth 9 in. to 1 ft. 6 in.	Class IV., Girth 1 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft.	Class III., Girth 3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in.	Class II., Girth 4 ft. 6 in. to 6 ft	Class I., Girth 6 ft. and above.
Northern Circle...	Jaffna ...	Iranaimadu ...	—	0·46	—	—	—
Do. ...	Mannar ...	Mahairambaikulam ...	0·40	0·16	0·43	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Issambessa, well cleared	0·43	0·48	—	—	—
		Issambessa, thinly cleared	0·12	—	—	—	—
		Issambessa, not cleared ...	0·26	0·34	0·25	—	—
Do. ...	Mullaittivu	Nainamadu ...	0·21	0·06	—	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Kulamurippu ...	—	0·17	—	—	—
Eastern Circle ...	Northern ...	Punanai ...	0·31	0·25	0·12	0·50	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Kawudagala ...	0·16	0·24	0·30	0·41	0·50
Do. ...	do. ...	Vakaneri ...	—	0·25	0·13	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Maha-oya ...	—	0·32	0·43	—	—
North-Eastern Circle ...	do.	Ratmalai (*a*) ...	0·25	0·62	1·00	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Ratmalai (*b*) ...	0·80	0·58	1·00	—	—
North-Western Circle ...	Puttalam ...	Dangaha ...	—	0·24	0·35	—	—
Do. ...	Chilaw ...	Pyrandawa ...	—	1·13	0·25	—	—

Province or Circle.	Range.	Name of Sample Plot.	Number of Years a Tree would take to Increase from					
			9 in. to 1 ft. 6 in. in Girth.	1 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. in Girth.	3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in. in Girth.	4 ft. 6 in. to 6 ft. in Girth.	6 ft. to 7 ft. in Girth.	9 in. to 6 ft. in Girth.
Northern Circle...	Jaffna ..	Iranaimadu ...	—	38	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	Mannar ...	Maha Irambaikulam ...	18	110	41	—	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Issambessa, well cleared	21	37½	—	—	—	—
		Issambessa, thinly cleared	75	—	—	—	—	—
		Issambessa, not cleared ...	34	53	72	—	—	—
Do. ...	Mullaittivu	Nainamadu ...	42	285	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Kulamurippu ...	—	103	—	—	—	—
Eastern Circle ...	Northern ...	Punanai ...	29	72	150	36	—	287
Do. ...	do, ...	Kawudugala ...	56	75	60	44	24	235
Do. ...	do. ...	Vakaneri ..	—	72	130	—	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Maha-oya ...	—	56	42	—	—	—
North-Eastern Circle ...	do. ...	Ratmalai (*a*) ...	36	28	18	—	—	—
		Ratmalai (*b*) ...	11	31	18	—	—	—

F.—Sample Plot Measurements, 1900.

VI.—Milla (*Vitex altissima*).

Province or Circle.	Range.	Name of Sample Plot.	Mean Annual Girth Increment in Inches. Class V., Girth 9 in. to 1 ft. 6 in.	Class IV., Girth 1 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft.	Class III., Girth 3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in	Class II., Girth 4 ft. 6 in. to 6 ft.	Class I., Girth 6 ft. and above.
Northern Circle	Mannar ...	Issambessa { well cleared	—	0·47	1·03	—	—
		Issambessa { thinly cleared	—	0·39	0·35	0·83	—
		Issambessa { not cleared	—	—	0·75	—	—
Eastern Circle ...	Northern ...	Kawudagala ...	—	0·31	—	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Tumpalancholai ...	—	—	0·33	0·37	0·29
North-Eastern Circle ...	do. ...	Ratmalai (*b*) ...	—	—	—	1·50	-
North-Western Circle ...	Kurunegala	Nagolla No. 5 ...	—	0·20	0·10	—	0·30
Do. ...	do. ..	Nagolla No. 7 ...	—	0·85	—	0·75	—
Do. ...	Puttalam ...	Dangaha ...	—	—	—	0·25	0·38
Do. ...	do. ...	18¾ milepost, Kurunegala road ...	0·25	0·30	0·52	0·44	0·62

Province or Circle.	Range.	Name of Sample Plot.	Number of Years a Tree would take to Increase from 9 in. to 1 ft. 6 in. in Girth.	1 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. in Girth.	3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in. in Girth.	4 ft. 6 in. to 6 ft. in Girth.	6 ft. to 7 ft. in Girth.	9 in. to 6 ft. in Girth.
Northern Circle...	Mannar ...	Issambessa { well cleared	—	38	18	—	—	—
		Issambessa { thinly cleared	—	46	51	22	—	—
		Issambessa { not cleared	—	—	24	—	—	—
Eastern Circle ...	Northern ...	Kawudagala ...	—	58	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	do. ...	Tumpalancholai ...	—	—	55	49	41	—
North-Eastern Circle ...	do. ...	Ratmalai (*b*) ...	—	—	—	12	—	—

G.—Statement showing Abundance of Seed and Seedling Crop.

Species.	Western Province.	Central Province.	Southern Province.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.	Northern Circle.	North-Eastern Circle.	Eastern Circle.	South-Eastern Circle.	North-Western Circle.	Hill Reserves.
Kina (hill) ... Calophyllum Walkeri ...	—	F F	No return furnished.	B B	—	—	—	—	B B	F M
Na ... Mesua ferrea ...	B B	—		B B	—	—	G F	—	M M	—
Hora ... Dipterocarpus zeylanicus	—	M M		G G	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dun (hill) ... Doona zeylanica and gardneri ...	—	F F		B B	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dun (low-country) Doona trapezifolia ...	M B	—		B B	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mendora (swamp)... Vatica Roxburghiana ...	F G	—		? ?	—	—	F F		—	—
Tumpalai ... Vatica obscura ...	—	—		—	—	—	F F	—	—	—
Hal ... Vateria acuminata ...	B B	G G		M B	—	—	—	—	—	—
Halmilla ... Berrya Ammonilla ...	F B	—		M B	G G	—	G G	G G	G G	—
Lunumidella ... Melia dubia ...	F B	-		M M	—	—	—	—	—	—
Margosa ... Azadirachta indica	—	-		M B	G G	—	F M	? M	—	—
Satinwood ... Chloroxylon Swietenia...	—	—		F M	G G	—	G G	B B	M M	—
Mora ... Nephelium Longana ...	B B	—		M F	B G	—	M M	—	—	—
Nedun ... Pericopsis Mooniana ...	F F	—		F B	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kumbuk ... Terminalia glabra ...	F B	—		G M	G G	—	F M	M M	F F	—
Mi ... Bassia longifolia ...	—	—		M ?	G B	—	F G	M M	—	—
Palu ... Mimusops hexandra ...	—	—		B B	G G	—	G G	—	F F	—
Ebony ... Diospyros Ebenum ...	B B	—		? ?	G G	—	G F	B B	F F	—
Milla ... Vitex altissima ...	F M	G G		G G	G	—	G F	G G	M M	—
Ranai ... Alseodaphne semecarpifolia ...	—	—		—	M M	—	G M	—	M M	—
Naval ... Eugenia Jambolana ...	—	—		—	F F	—	F M	—	—	—
Mihiriya ... Palaquium grande ...	—	—		F ?	—	—	—	—	—	F F
Mihiriya (hill) ... Gordonia zeylanica ...	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liyan ... Homalium zeylanicum ...	B B	G G		M ?	—	—	—	—	—	G M
Sapu (hill) ... Michelia nilagarica ...	—	F F		—	—	—	—	—	—	M F
Madol ... Garcinia echinocarpa ...	F B	—		M B	—	—	—	—	—	M F
Pehimbiya ... Filicium decipiens ...	F F	G G		F B	—	—	—	F F	G G	—
Kirikon ... Walsura Piscidia ...	—	—		—	G G	—	M G	? M	—	—
Kokatiya ... Garcinia terpnophylla ...	B B	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—

N.B.—G stands for Good.
F „ Fair.
M „ Moderate.
B „ Bad.
? „ No report given.

The first letter stands for seed crop, the second for reproduction.

Form 1.—Area of Forests.

	Province or Circle.	Area on January 1, 1900.		Added during the Year.	Excluded during the Year.	Area on December 31, 1900.	
		In Acres.	Equivalent in Square Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	In Acres.	Equivalent in Square Miles.
	I.—*Reserved Forests.*						
Provincial Administration.	Western Province	4,879	7·61	—	—	4,879	7·61
	Central Province	1,151	·79	—	—	1,151	1·79
	Southern Province	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	37,911	59·23	265	—	38,176	59·65
General Administration.	Northern Circle	23,921	37·38	50,284	—	74,205	115·94
	North-Eastern Circle ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Eastern Circle	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Western Circle ...	52,965	82·75	—	—	52,965	82·75
	South-Eastern Circle... ...	—	—	96,000	—	96,000	150·00
	Hill Reserves	7,806	12·19	774	—	8,580	13·40
	Total ...	128,633	200·95	147,323	—	275,956	431·14
	II.—*Proposed Reserves.*						
Provincial Administration.	Western Province	56,058	87·58	—	—	56,058	87·58
	Central Province	8,203	12·81	—	—	8,203	12·81
	Southern Province	166,400	260·00	—	—	166,400	260·00
	Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	65,255	101·96	—	265	64,990	101·54
General Administration.	Northern Circle	50,284	78·56	1,092	50,284	1,092	1·71
	North-Eastern Circle... ...	409,821	640·34	—	640	409,181	639·34
	Eastern Circle	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Western Circle ...	6,679	10·44	—	—	6,679	10·44
	South-Eastern Circle ...	96,000	150·00	—	96,000	—	—
	Hill Reserves	49,662	77 59	10,426	—	60,088	93·88
	Total ...	908,362	1,419·28	11,518	147,189	772,691	1,207·30
	III.—*Other Forests.*						
Provincial Administration.	Western Province	14,000	21·87	—	—	14,000	21·87
	Central Province	170,182	265·91	—	—	170,182	265·91
	Southern Province	128,000	200·00	—	—	128,000	200·00
	Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	23,993	37·48	—	—	23,993	37·48
General Administration.	Northern Circle	1,770,573	2,766·50	—	124,366	1,646,207	2,572·20
	North-Eastern Circle ...	847,213	1,323·77	—	60,193	787,020	1,229·72
	Eastern Circle	1,408,000	2,200·00	230,400	—	1,638,400	2,560·00
	North-Western Circle ...	283,321	442·69	60,000	—	343,321	536·44
	South-Eastern Circle... ...	1,198,580	1,872·79	18,650	256,080	961,150	1,501·79
	Hill Reserves	2,000	3·12	—	—	2,000	3·13
	Total ...	5,845,862	9,134·13	309,050	440,639	5,714,273	8,928·54
	Grand Total ...	6,882,857	10,754·36	467,891	587,828	6,762,920	10,566·98

Form 2.—Boundaries.

Province or Circle.	Up to 1900.		During 1900.		Total.		Cost.	
	Length of Boundaries in Chains.	No. of Pillars erected.	Length of Boundaries in Chains.	No. of Pillars erected.	Length of Boundaries in Chains.	No. of Pillars erected.	Of the Year.	Total.
Provincial Administration.							Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western Province ...	3,263	426	235	13	3,498	439	307 89	2,871 3
Central Province ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province ...	4,677	630	11,161	432	15,838	1,062	11,269 25	16,103 75
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	3,706	36	—	—	3,706	36	—	6,815 96
General Administration.								
Northern Circle ...	15,993	—	11,463	29	27,456	29	3,672 42	8,168 40
North-Eastern Circle ...	16,368	—	13,687	—	30,055	—	2,905 86	5,900 67
Eastern Circle ...	48,177	29	15,038	11	63,215	40	2,310 19	11,035 63
North-Western Circle ...	47,112	194	28,867	264	75,979	458	9,308 8	20,333 96
South-Eastern Circle ...	3,824	—	2,738	—	6,562	—	1,191 5	2,290 97
Hill Reserves ...	14,742	198	4,705	547	19,447	745	2,845 64	4,162 19
Total ...	157,862	1,513	87,894	1,296	245,765	2,775	33,810 38	77,682 56

Form 3.—Prosecutions in Courts of Law and Cases compounded under Section 76 of the Forest Ordinance of 1885.

Province or Circle.	Cases pending from 1899.	New Cases of the Year. Unauthorized Felling or Removal.	Illicit Chena.	Other Offences.	Total.	Total Cases.	Disposed of during the Year. Convictions. Cases.	Convictions. Persons.	Acquittals. Cases.	Acquittals. Persons.	Total. Cases.	Total. Persons.	Cases pending at the end of the Year.
Prosecutions :—													
Western Province ...	31	29	65	4	98	129	72	117	25	90	97	207	32
Central Province ...	1	26	2	2	30	31	18	28	7	23	25	51	6
Northern Province ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province ...	17	53	22	24	99	116	73	120	27	79	100	199	16
Eastern Province ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central Province ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva ...	—	10	23	2	35	35	28	—	7	—	35	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Provincial Administration	49	118	112	32	262	311	191	265	66	192	257	457	54
Northern Circle ...	2	1	—	—	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
North-Eastern Circle ...	—	—	21	—	21	21	1	1	11	23	12	24	9
Eastern Circle ...	1	6	9	5	20	21	12	35	7	12	19	47	2
North-Western Circle ...	91	3	—	—	3	94	—	—	94	5	94	5	—
South-Eastern Circle ...	—	—	3	—	3	3	—	—	3	16	3	16	—
Hill Reserves ...	1	6	—	6	12	13	5	9	5	13	10	22	3
Total General Administration...	95	16	33	11	60	155	19	46	121	70	140	116	15
Grand Total ...	144	144	145	43	322	466	210	311	187	262	397	573	69
Compositions :—													
Western Province ...	—	41	—	—	14	14	14	16	—	—	14	16	—
Central Province ...	—	8	2	11	21	21	17	43	4	6	21	49	—
Northern Province ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province ...	—	29	2	1	32	32	31	45	1	1	32	46	—
Eastern Province ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central Province ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa...	—	8	—	—	8	8	8	8	—	—	8	8	—
Total Provincial Administration		59	4	12	75	75	70	112	5	7	75	119	—
Northern Circle ...	—	2	—	1	3	3	3	3	—	—	3	3	—
North-Eastern Circle ...	—	6	1	—	7	7	7	10	—	—	7	10	—
Eastern Circle ...	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—
North-Western Circle ...	—	3	—	—	3	3	3	5	—	—	3	5	—
South-Eastern Circle ...	—	5	—	—	5	5	5	6	—	—	5	6	—
Hill Reserves ...	—	20	4	—	24	24	24	24	—	—	24	24	—
Total General Administration...	—	37	5	1	43	43	43	49	—	—	43	49	—
Grand Total ...	—	96	9	13	118	118	113	161	5	7	118	168	—
Total of Prosecutions and Compositions	144	230	154	56	584	440	323	472	192	269	515	741	69

Form 4.—Area of Plantations.

Province or District.	Name of Plantation.	Area in Acres. On January 1, 1900.	Added during the Year.	Excluded during the Year.	On December 31, 1900.	Receipts. Of the Year.	Charges. Of the Year.	Total. Receipts. Since beginning.	Total. Charges. Since beginning.
						Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western Province.									
Negombo ...	Pohonnaruwa ...	47	—	—	47	—	72 70	—	746 12
	Mugurugampola ...	2	—	—	2	—			
Colombo ...	Kotadeniya ...	7	—	—	7	—			
	Hanwella (teak) ...	3	—	—	3	67 0	62 0	67 0	62 0
Kalutara ...	Kalutara (jak) ...	27		—	27	—	415 48	125 0	2674 51
	Total ...	86	—	—	86	67 0	550 18	192 0	3482 63
Province of Uva ...	Elladaluwa ...	40	—	—	40	—	720 0	—	1152 0*
	Judge's Hill ...	24	—	—	24	43 0	22 0	60 84	
	Moratota ...	18	—	—	18	—	—	—	—
	Bandarawela (2 patches) ...	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	92	—	—	92	43 0	742 0	60 84	1152 0
Province of Sabaragamuwa.									
Ratnapura ...	Idangoda ...	27	—	—	27	—	—	—	—
	Yatipawwa ...	37	—	—	37	341 50	1106 95	2051 36	12547 91
Kegalla ...	Korossa ...	27	—	—	27	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	91	—	—	91	341 50	1106 95	2051 36	12547 91
Eastern Circle ...	Batticaloa ...	710	—	—	710	—	762 47	—	5472 15
Hill Reserves ...	Nuwara Eliya ...	36	—	—	36	50 0	460 50	17283 35	13015 49
	Nanu-oya ...	118	—	—	118	—	—		
	Haputale ...	59	—	—	59	223 75	—	1526 80	7072 25
	Ohiya ...	50	—	—	50	4 55	471 97	4 55	6308 39
	Kotagala ...	—	14	—	14	—	—	—	—
	Galboda ...	—	320	—	320	—	1437 34	—	1437 34
	Total ...	263	334	—	597	278 30	2369 81	18814 70	27833 47
North-Western Circle.									
Kurunegala ...	Sundapola ...	92	—	—	92	35 10	508 15	7332 84	10647 91
	Baddegomuwa ...	2	24	—	26	379 80	176 83	851 80	925 65
	Kumbalpola ...	10	—	—	10	5 50	90 0	5 50	1125 0
Puttalam ...	Puttalam (teak) ...	59	—	—	59	—	187 70	2637 63	9120 39
	Total ...	163	24	—	187	420 40	962 68	10827 77	21818 95
	Grand Total ...	1405	358	—	1763	1150 20	6494 9	31946 67	72307 11

* Receipts and charges of 1899 and 1900 only, and transferred from the Central Province.

Form 5.—Roads and Paths made by the Department.

	Length in Miles. On January 1, 1900.	Added during the Year.	Excluded during the Year.	On December 31, 1900.	Cost of the Year. Rs. c.
Cart Roads.					
Western Province ...	—	—	—	—	—
Central Province ...	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Province ...	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province ...	—	2	—	2	210 0
North-Western Prov.	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central Prov....	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—
P. of Sabaragamuwa...	—	—	—	—	—
Total Provincial Administration	—	2	—	2	210 0
Northern Circle ...	6·62	1·50	—	8·12	248 50
North-Eastern Circle	41·	10·	—	51·	177 56
Eastern Circle ...	19·	—	—	19·	—
North-Western Circle	35·11	8·09	—	43·20	686 2
South-Eastern Circle	—	—	—	—	—
Hill Reserves ...	2·61	3·40	—	6·01	1,404 0
Total General Administration	104·34	22·99	—	127·33	2,516 8
Grand Total ...	104·34	24·99	—	129·33	2,726 8
Bridle Paths.					
Western Province ...	—	—	—	—	—
Central Province ...	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Province ...	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province ...	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Province ...	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Prov.	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central Prov....	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—
P. of Sabaragamuwa...	—	—	—	—	—
Total Provincial Administration	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Circle ...	—	—	—	—	—
North-Eastern Circle	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Circle ...	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Circle	—	—	—	—	—
South-Eastern Circle	—	—	—	—	—
Hill Reserves ...	24·31	—	—	24·31	55 49
Total General Administration	24·31	—	—	24·31	55 49
Grand Total ...	24·31	—	—	24·31	55 49
Inspection Paths.					
Western Province ...	—	—	—	—	—
Central Province ...	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Province ...	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province ...	—	·50	—	·50	—
Eastern Province ...	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Prov.	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central Prov....	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—
P. of Sabaragamuwa...	—	—	—	—	—
Total Provincial Administration	—	·50	—	·50	—
Northern Circle ...	—	—	—	—	—
North-Eastern Circle	23	—	—	23	—
Eastern Circle ...	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Circle	9·40	20·35	1·69	28·06	292 20
South-Eastern Circle	—	—	—	—	—
Hill Reserves ...	23·80	3·20	—	27·00	42 0
Total General Administration	56·20	23·55	1·69	78 06	334 20
Grand Total ...	56·20	24·05	1·69	78·56	334 20
Grand Total of Roads, Bridle Paths, and Inspection Paths ...	184·85	49·54	1·69	232·20	3,115 77

Form 6.—Buildings belonging to the Department.

Province or Circle.	Permanent.			Semi-permanent.			Temporary (Cadjan.)			Cost of the Year.
	Bungalows.	Subordinates' Houses.	Depôt sheds.	Bungalows.	Subordinates' Houses.	Depôt sheds.	Bungalows.	Subordinates' Houses.	Depôt sheds.	
On January 1, 1900.										Rs. c.
Western Province	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	47 25
Central Province	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	10	383 0
Northern Province	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Eastern Province	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central Province	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Provincial Administration ...	1	1	3	—	—	1	—	2	11	430 25
Northern Circle	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
North-Eastern Circle	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1,269 50
Eastern Circle	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
North-Western Circle	1	2	—	4	2	—	2	3	8	645 46
South-Eastern Circle	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hill Reserves	5	6	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	468 64
Total General Administration ...	11	10	4	5	4	2	2	4	10	2,383 60
Grand Total ...	12	11	7	5	4	3	2	6	21	2,813 85
Added during the Year.										
Western Province	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Province	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Province	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Province	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central Province	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Provincial Administration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Circle	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Eastern Circle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Circle	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	968 46
North-Western Circle	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	272 52
South-Eastern Circle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hill Reserves	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1,550 0
Total General Administration ...	1	2	—	1	1	1	4	1	2	2,790 98
Grand Total ...	1	2	—	1	1	1	4	1	2	2,790 98
Abandoned during the Year.										
Western Province	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Central Province	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Province	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Province	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central Province	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Provincial Administration ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Northern Circle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
North-Eastern Circle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Circle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Circle	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
South-Eastern Circle	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hill Reserves	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total General Administration ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	—
Grand Total ...	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	3	—

Buildings belonging to the Department—*continued.*

Province or Circle.	Permanent.			Semi-permanent.			Temporary (Cadjan).			Cost of the Year.
	Bungalows.	Subordinates' Houses.	Depôt sheds.	Bungalows.	Subordinates' Houses.	Depôt sheds.	Bungalows.	Subordinates' Houses.	Depôt sheds.	
On December 31, 1900.										Rs. c.
Western Province	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	47 25
Central Province	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	10	383 . 0
Northern Province	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Southern Province	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Province	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central Province	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Provincial Administration ...	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	10	430 25
Northern Circle	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Eastern Circle	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1,269 50
Eastern Circle	2	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	1	968 46
North-Western Circle	1	2	—	5	3	—	2	3	8	917 98
South-Eastern Circle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hill Reserves	6	7	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	2,018 64
Total General Administration ...	12	12	4	6	4	3	5	4	10	5,174 58
Grand Total ...	13	12	7	6	4	3	5	6	20	5,604 83

Form 7.—Timber and other Produce sold from Depôts during the Year 1900.

Province or Circle.	Logs. No. P.D.	Logs. No. P.P.	Logs. No. Total	Logs. Cubic Feet. P.D.	Logs. Cubic Feet. P.P.	Logs. Cubic Feet. Total.	Logs. Value. P.D.	Logs. Value. P.P.	Logs. Value. Total.	Sleepers. No. P.D.	Sleepers. No. P.P.	Sleepers. No. Total	Sleepers. Value. P.D.	Sleepers. Value. P.P.	Sleepers. Value. Total.
							Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Province.															
Western ...	28	—	28	38·25	—	38·25	129 31	—	129 31	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central ...	—	—	—	27	525	552	40 27	6642 72	6682 99	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.-Western	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.-Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S'gamuwa	12	—	12	—	—	—	116 34	—	116 34	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	40	—	40	65·25	525	590·25	285 92	6642 72	6928 64	—		—	—	—	—
Circle.															
Northern ...	—	360	360	—	—	—	—	6519 96	6519 96	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.-Eastern	—	491	491	—	9781	9781	—	15895 61	15895 61	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern ...	216	479	695	5867	12319	18187	10803 3	28351 72	39154 75	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.-Western	—	—	—	643	6264	6907	385 65	11552 65	11938 30	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.-Eastern	—	24	24	277	1283	1560	276 92	1923 81	2200 73	—	—	—	—	—	—
H. Reserves	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	216	1354	1570	6787	29647	36435	11465 60	64243 75	75709 35	—	—	—	—	—	—
G. Total ...	256	1354	1610	6852	30172	37024	11751 52	70886 47	82637 99	—	—	—	—	—	—

Province or Circle.	Other Sawn Timber. Cubic Feet. P.D.	Cubic Feet. P.P.	Cubic Feet. Total.	Superficial Feet. P.D.	Superficial Feet. P.P.	Superficial Feet. Total.	Running Feet. P.D.	Running Feet. P.P.	Running Feet. Total.	Value. P.D.	Value. P.P.	Value. Total.
Province.										Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western ...	8438	46	8484	6193	1896	8089	—	32515	32515	16020 99	2705 56	18726 55
Central ...	372	211	583	980	3887	4867	150	2170	2320	1234 70	4052 80	5287 50
Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.-Western	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.-Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S'gamuwa	8891	—	8891	—	—	—	—	—	—	19471 53	—	19471 53
Total ...	17701	257	17958	7173	5783	12956	150	34685	34835	36727 22	6758 36	43485 58
Circle.												
Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.-Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.-Western	19	36	55	—	108	108	—	—	—	28 12	45 6	73 18
S.-Eastern	—	77	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43 83	43 83
H. Reserves	—	—	—	—	1574	1574	160	1035	1195	16 0	174 94	190 94
Total ...	19	113	132	—	1682	1682	160	1035	1195	44 12	263 83	307 95
G. Total ...	17720	370	18090	7173	7465	14638	310	35720	36030	36771 34	7022 19	43793 53

Province or Circle.	Ebony. Tons. P.D.	Tons. P.P.	Tons. Total.	Value. P.D.	Value. P.P.	Value. Total.	Shingles. No. P.D.	No. P.P.	No. Total.	Value. P.D.	Value. P.P.	Value. Total.
Province.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western ...	—	—	—	—	75 0	75 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central ...	—	—	—	—	135 0	135 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.-Western	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.-Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S'gamuwa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	—	—	210 0	210 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Circle.												
Northern	—	36½	36½		5410 68	5410 68	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.-Eastern	—	380	380	—	63292 11	63292 11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.-Western	—	107	107	—	15182 23	15182 23	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.-Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
H. Reserves	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24000	24000	—	300 0	300 0
Total ...	—	523½	523½	—	83885 2	83885 2	—	24000	24000	—	300 0	300 0
G. Total...	—	523½	523½	—	84095 2	84095 2	—	24000	24000	—	300 0	300 0

Province or Circle.	Small Round Timber and Pieces. No. P.D.	No. P.P.	No. Total.	Running Feet. P.D.	Running Feet. P.P.	Running Feet. Total.	Value. P.D.	Value. P.P.	Value. Total.	Waribchies and Uman Sticks. No. P.D.	No. P.P.	No. Total.	Value. P.D.	Value. P.P.	Value. Total.
Province.							Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	800	—	800	210 30	—	210 30
Central ...	—	52	52	—	—	—	—	12 0	12 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.-Western	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.-Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S'gamuwa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	52	52	—	—	—	—	12 0	12 0	800	—	800	210 30	—	210 30
Circle.															
Northern	—	2842	2842	—	—	—	—	305 55	305 55	—	1392	1392	—	6 50	6 50
N.-Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.-Western	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1907	100	2007	38 11	2 50	40 61
S.-Eastern	—	1012	1012	—	—	—	—	45 37	45 37	—	79	79	—	0 39	0 39
H. Reserves	1500	50	1550	—	—	—	375 0	16 26	391 26	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1500	3904	5404	—	—	—	375 0	367 18	742 18	1907	1571	3478	38 11	9 39	47 50
G. Total...	1500	3956	5456	—	—	—	375 0	379 18	754 18	2707	1571	4278	248 41	9 39	257 80

Timber and other Produce sold, &c.—*continued.*

Province or Circle.	Firewood. Cubic Yards. P. D.	P. P.	Total.	Tons. P. D.	P. P.	Total.	Value. P. D.	P. P.	Total.	Charcoal. Tons. P. D.	P. P.	Total.	Bushels. P. D.	P. P.	Total.	Value. P. D.	P. P.	Total.	Bamboos and Canes. No. P. D.	P. P.	Total.	Value. P. D.	P. P.	Total.	Total Value. P. D.	P. P.	Total.
Province.							Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western ...	8196	—	8196	—	—	—	2140 49	—	2140 49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18501 9	2780 56	21281 65
Central ...	300	1059	1359	—	—	—	530 90	2318 73	2849 63	4	9	13	—	—	—	99 68	114 85	214 53	88	—	88	16·81	—	16 81	1922 36	13276 10	15198 46
Northern...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern...	—	2128	2128	—	—	—	—	3425 98	3425 98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3425 98	3425 98
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.-Western	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.-Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S'gamuwa	7408	—	7408	—	—	—	1951 78	—	1951 78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21539 65	—	21539 65
Total ...	15904	3187	19091	—	—	—	4263 17	5744 71	10367 88	4	9	13	—	—	—	99 68	114 85	214 53	88	—	88	16·81	—	16 81	41963 10	19482 64	61445 74
Circle.																											
Northern...	—	1392	1392	—	—	—	—	1644 60	1644 60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—		13887 29	13887 29
N.-Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79187 72	79187 72
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10803 3	28351 72	39154 75
N.-Western	61	6	67	—	—		91 50	5 0	96 50	1	8	9	—	—	—	17 5	285 99	303 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	500 45	27073 41	27633 86
S.-Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	276 92	2013 40	2290 32
H.Reserves	1734	6733	8467	—	—	—	4336 25	17365 40	21701 65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4727 25	17856 60	22583 85
Total ...	1795	8131	9926	—	—		4427 75	19015 0	23442 75	1	8	9	—	—	—	17 5	285 99	303 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	16367 63	168370 16	184737 79
G. Total ...	17699	11318	29017	—	—	—	9050 92	24759 71	33810 63	5	17	22	—	—	—	116 73	400 84	517 57	88	—	88	16·81	—	16 81	58330 73	187852 80	246183 53

Form 8.—Timber and other Produce removed from Forests on Payment of Royalty.

TIMBER.

Province or Circle.	Trees. No. P. D.	Trees. No. P. P.	Trees. No. Total.	Trees. Value. P. D.	Trees. Value. P. P.	Trees. Value. Total.	Warichchies. No. P. D.	Warichchies. No. P. P.	Warichchies. No. Total.	Warichchies. Value. P. D.	Warichchies. Value. P. P.	Warichchies. Value. Total.	Shingles. No. P. D.	Shingles. No. P. P.	Shingles. No. Total.	Shingles. Value. P. D.	Shingles. Value. P. P.	Shingles. Value. Total.	Cubic Feet. No. P. D.	Cubic Feet. No. P. P.	Cubic Feet. No. Total.	Cubic Feet. Value. P. D.	Cubic Feet. Value. P. P.	Cubic Feet. Value. Total.
Province.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western ...	—	30	30	—	201 87	201 87	—	23663	23663	—	1629 85	1629 85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	152586	152586	—	17163 70	17163 70
Central ...	—	85	85	—	2158 29	2158 29	1300	—	1300	13 0	—	13 0	414	130	544	66 45	26 0	92 45	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern ...	—	—	—	13 27	508 13	521 40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern ...	24	1078	1102	565 56	7626 78	8192 34	1794	22411	24205	179 39	87 42	266 81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69912	69912	—	5827 78	5828 78
Eastern ...	—	—	—	108 32	2910 17	3018 49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western	—	—	—	—	3556 97	3556 97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central...	—	—	—	5089 90	1174 48	6264 38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva ...	—	—	—	—	1104 63	1104 63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sabaragamuwa...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4040	4040	—	365 62	365 62	—	7000	7000	—	14 0	14 0		85239	85239	—	9891 6	9891 6
Total Provincial Administration	24	1193	1217	5777 5	19241 32	25018 37	3094	50114	53208	192 39	2082 89	2275 28	414	7130	7544	66 45	40 0	106 45	—	307737	307737	—	32882 54	32882 54
Circle.																								
Northern	—	246	246	—	282 12	282 12	—	1250	1250	—	2 50	2 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
North-Eastern	—	2956	2956	—	578 74	578 74	—	7575	7575	—	37 88	37 88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern	61	1281	1342	719 16	11027 82	11746 98	—	1182	1182	—	46 48	46 48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western	55	892	947	106 66	11355 53	11462 19	1877	62588	64465	15 74	682 12	697 86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South-Eastern	846	824	1670	97 90	72 65	170 55	2000	3500	5500	10 0	9 50	19 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	0 90	0 90
Hill Reserves	—	489	489	—	1000 0	1000 0	—	8700	8700	—	139 26	139 26	—	1815	1815	—	706 12	706 12	—	7859	7859	—	4437 0	4437 0
Total General Administration	962	6688	7650	923 72	24316 86	25240 58	3877	84795	88672	25 74	917 74	943 48	—	1815	1815	—	706 12	706 12	—	7862	7862	—	4437 90	4437 90
Grand Total ...	986	7881	8867	6700 77	43558 18	50258 95	6971	134909	141880	218 13	3000 63	3218 76	414	8945	9359	66 45	746 12	812 57	—	315599	315599	—	37320 44	37320 44

FIREWOOD.

Province or Circle.	Tons. No. P. D.	Tons. No. P. P.	Tons. No. Total.	Tons. Value. P. D.	Tons. Value. P. P.	Tons. Value. Total.	Cubic Yards. No. P. D.	Cubic Yards. No. P. P.	Cubic Yards. No. Total.	Cubic Yards. Value. P. D.	Cubic Yards. Value. P. P.	Cubic Yards. Value. Total.
Province.				Rs.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western ...	—	541	541	—	541 65	541 65	—	5562	5562	—	2087 53	2087 53
Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	5343	1976	7319	8384 15	1300 63	9684 78
Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	25121	9009	34130	4639 10	1801 83	6440 93
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	180 95	180 95
North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 0	19 0
North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	7 50	7 50
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	366	366	—	137 25	137 25
Total Provincial Administration ...	—	541	541	—	541 65	541 65	30464	16923	47387	13023 25	5553 69	18576 94

CHARCOAL.

Province or Circle.	Tons. No. P. D.	Tons. No. P. P.	Tons. No. Total.	Tons. Value. P. D.	Tons. Value. P. P.	Tons. Value. Total.	Bushels. No. P. D.	Bushels. No. P. P.	Bushels. No. Total.	Bushels. Value. P. D.	Bushels. Value. P. P.	Bushels. Value. Total.
Province.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	119	119	—	29 25	29 25
Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Provincial Administration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	119	119	—	29 25	29 25

Circle.																								
Northern ...	—	1058	1058	—	995 74	995 74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1340	1340	—	402 0	402 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	10288	462	10750	3961 48	130 90	4092 38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South-Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	32	—	8 9	8 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hill Reserves ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	26297	9918	36215	16559 69	5496 17	22055 86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total General Administration	—	1058	1058	—	795 74	995 74	36585	11752	48337	20521 17	6037 16	26558 33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total ...	—	1599	1599	—	1537 39	1537 39	67049	28675	95724	33544 42	11590 85	45135 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	119	119	—	29 25	29 25

Province or Circle.	Bamboos and Canes.						Other Produce.			Total Value.		
	No.			Value.			Value.					
	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.
Province.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western ...	—	418310	418310	—	268 60	268 60	—	1853 43	1853 43	—	23775 88	23775 88
Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 0	25 0	8463 60	3509 92	11973 52
Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1178 40	1178 40	13 27	1705 53	1718 80
Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6653 48	6653 48	5384 5	21997 29	27381 24
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	6 24	6 24	—	506 40	506 40	108 32	3603 76	3712 8
North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	225 30	225 30	—	3801 27	3801 27
North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5089 90	1174 48	6464 38
Uva ...	—	—	—	—	30 5	30 5	—	173 32	173 32	—	1315 0	1315 0
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	222207	222207	—	177 38	177 38	—	1887 62	1887 62	—	12472 93	12472 93
Total Provincial Administration	—	640517	640517	—	482 27	482 27	—	12502 95	12502 95	19059 14	73356 56	92415 70
Circle.												
Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1280 36	1280 36
North-Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 74	9 74	—	1028 36	1028 36
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	719 16	11074 30	11793 46
North-Western ...	—	4400	4400	—	40 20	40 20	—	406 60	406 60	4083 88	12615 35	16699 23
South-Eastern ...	—	—	—		—	—	—	6 0	6 0	107 90	97 14	205 4
Hill Reserves ...	—	—		—	121 70	121 70	—	491 80	491 80	16559 69	12392 5	28951 74
Total General Administration	—	4400	4400	—	161 90	161 90	—	914 14	914 14	21470 63	38487 56	59958 19
Grand Total ...	—	644917	644917	—	644 17	644 17	—	13417 9	13417 9	40529 77	111844 12	152373 89

Form 9.—Abstract showing Total Value of Free Grants.

	Province or Circle.	Value of Timber. Rs. c.	Value of Firewood. Rs. c.	Value of Other Produce. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
To Public Departments.	Western Province	—	—	—	—
	Central Province	—	—	—	—
	Northern Province	—	—	—	—
	Southern Province	959 21	—	—	959 21
	Eastern Province	108 32	—	—	108 32
	North-Western Province	12 80	—	—	12 80
	North-Central Province	5,089 90	—	—	5,089 90
	Province of Uva	698 93	33 75	70 30	802 98
	Province of Sabaragamuwa	69 60	46 50	—	116 10
	Total Provincial Administration	6,938 76	80 25	70 30	7,089 31
	Northern Circle	1,012 2	—	—	1,012 2
	North-Eastern Circle	4,015 53	—	—	4,015 53
	Eastern Circle	8,193 13	—	—	8,193 13
	North-Western Circle	3,492 49	51 60	—	3,544 9
	South-Eastern Circle	384 82	—	—	384 82
	Hill Reserves	295 7	—	15 0	310 7
	Total General Administration	17,393 6	51 60	15 0	17,459 66
	Grand Total	24,331 82	131 85	85 30	24,548 97
To Others.	Western Province	—	—	—	—
	Central Province	615 11	—	—	615 11
	Northern Province	208 50	—	—	208 50
	Southern Province	222 41	—	—	222 41
	Eastern Province	4,732 64	—	—	4,732 64
	North-Western Province	596 47	—	—	596 47
	North-Central Province	1,338 9	—	—	1,338 9
	Province of Uva	—	—	—	—
	Province of Sabaragamuwa	780 52	—	—	780 52
	Total Provincial Administration	8,493 74	—	—	8,493 74
	Northern Circle	36 0	—	—	36 0
	North-Eastern Circle	440 0	—	—	440 0
	Eastern Circle	310 65	—	—	310 65
	North-Western Circle	—	—	—	—
	South-Eastern Circle	—	—	—	—
	Hill Reserves	—	—	—	—
	Total General Administration	786 65	—	—	786 65
	Grand Total	9,280 39	—	—	9,280 39

Form 10.—Abstract showing Total Value of Forest Produce Sold or Granted Free in 1900.

Province or Circle.	Timber. Rs. c.	Firewood. Rs. c.	Charcoal. Rs. c.	Bamboos and Canes. Rs. c.	Other Produce. Rs. c.	Free Grants. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Western Province	38,136 58	4,769 67	29 25	268 60	1,853 43	—	45,057 53
Central Province	14,381 23	12,534 41	214 53	16 81	25 0	615 11	27,787 9
Northern Province	521 40	19 0	—	—	1,178 40	208 50	1,927 30
Southern Province	14,286 93	9,866 91	—	—	6,653 48	1,181 62	31,988 94
Eastern Province	2,910 17	180 95	—	6 24	506 40	4,840 96	8,444 72
North-Western Province	3,556 97	19 0	—	—	225 30	609 27	4,410 54
North-Central Province	1,174 48	—	—	—	—	6,427 99	7,602 47
Province of Uva	1,104 63	7 50	—	30 5	173 32	802 98	2,118 48
Province of Sabaragamuwa	29,858 55	2,089 3	—	177 38	1,887 62	896 62	34,909 20
Total Provincial Administration	105,930 94	29,486 47	243 78	499 8	12,502 95	15,583 5	164,246 27
Northern Circle	12,527 31	2,640 34	—	—	—	1,048 2	16,215 67
North-Eastern Circle	79,804 34	402 0	—	—	9 74	4,455 53	84,671 61
Eastern Circle	41,291 38	—	—	—	1,463 70	8,503 78	51,258 86
North-Western Circle	39,409 67	4,188 88	303 4	40 20	406 60	3,544 9	47,892 48
South-Eastern Circle	2,481 27	8 9	—	—	6 0	384 82	2,880 18
Hill Reserves	7,164 58	43,757 51	—	121 70	491 80	310 7	51,845 66
Total General Administration	182,678 55	50,996 82	303 4	161 90	2,377 84	18,246 31	254,764 46
Grand Total	288,609 49	80,483 29	546 82	660 98	14,880 79	33,829 36	419,010 73

Form 11.—Statement of Trees felled during 1900.

Species.		Western Province.	Central Province.	Northern Province.	Southern Province.	Eastern Province.	North-Western Province.	North-Central Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.	Total Dry.	Total Green.	Grand Total Provincial Administration.
I.—PRINCIPAL SPECIES.													
Sapu (Michelia nilagirica and Champaca)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Green ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	4
		—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1			
Na (Mesua ferrea and Thwaitesii)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Green ...	28	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	533	—	588	588
		28	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	533			
Dun (Doona and Shorea, spp.)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Green ...	236	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	115	—	365	365
		236	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	115			
Mendora and Tumpalai (Vatica Roxburghiana, V. affinis and V. obscura)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Green ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Hora and Hal (Dipterocarpus zeylanicus, D. hispidus, and Vateria acuminata)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Green ...	407	9	—	256	—		—	—	198	—	870	870
		407	9	—	256	—	—	—	—	198			
Halmilla (Berrya Ammonilla)	Dry ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
	Green ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
		—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Satinwood (Chloroxylon Swietenia)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Green ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	9	9
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9			
Kumbuk (Terminalia glabra)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Green ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Palu and Munamal (Mimusops hexandra and M. Elengi)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Green ...	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	28
		—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—			

Species.		Northern Circle.	North-Eastern Circle.	Eastern Circle.	North-Western Circle.	South-Eastern Circle.	Hill Reserves.	Total Dry.	Total Green.	Grand Total General Administration.	Grand Total.
I.—PRINCIPAL SPECIES.											
Sapu (Michelia nilagirica and Champaca)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Green ...	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	18		
		—	—	—	—	—	18			18	22
Na (Mesua ferrea and Thwaitesii)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Green ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	588
		—	—	—	—	—	—				
Dun (Doona and Shorea, spp.)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Green ...	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6		
		—	—	—	—	—	6			6	371
Mendora and Tumpalai (Vatica Roxburghiana, V. affinis and V. obscura)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Green ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—				
Hora and Hal (Dipterocarpus zeylanicus, D. hispidus, and Vateria acuminata)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Green ...	—	—	—	175	—	—	—	175		
		—	—	—	175	—	—			175	1,045
Halmilla (Berrya Ammonilla)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Green ...	—	157	—	56	—	—	—	213		
		—	157	—	56	—	—			213	214
Satinwood (Chloroxylon Swietenia)	Dry ...	—	8	—	—	—	—	8	—		
	Green ...	—	270	659	193	141	—	—	1,263		
		—	278	659	193	141	—			1,271	1,280
Kumbuk (Terminalia glabra)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Green ...	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	8		
		—	—	—	8	—	—			8	8
Palu and Munamal (Mimusops hexandra and M. Elengi)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Green ...	306	49	229	128	—	—	—	712		
		306	49	229	128	—	—			712	740

Statement of Trees felled during 1900—*continued.*

Species.		Western Province.	Central Province.	Northern Province.	Southern Province.	Eastern Province.	North-Western Province.	North-Central Province.	Province of Eva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.	Total Dry.	Total Green.	Grand Total Provincial Administration.	Northern Circle.	North-Eastern Circle.	Eastern Circle.	North-Western Circle.	South-Eastern Circle.	Hill Reserves.	Total Dry.	Total Green	Grand Total General Administration.	Grand Total.
Ebony (Diospyros Ebenum)	Dry ...	—	15	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	27	—		37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Green ...	—	99	—	100	—	—	—	—	1	—	200	227	147	1,165	—	187	—	—	—	1,499	1,536	1,763
		—	114	—	112	—	—	—	—	1				184	1,165	—	187	—	—				
Milla (Vitex altissima)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Green ...	687	1	—	11	—	—	—	—	122	—	821	821	—	28	—	91	25	—	—	144	144	965
		687	1	—	11	—	—	—	—	122				—	28	—	91	25	—				
Ranai (Alseodaphne semecarpifolia)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	4	—	—	—	—	4	—		
	Green ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	135	—	44	—	—	—	179	183	183
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				—	139	—	44	—	—				
Teak (Tectona grandis)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Green ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				—	—	—	—	—	—				
II.—AUXILIARY SPECIES.																							
Kina and Madol (Calophyllum and Garcinia, spp.)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—		
	Green ...	—	64	—	2	—	—	—	—	71	—	137	137	—	—	—	4	—	57	—	61	62	199
		—	64	—	2	—	—	—	—	71				—	—	—	4	—	58				
Pehimbiya (Filicium decipiens)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Green ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
		—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				—	—	—	—	—	—				
Margosa, Lunumidella, and Hulanhik (Melia, spp., and Chickrassia tabularis)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Green ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	15	15	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	16
		—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—		—	—	—	1	—	—				
Nedun (Pericopsis Mooniana)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Green ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
		1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—				—	—	—	—	—	—				
Mara, Huri, and Suriya Mara (Albizzia, spp.)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Green ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	27	27	38
		—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10				—	—	—	—	—	27				

Ubberiya and Dawata (Carallia calycina and integerrima)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Green ...	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	16	—	35	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
		—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	16				—	—	—	—	—	—				
Damba, Naval, Alubo, &c. (Eugenia, spp.)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—		
	Green ...	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	120	—	132	132	—	—	—	12	—	155	—	167	168	300
		—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	120				—	—	—	12	—	156				
Liyan (Homalium zeylanicum)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Green ...	—	1	—	18	—	—	—	—	2	—	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
		—	1	—	18	—	—	—	—	2				—	—	—	—	—	—				
Mi and Wanami (Bassia longifolia and fulva)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Green ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				—	—	—	—	—	—				
Mihiriya, Kirihembiliya, Tawenna, &c., (Gordonia and Palaquium spp.)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—		
	Green ...	—	78	—	38	—	—	—	—	63	—	179	179	—		—	72	—	112	—	184	185	364
		—	78	—	38	—	—	—	—	63				—	—	—	72	—	113				
Kududawulu and Dawulkurundu (Litsea & Cinnamomum, spp.)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Green ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	—	41	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41				—		—	—	—	—				
Jak and Del (Artocarpus integrifolia & A. nobilis)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Green ...	152	—	—	154	—	—	—	—	8	—	314	314	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	12	12	326
		152	—	—	154	—	—	—	—	8				—	—	—	12	—	—				
III.—Accessory Species.																							
Other Species ...	Dry ...	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—		—	3	—	—	—	988	991	—		
	Green ...	16,451	148	—	416	—	—	—	—	2,301	—	19,316	19,320	29	11	—	14	—	53,843	—	53,897	54,888	74,208
		16,451	152	—	416	—	—	—	—	2,301				29	14	—	14	—	—				
Total ...	Dry ...	—	20	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	32	—		37	15	—	—	—	991	1,043	—		
	Green ...	17,962	432	—	1,070		—	—	—	3,625	—	23,089	23,121	482	1,815	888	997	166	54,218	—	58,566	59,609	82,730
Grand Total ...		17,962	452	—	1,082	—	—	—	—	3,625				519	1,830	888	997	166	55,209				

Form 12.—Abstract showing Value of Timber and other Produce in Depôt at the beginning and close of the Year 1900.

Description of Timber and other Produce.	Province or Circle.	On hand at Commencement of the Year.							On hand at Close of the Year.							Difference in Value.	
		No.	Cubic Feet.	Superficial Feet.	Running Feet.	Cubic Yards.	Tons.	Value.	No.	Cubic Feet.	Superficial Feet.	Running Feet.	Cubic Yards.	Tons.	Value.	In favour of the Year.	Against the Year.
I.—TIMBER, INCLUDING CABINET WOODS.								Rs. c.							Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
	Province.																
	Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Central ...	102	—	—	—	—	—	991 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	991 30
	Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sabaragamuwa ...	—	177	—	—	—	—	309 44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	309 44
(*a*) Logs ...	Provincial Administration ...	102	177	—	—	—	—	1,300 74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,300 74
	Circle.																
	Northern ...	88	—	—	—	—	—	2,267 15	29	—	—	—	—	50	8,080 0	5,812 85	—
	North-Eastern ...	337	—	—	—	—	13	9,819 50	553	—	—	—	—	106	18,971 62	9,152 12	—
	Eastern ...	520	13,000	—	—	—	—	17,081 50	1,262	—	—	—	—	—	29,376 75	12,295 25	—
	North-Western ...	86	2,641	—	—	—	—	1,318 50	68	3,726	—	—	—	17	7,188 70	5,870 20	—
	South-Eastern ...	463	—	—	—	—	—	3,143 89	8	1,815	—	—	—	—	3,563 38	419 49	—
	Hill Reserves ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	General Administration ...	1,494	15,641	—	—	—	13½	33,630 54	1,920	5,541	—	—	—	173	67,180 45	33,549 91	—
	Total (*a*) ...	1,596	15,818	—	—	—	13½	34,931 28	1,920	5,541	—	—	—	173	67,180 45	33,549 91	1,300 74
	Province.																
	Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Sleepers ...	North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Provincial Administration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	Circle.																
(b) Sleepers—*contd.* ...	Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	South-Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hill Reserves ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	General Administration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total (b) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Province.																
(c) Other sawn timber ...	Western	12	81	—	—	—	—	53 75	—	302	—	—	—	—	459 7	495 32	—
	Central	—	—	7,225	11,419	—	—	2,663 32	—	—	3,985	713	—	—	816 38	—	1,846 94
	Northern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Southern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Uva	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Provincial Administration ...	12	81	7,225	11,419	—	—	2,717 7	—	302	3,985	713	—	—	1,365 45	495 32	1,846 94
	Circle.																
	Northern	110	—	—	—	—	—	572 0	105	—	—	—	—	—	542 0	—	30 0
	North-Eastern ...	10	—	—	—	—	—	30 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30 0
	Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Western ...	8	99	132	—	—	—	101 0	1	114	51	—	—	—	66 62	—	34 38
	South-Eastern ...	—	76	—	—	—	—	65 70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65 70
	Hill Reserves ...	—	—	2,753	—	—	—	275 30	—	—	3,828	—	—	—	382 80	107 50	—
	General Administration ...	128	175	2,885	—	—	—	1,044 0	106	114	3,879	—	—	—	991 42	107 50	160 8
	Total (c) ...	140	256	10,110	11,419	—	—	3,761 7	106	416	7,864	713	—	—	2,356 87	602 82	2,007 2
	Province.																
(d) Small round timber ...	Western	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Northern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Southern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Uva	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Provincial Administration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Abstract showing Value of Timber and other Produce in Depôt, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Timber and other Produce.	Province or Circle.	On hand at the Commencement of the Year.							On hand at the Close of the Year.							Difference in Value.	
		No.	Cubic Feet.	Superficial Feet.	Running Feet.	Cubic Yards.	Tons.	Value.	No.	Cubic Feet.	Superficial Feet.	Running Feet.	Cubic Yards.	Tons.	Value.	In favour of the Year.	Against the Year.
	Circle.							Rs. c.							Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
(*d*) Small round timber—*contd.*	Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Western ...	1,447	—	—	—	—	—	289 0	1,420	—	—	—	—	—	30 0	—	259 0
	South-Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hill Reserves	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	—	—	—	—	—	27 90	27 90	—
	General Administration ...	1,447	—	—	—	—	—	289 0	1,513	—	—	—	—	—	57 90	27 90	259 0
	Total (*d*) ...	1,447	—	—	—	—	—	289 0	1,513	—	—	—	—	—	57 90	27 90	259 0
	Province.																
(*e*) Warichchies and uman sticks	Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Western	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Provincial Administration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Circle.																
	Northern ...	1,952	—	—	—	—	—	590 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	590 0
	North-Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Western ...	39,981	—	—	—	—	—	399 81	39,649	—	—	—	—	—	100 0	—	299 81
	South-Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hill Reserves	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	General Administration ...	41,933	—	—	—	—	—	989 81	39,649	—	—	—	—	—	100 0	—	889 81
	Total (*e*) ...	41,933	—	—	—	—	—	989 81	39,649	—	—	—	—	—	100 0	—	889 81
	Province.																
(*f*) Shingles ...	Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Western	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Provincial Administration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	Circle.																
(*f*) Shingles—*contd.*	Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Western	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	South-Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hill Reserves	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	General Administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total (*f*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total of I.	45,116	16,074	10,110	11,419	—	13½	39,971 16	43,188	5,957	7,864	713	—	173	69,695 22	34,180 63	4,456 57
II.—FIREWOOD AND CHARCOAL.	*Province.*																
	Western ...	—	—	—	—	438	—	99 92	—	—	—	—	1,208	—	315 83	215 91	—
	Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Southern ...	—	—	—	—	524	—	865 43	—	—	—	—	686	—	1,132 73	267 30	—
	Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Western	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sabaragamuwa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*a*) Firewood	Provincial Administration	—	—	—	—	962	—	965 35	—	—	—	—	1,894	—	1,448 56	483 21	—
	Circle.																
	Northern ...	—	—	—	—	331	—	1,759 0	—	—	—	—	201	—	249 80	—	1,509 20
	North-Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Western	—	—	—	—	3½	—	2 75	—	—	—	—	18	—	25 0	22 25	—
	South-Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hill Reserves	—	—	—	—	648	—	1,197 60	—	—	—	—	798	—	2,057 20	859 60	—
	General Administration	—	—	—	—	982½	—	2,959 35	—	—	—	—	1,017	—	2,332 0	881 85	1,509 20
	Total (*a*)	—	—	—	—	1,944½	—	3,924 70	—	—	—	—	2,911	—	3,780 56	1,365 6	1,509 20
	Province.																
	Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Central ...	716	—	—	—	—	—	293 58	—	—	—	—	—	20	362 75	69 17	—
	Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Western	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Charcoal	North-Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sabaragamuwa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Provincial Administration	716	—	—	—	—	—	293 58	—	—	—	—	—	20	362 75	69 17	—

Abstract showing Value of Timber and other Produce in Depôt, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Timber and other Produce.	Province or Circle.	On hand at Commencement of the Year.							On hand at Close of the Year.							Difference in Value.	
		No.	Cubic Feet.	Superficial Feet.	Running Feet.	Cubic Yards.	Tons.	Value.	No.	Cubic Feet.	Superficial Feet.	Running Feet	Cubic Yards.	Tons.	Value.	In favour of the Year.	Against the Year.
	Circle.							Rs. c.							Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Charcoal ...	Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Western	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	South-Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hill Reserves	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	General Administration ...	716	—	—	—	—	—	293 58	—	—	—	—	—	20	362 75	69 17	—
	Total (*b*) ...	716	—	—	—	—	—	293 58	—	—	—	—	—	20	362 75	69 17	—
	Total of II. ...	716	—	—	—	1,944	—	4,218 28	—	—	—	—	2,911	20	4,143 31	1,434 28	1,509 20
III.—BAMBOOS, CANES, AND OTHER MINOR PRODUCE.	*Province.*																
	Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Western	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sabaragamuwa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Provincial Administration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Circle.																
	Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Western	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	South-Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hill Reserves	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	General Administration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total of III. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Grand Total ...	45,832	16,074	10,110	11,419	1,944	13½	44,189 44	43,188	5,957	7,864	713	2,911	193	73,838 53	35,614 86	5,965 77

Form 13.—Summary of Revenue credited in the Treasury during the Year 1900.

Province or Circle.	I. Timber and other Produce removed from Forests by Government Agency. (a) Timber.	(b) Firewood.	(c) Bamboos and Canes.	(d) Minor Produce.	Total.	II. Timber and other Produce removed from Forests by Purchasers. (a) Timber.	(b) Fire-wood.	(c) Bamboos and Canes.	(d) Minor Produce.	Total.	III. Drift, Waif, and Confiscated Produce.	IV. Miscellaneous. (a) Fines and Forfeitures.	(b) Refunds.	(c) Other Produce.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western Province ...	18,618 29	1,885 11	—	—	20,503 40	18,995 42	2658 43	268 60	435 6	22,358 6	1,417 82	284 62	3 27	291 96	579 85	44,859 13
Central Province ...	14,021 7	6,920 98	86 81	2 75	21,031 61	3,190 23	920 58	5 25	55 20	4,171 26	22 75	298 59	—	1,384 71	1,683 30	26,908 92
Northern Province ...	—	—	—	—	—	521 40	19 0	—	1,178 40	1,718 80	—	—	—	—	—	1,718 80
Southern Province ...	6,823 64	4,145 23	—	—	10,968 87	20,623 43	1,801 83	—	—	22,425 26	307 9	2,874 50	—	1,694 50	4,569 0	38,270 22
Eastern Province ...	—	—	—	—	—	2,280 37	180 95	6 24	506 40	2,973 96	629 80	1,219 51	—	—	1,219 51	4,823 27
North-Western Province	—	—	—	—	—	3,556 97	19 0	—	225 30	3,801 27	—	—	—	—	—	3,801 27
North-Central Province	—		—	—	—	1,174 48	—	—	—	1,174 48	—	—	—	—	—	1,174 48
Province of Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	1,104 63	7 50	30 5	81 20	1,223 38	92 12	145 25	—	—	145 25	1,460 75
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	19,720 23	2,027 58	—	—	21,747 81	10,270 68	137 25	177 38	505 35	11,090 66	1,592 27	601 45	—	456 6	1,057 51	35,488 25
Total Provincial Administration ...	59,183 23	14,978 90	86 81	2 75	74,251 69	61,717 61	5,744 54	487 52	2,987 46	70,937 13	4,061 85	5,423 92	3 27	3,827 23	9,254 42	158,505 9
Northern Circle ...	12,523 49	1,744 60	—	—	14,068 9	284 62	995 74	—	—	1,280 36	—	—	12 50	131 70	144 20	15,492 65
North-Eastern Circle ...	78,333 18	—	—	—	78,333 18	649 3	402 0	—	—	1,051 3	6 50	—	—	224 95	224 95	79,615 66
Eastern Circle ...	29,497 92	—	—	—	29,497 92	11,793 46	—	—	—	11,793 46	—	—	—	1,463 70	1,463 70	42,755 8
North-Western Circle ...	31,218 42	1,072 11	—	5 0	32,295 53	9,389 55	3,528 61	26 70	401 60	13,346 46	22 75	7 50	—	520 17	527 67	46,192 41
South-Eastern Circle ...	33,03 84	—	—	—	3,303 84	83 5	8 9	—	6 0	97 14	31 10	16 50	—	4 0	20 50	3,452 58
Hill Reserves ...	1,823 55	22,560 59	—	—	24,384 14	6,436 26	17490 32	121 70	368 63	24,416 91	—	135 0	—	123 17	258 17	49,059 22
Total General Administration ...	156,500 40	25,377 30	—	5 0	181,882 70	28,635 97	22424 76	148 40	776 23	51,985 36	60 35	159 0	12 50	2,467 69	2,639 19	236,567 60
Grand Total ...	215,683 63	40,356 20	86 61	7 75	256,134 39	90,353 58	28169 30	635 92	3,763 69	122,922 49	4,122 20	5,582 92	15 77	6,294 92	11,893 61	395,072 69

[*For Form 14 see page G 39.*]

Form 15.—Summary of Outstandings due to the Department at the close of 1900.

Province or Circle.	I. Timber, &c., removed from Forests by Government Agency.					II. Timber, &c., removed from Forests by Purchasers.					III. Drift, Waif, and Confiscated Produce.	IV. Miscellaneous.				Grand Total.
	(a) Timber.	(b) Firewood.	(c) Bamboos and Canes.	(d) Minor Produce.	Total.	(a) Timber.	(b) Firewood.	(c) Bamboos and Canes.	(d) Minor Produce.	Total.		(a) Fines and Forfeitures.	(b) Refunds.	(c) Other Produce.	Total.	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Province.																
Western	549 7	315 83	—	—	864 90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	864 90
Central	—	—	—	—	—	135 7	57 60	—	—	192 67	—	—	—	—	—	192 67
Northern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern	2,661 84	—	—	—	2,661 84	—	5,148 10	—	—	5,148 10	—	—	—	—	—	7,809 94
Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sabaragamuwa ...	2,199 29	201 30	—	—	2,400 59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,400 59
Total Provincial Administration ...	5,410 20	517 13	—	—	5,927 33	135 7	5,205 70	—	—	5,340 77	—	—	—	—	—	11,268 10
Circle.																
Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Eastern ...	854 54	—	—	—	854 54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	854 54
Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	134 75	347 75	—	—	482 50	—	—	—	—	—	482 50
South-Eastern ...	78 95	—	—	—	78 95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78 95
Hill Reserves ...	245 35	3,201 9	—	—	3,446 44	582 0	232 72	—	—	814 72	—	—	—	—	—	4,261 16
Total General Administration ...	1,178 84	3,201 9	—	—	4,379 93	716 75	580 47	—	—	1,297 22	—	—	—	—	—	5,677 15
Grand Total ...	6,589 4	3,718 22	—	—	10,307 26	851 82	5,786 17	—	—	6,637 99	—	—	—	—	—	16,945 25

Form 14.—Summary of Expenditure disbursed in Conservancy and Works during 1900.

A.—Personal Emoluments and B.—Other Charges: I.—Supply of Timber.

Province or Circle.	A (a) Superior Staff.	A (b) Subordinate Staff.	A Total.	I (a) Depôt Sales. 1 Timber.	I (a) Depôt Sales. 2 Fuel.	I (b) Produce removed by Purchasers. 1 Timber and Fuel.	I (b) 2 Other Produce.	I (c) Cloth, Wall, and Unclassed Produce.	I Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Provinces.									
Western	4,166 68	3,627 64	7,794 32	12,216 46	180 0	—	—	67 74	13,464 25
Central	—	1,939 46	1,939 46	4,136 51	2,942 76	—	—	—	7,489 27
Northern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern	1,200 0	2,349 0	3,549 0	8,229 22	2,203 40	4,067 15	—	—	14,697 97
Eastern	—	607 10	607 10	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western	—	300 0	300 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central	—	418 30	418 30	82 10	—	—	—	—	49 10
Uva	—	300 0	300 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sabaragamuwa	—	2,444 0	2,444 0	15,369 0	—	—	—	—	15,369 0
Total Provincial Administration	5,366 68	12,004 70	17,361 38	35,062 69	5,326 16	4,067 15	—	67 74	40,519 5
Circles.									
Northern	3,916 70	3,194 75	7,111 45	3,648 62	859 74	642 28	—	—	7,457 79
North-Eastern	3,416 66	3,499 40	6,916 6	25,520 17	—	259 0	—	—	29,779 17
Eastern	5,603 53	4,503 33	10,106 86	2,066 74	—	—	—	—	30,266 74
North-Western	4,957 50	4,834 74	9,792 24	17,121 6	2,138 86	88 74	—	—	19,348 66
South-Eastern	4,618 21	1,877 96	6,496 17	3,279 22	—	—	—	—	3,279 22
Hill Reserves	4,516 30	4,350 0	8,866 30	3,468 81	18,819 45	556 10	—	—	22,844 36
Head Office	12,080 0	3,261 35	15,341 35	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Timber Depôt	2,040 0	1,005 0	3,045 0	449 61	—	—	—	—	449 61*
Total General Administration	41,273 76	26,451 23	67,724 98	79,094 73	22,597 6	1,549 10	—	—	103,280 97
Grand Total	46,620 38	38,705 93	85,326 31	114,177 35	28,001 40	5,616 25	—	67 74	148,242 92

B.—Other Charges (continued): II.—Communications and Buildings; III.; IV.—Surveys, Demarcations, Sowing, and Planting.

Province or Circle.	II (a) Roads and Bridges.	II (b) Buildings.	II (c) Other Works.	II Total.	III. Purchase of Stores, Tools, &c.	IV (a) Demarcations.	IV (b) Surveys.	IV (c) Sowing and Planting.	IV (d) Other Works.	IV Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Provinces.										
Western	—	47 25	—	47 25	0 29	307 99	—	598 18	107 49	1,013 56
Central	36 0	383 0	—	419 0	197 70	—	—	355 48	—	355 48
Northern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern	277 73	—	—	277 73	131 86	11,269 53	—	—	—	11,269 53
Eastern	—	—	—	—	41 36	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central	—	73 0	—	73 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	249 0	—	249 0
Sabaragamuwa	—	—	—	—	42 94	19 30	—	1,206 95	—	1,226 25
Total Provincial Administration	313 73	503 25	—	816 98	414 79	11,625 74	—	2,409 61	107 49	13,338 4
Circles.										
Northern	268 50	499 51	—	768 1	493 73	3,663 81	—	—	2,051 94	4,688 75
North-Eastern	139 36	107 87	266 0	513 23	277 73	3,903 8	—	—	678 90	5,592 81
Eastern	872 59	708 44	179 91	1,760 69	368 42	3,199 23	—	202 47	426 40	3,875 50
North-Western	938 32	907 98	12 50	1,858 70	141 76	9,309 8	—	1,359 49	4,336 28	14,959 24
South-Eastern	—	—	—	—	102 36	1,011 37	—	—	1,449 64	2,992 74
Hill Reserves	1,065 40	2,016 44	—	3,280 13	605 27	2,035 7	—	2,969 93	612 63	3,417 46
Head Office	—	—	—	—	21 0	—	—	—	—	3,069 36
Central Timber Depôt	—	—	—	—	31 33	—	3,049 26	—	—	—
Total General Administration	3,280 60	4,371 96	432 41	8,243 2	2,057 2	21,201 61	3,049 26	4,182 44	9,189 49	37,662 16
Grand Total	4,094 39	4,877 21	432 41	9,404 5	2,471 72	33,527 35	3,049 26	6,889 7	9,297 18	58,565 20

B.—Other Charges (continued): V.–VIII.

Province or Circle.	V. Rent of Forests.	VI. Transport.	VII (a) Refunds.	VII (b) Law Charges.	VII (c) Stationery and Postage.	VII (d) Sundries.	VII Total.	VIII. Special Expenditure.	Total Other Charges.	Total Expenditure.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Provinces.										
Western	—	1,039 11	—	—	111 16	23 30	134 46	—	15,979 60	23,774 92
Central	—	400 0	—	63 81	73 30	—	137 11	—	8,620 77	10,557 23
Northern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern	—	1,990 0	—	—	127 68	—	127 68	—	28,274 79	30,823 79
Eastern	—	220 84	—	—	—	—	—	—	481 00	4,969 3
North-Western	—	139 52	—	—	—	—	—	—	139 52	439 52
North-Central	—	139 52	—	—	—	—	—	—	337 42	755 72
Uva	—	250 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	342 0	1,302 0
Sabaragamuwa	301 25	1,469 29	—	—	113 16	—	113 16	—	19,299 59	21,743 59
Total Provincial Administration	301 25	5,233 8	—	63 81	425 30	23 30	512 41	—	69,604 63	87,406 1
Circles.										
Northern	—	2,036 20	—	—	93 59	27 52	121 11	—	15,968 41	23,080 6
North-Eastern	—	2,513 47	—	—	209 19	2,098 25	2,307 44	—	39,174 47	46,090 53
Eastern	—	4,309 33	—	—	129 80	87 19	216 99	205 0	28,378 21	38,534 97
North-Western	—	3,130 79	—	48 30	192 51	34 76	275 57	—	39,706 65	49,498 89
South-Eastern	—	1,290 70	—	—	94 41	49 13	143 54	—	7,659 36	14,155 53
Hill Reserves	—	2,972 46	—	—	186 32	85 12	271 44	—	35,044 73	43,911 3
Head Office	—	1,564 27	—	2,900 0	—	462 55	3,462 55	3,459 7	13,875 5	29,217 39
Central Timber Depôt	—	—	—	—	—	33 17	33 17	—	486 28	3,531 28
Total General Administration	—	18,886 40	—	2,948 30	775 69	2,814 74	6,538 71	3,664 7	180,230 63	248,055 58
Grand Total	301 25	24,125 48	—	3,012 11	1,201 99	2,838 4	7,051 12	3,664 7	249,936 26	335,444 34

* This represents the charges for shifting timber, advertisements, &c., which cannot be accurately charged against the circles from which the timber was received. Transport charges, &c., Rs. 10,899·11 on all timber passing the Depôt are included in the expenditure of the circles forwarding the timber.

Form 16.—Summary of Outstandings due by the Department at the close of 1900.

A.—Personal Emoluments and B.—Other Charges: I.—Supply of Timber.

Province or Circle.	A (a) Superior Staff.	A (b) Subordinate Staff.	A Total.	I (a) Depôt Sales. 1 Timber.	I (a) Depôt Sales. 2 Fuel.	I (b) Produce removed by Purchasers. 1 Timber and Fuel.	I (b) 2 Other Produce.	I (c) Cloth, Wall, and Unclassed Produce.	I Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Provinces.									
Western	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern	—	—	—	—	—	143 0	—	—	143 0
Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sabaragamuwa	—	—	—	442 49	—	—	—	—	442 49
Total Provincial Administration	—	—	—	442 48	—	143 0	—	—	585 49
Circles.									
Northern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western	—	—	—	106 71	16 97	—	—	—	123 68
South-Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hill Reserves	—	—	—	243 74	—	29 0	—	—	272 74
Total General Administration	—	—	—	350 45	16 97	29 0	—	—	396 42
Grand Total	—	—	—	793 93	16 97	172 0	—	—	981 90

B.—Other Charges (continued): II.–IV.

Province or Circle.	II (a) Roads and Bridges.	II (b) Buildings.	II (c) Other Works.	II Total.	III. Purchase of Stores, Tools, &c.	IV (a) Demarcations.	IV (b) Surveys.	IV (c) Sowing and Planting.	IV (d) Other Works.	IV Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Provinces.										
Western	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sabaragamuwa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Provincial Administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Circles.										
Northern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South-Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hill Reserves	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total General Administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

B.—Other Charges (continued): V.–VIII.

Province or Circle.	V. Rent of Forests.	VI. Transport.	VII (a) Refunds.	VII (b) Law Charges.	VII (c) Stationery and Postage.	VII (d) Sundries.	VII Total.	VIII. Special Expenditure.	Total Other Charges.	Total Expenditure.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Provinces.										
Western	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central	—	—	4 5	—	—	—	4 5	—	4 5	4 5
Northern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	143 0	143 0
Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sabaragamuwa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	442 49	442 49
Total Provincial Administration	—	—	4 5	—	—	—	4 5	—	589 53	589 53
Circles.										
Northern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	123 68	123 68
South-Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hill Reserves	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	272 74	272 74
Total General Administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	396 42	396 42
Grand Total	—	—	4 5	—	—	—	4 5	—	985 95	985 95

29|IV|01.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR FOR 1900.

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1.—CHANGES AND MOVEMENTS IN THE STAFF.

THE Director was absent in India on privilege leave from December 6 to the end of the year, during which period Mr. J. B. Carruthers acted as Director. The staff has been enlarged during the year by the appointment of Mr. Carruthers as Assistant Director and Mycologist, and by the retention of Mr. M. Kelway Bamber as Chemist, paid by fees for work done for the Department up to a guaranteed amount of at least Rs. 3,000 per year. Mr. Carruthers entered upon his duties on March 30, but was absent on leave from April 16 to May 24, owing to the results of a serious accident. Mr. Bamber's duties were begun on July 1. Under the vote for Skilled Assistance the services of Mr. H. Wright have been obtained from June 28. In the early part of the year this vote was partly expended in the salary of Arunar Chinnappu, who was employed as tobacco curer in the experiments in progress.

On April 11 the late Head Clerk, Mr. J. Ferdinandus, died in Colombo; he had served efficiently from 1894, and his loss was much felt. He was succeeded on June 1 by Mr. R. H. Pereira, of the Colonial Secretary's Office, formerly employed in this Department.

2.—GENERAL.

The past year has been marked by a considerable increase in the sphere of activity of the Department, which enters upon the new century with an increased scientific staff and equipment. The permanent staff now includes the Director, who also acts as the Botanist; the Mycologist, who attends to all questions of diseases of plants other than those due to insects; the Entomologist, who attends to all questions of economic entomology; and the Chemist, who attends to questions of analysis of soils, economic products, &c. There is also the temporary Assistant, who devotes himself to the detailed study of some one particular question.

The new Laboratory was completed and handed over by the Public Works Department in February, but there was a considerable delay in the completion of the furniture, and it was not till the end of the year that it was really ready for work. The equipment of the Laboratory with apparatus will be gradual, but it already contains a good supply of all the ordinary utensils, chemicals, &c., required for scientific work. Since its completion the building has been largely used, and has proved very convenient and well arranged in most respects. A number of botanists from abroad are now working here, and a noteworthy and gratifying feature is the large number of visitors who have been sent officially by various Governments during the year to study the organization and working of the Department.

The Mycologist and Entomologist have carried out a great deal of work during the year, and their departments are becoming gradually organized on the lines which experience shows to be most useful. The bulk of their time is of course taken up with researches into the nature and life history of the numerous insects and fungi which are or may become of importance with regard to agriculture, but they have also travelled through many districts of the Island to investigate diseases and to give advice and assistance in dealing with their attacks. One method employed with some success has been for one of them to attend a meeting of the local Planters' Association in a given district, and there to discuss particular diseases and the modes of dealing with them, subsequently visiting selected estates to give practical instructions and to study the diseases more in detail. Such work is at present considerably handicapped by the extreme reluctance of cultivators to say or do anything that may seem to confess the presence of disease among their crops, but as time goes on the advantages of taking early advice and action will become more evident, and this source of difficulty and friction be lessened. Detailed reports of both officers are given as appendices.

The organization of a department to deal with prevention of disease is a new and a very important, though perhaps a less showy, line of work than that of the introduction of new industries. The losses caused by disease are enormous, and to save even 5 per cent. of them is a great gain.

The establishment of other industries has, however, not been lost sight of. The Botanist and the recently appointed Chemist have devoted much attention during the year to camphor, which seems, owing to the action of the Government of Japan, likely to prove worth cultivation in Ceylon. They have also commenced a detailed investigation into the chemistry and botany of the citronella and tobacco industries, with a view to discovering what improvements are possible that may avert the threatened danger of collapse from overproduction and foreign competition. Further details are given below.

The office and clerical work of the Department has increased very much during the year. The correspondence with planters and others on diseases, modes of cultivation, &c., is rapidly increasing, and takes up a very large part of the time of the scientific staff. It is hoped to relieve this pressure during the next year by the publication of more frequent circulars, &c., which may be distributed instead of letters in answer to many of the most frequently recurring questions. A lithographic press has been recently obtained, and it is intended in future to illustrate the circulars, a proceeding which should add to their usefulness. Their circulation continues to increase, and they seem to meet with approval from the agricultural public.

The Library has been much improved during the year. The catalogue has been completed and sent to press, and will appear early in 1901. The offices of the clerks have been moved from their former inconvenient position near the Curator's office to two small rooms at the back of the Museum, and thus close to the Director's office. Office space is needed for the Entomologist and Mycologist, and can be provided at a very small cost by the alteration of two of the rooms under the Library, at present only available as godowns on account of their want of windows.

In the Botanic Gardens themselves there is little to chronicle of special importance. Their general condition has been steadily improved. Many new plants have been introduced, and the buildings, conservatories, &c., have been put into better repair. In the two chief gardens and at Badulla the general condition of the plants is good, the buildings, &c., in good repair, and the work of the staff is efficiently carried on. The other gardens are not at present in a satisfactory state, and will be overhauled during 1901.

The experimental plots of economic and useful plants have been extended as much as possible during the year, but the space at our command is too small to allow of really satisfactory experimental cultivation.

A reorganization of the gardening and subordinate staff was proposed and sanctioned during the year (see Sessional Paper XVI. of 1900), and will be gradually put into operation as vacancies occur. An incremental scheme has been adopted, and the prospects of the officers concerned improved. Two posts, those of Assistant Plant Collector and Kankani, will be abolished, and three new ones, those of Herbarium Assistant, Clerk to the Curator, and Sixth Gardener, created. The total cost under the new scheme will remain as before. The total cost of the Department, including special votes, has been Rs. 71,740, against Rs. 58,822 last year. The increase is due to the salaries of the Mycologist and Entomologist, and the retaining fee to the Chemist, with the slight increases in the other votes rendered necessary by the increase of the staff. The receipts from sales have been Rs. 4,658·52, against Rs. 6,114·41; the decrease is due to the lower price of rubber seed.

3.—NOTES ON ECONOMIC AND OTHER PLANTS.

Tea.—The past year has been one of depression for the industry. The export has risen in an unprecedented and unexpected manner to 148,431,639 lb. against 129,894,156 lb. in 1899. Fortunately the export to Russia, now one of the largest consumers of Ceylon tea, has risen to 8,917,185 lb., an increase of 5 millions over 1899, and the exports to Australia and America show increases of 2 million lb. and 1 million respectively, while there has also been an increased export to France and other European countries. Nevertheless, so great has been the increase in production that 10 million lb. more than in 1899 have been sent to the markets of Great Britain, an increase of 10 per cent., which has been accompanied by a decrease of 10 per cent. in the average price (7·20*d.* as against 7·96*d.* in the preceding year). The rise in the duty from 4*d.* to 6*d.* per lb. has also helped to depress prices, especially of the lower grade teas. As the extension of cultivation, though practically over in Ceylon, is still going on in South India, Java, and elsewhere, it is probable that the full effect of overproduction has yet to be felt, and that the tea industry has now to pass through a trying period, which may lead to considerable alterations and reorganizations in methods of working, &c. Greater specialization, larger factories under specially trained managers, manuring and plucking for quality rather than for quantity, selection of the best and most suitable jats as regards quality of tea and power of resisting disease, replacement of inferior bushes and fields by better and by other products, careful precautions against disease, and improvements in methods of cultivation and manufacture, are some of the directions in which relief may be looked for.

Tea has been comparatively free from serious outbreaks of blights during the year (see supplements).

A commencement, which may lead to important developments, has been made in the manufacture of green teas suited to the American markets. If this extend, it will temporarily relieve the overproduction difficulty.

An important paper on Ceylon Tea Soils and their influence on the quantity of tea has been published by Mr. Bamber during the year.

Coffee.—The rise in the exports during 1899 was a mere temporary one, and in 1900 the total export was only 10,777 cwt. as against 18,542. This is the lowest figure that has been reached since the beginning of the decline in the industry.

Cacao.—The Assistant Director, who now takes charge of all matters connected with this product, reports as follows:—

> The exports for 1900 show a considerable decrease, from 42,745 cwt. to 33,476. This, however, may be explained in a variety of ways. The year from January 1 to December 31 is not the best period for a record of cacao yield, and it is probable that the pickings of the last few weeks of the year and of the first weeks of 1901 will to some extent make up the deficiency, the crop in 1900 having been later than usual. That the canker of stem and pod and the attacks of Helopeltis, &c., are a factor in lessening the yield, is no doubt true, but a large diminution in fruit crop has occurred in trees which have no disease. In fact an unusual number of dull and rainy days in some cacao districts has told against the

production of fruit and in favour of the blackening of pods and the growth of canker.

The prices which have been obtained for Ceylon cacaos show that the quality of our cacaos is still up to a high level, and encourage cultivators to devote attention to further improvements of their methods of curing.

The canker and blackening of pods still causes a serious diminution of crop on many estates where little or no care is taken to combat these evils, but where preventive and curative treatment is thoroughly carried out a marked decrease has resulted, and in some cases estates which two or three years ago were seriously handicapped have been almost entirely freed from the disease. Local attacks of Helopeltis on the pods have been more virulent than usual. The cacao industry will, however, be benefited by these evils to some extent, as they have undoubtedly led to more sanitary methods of cultivation, and such advances, as well as efforts to improve our varieties by selection and other means, tend to an increase of profit from this fruit tree, which grows vigorously in different climates in Ceylon.

Cardamoms.—The export rose from 499,959 to 537,455 lb., a slightly larger figure than in 1897, hitherto the largest recorded. Extension of cultivation continues both here and in South India, and the price shows signs of a considerable fall in the not very distant future.

Cinnamon.—The export of both bales and chips has risen, the former from 2,515,031 lb. to 2,678,111, the latter from 1,829,127 lb. to 1,863,406. The export of the "wild cinnamon" mentioned in last year's report has enormously decreased, to 43,339 lb. bales and 105,914 lb. chips. The price of this material has fallen very low. The export of oil has also fallen largely, from 118,778 to 72,904 oz.

Cocoanuts.—Extension of cultivation continues, and there has been a great rise in the export figures for all the various products of this palm, which has now become a very large staple. The export of oil has risen from 400,979 cwt. to 443,959, of copra from 325,401 cwt. to 362,467, of desiccated cocoanut from 13,571,084 lb. to 13,604,913, of poonac from 174,786 cwt. to 185,992, of nuts from 11,723,392 to 14,995,909, of coir rope from 12,090 to 12,572 cwt., of coir yarn from 75,525 to 87,415 cwt., and of coir fibre from 91,588 to 115,090 cwt. The industry seems in a prosperous condition, and the trees are on the whole remarkably free from any serious disease, considering how long they have been cultivated in the Island.

Other Palms.—The export of palmirah and kitul fibres has risen, though not to the figures of 1898. The sago palm continues to do well at Peradeniya, and should be tried in swampy places in the low-country, where it might prove a valuable source of food for local consumption, if not for export.

Indiarubber.—Extension of cultivation of both Hevea and Castilloa continues in favourable localities, and very good valuations have been received of rubber sent home from certain estates. The demand for seed has been less than last year, and the supply much larger. A very large quantity of seed has been exported from Ceylon to Burmah and the Straits, where Hevea cultivation is now becoming an important industry. Very favourable reports have been received from Europe on samples prepared in the Botanic Gardens by Mr. Parkin's methods, and it is hoped during 1901 to test these on a commercial scale with certain modifications that have been found beneficial.

Guttapercha.—There has been no demand for this during the year, and it is doubtful if it will ever be taken up by private planters.

Fibre.—There has been a small demand for sisal hemp and other fibre plants, but there seems no prospect at present of any one seriously engaging in the cultivation of any new fibres in Ceylon. The palm fibres have been mentioned above.

Cinchona.—The Assistant Director reports as follows:—

> The export shows a further decrease, being 510,462 lb., against 618,921 lb. last year. There has been an increased demand for information relating to the various hybrids and the conditions of successful cultivation, and an unusually large amount of seed has been purchased (chiefly abroad) and planted during the year. Specimens of various kinds of barks from different localities in Ceylon were obtained, and these will be worked out in Europe by M. Reimers, who is devoting himself to the study of chemical and botanical questions in cinchona.

Camphor.—This product has come much into prominence during the year as a possible paying adjunct to tea in many districts. The bulk of the world's supply at present comes from Formosa, and a monopoly has now been established by the Government of Japan, resulting in a rise and a steadying of the price of crude camphor, which is now from 185 to 200 shillings per cwt. At this price there seems a fair prospect of a paying return, now that it is certain that camphor can be distilled from the leaves and twigs of quite young trees. It must, however, be remembered that what can be done here can also be done in Japan, and probably at least as cheaply. The plant succeeds well in many districts of Ceylon, from sea-level to 6,000 feet; its cultivation is easy, and there is no great difficulty or expense involved in cropping and distillation. A series of distillation experiments have been carried on by the Chemist in the latter part of the year, with varying but fairly promising results. When completed, a circular will be published giving all details as to planting, harvesting, distillation, &c.

Tobacco.—Much attention has been given to this product also in the past year, but the problems in hand will require many years for solution. While at present this industry is fairly prosperous and profitable, there is great risk of overproduction when the new railway and irrigation works come into operation and the Vanni country, which contains much land suited to tobacco, is opened up. The market for Ceylon tobacco is confined to Ceylon and parts of South India, and may easily be flooded. With the aid of the Chemist and of native cultivators and others experiments have been begun to test the qualities of our tobaccos and the soils on which they grow, and to see whether Ceylon (like South India) cannot grow something marketable in Europe, thus enlarging the demand and enabling more land to be profitably opened. That Ceylon should grow first-rate cigar or wrapper tobaccos is unlikely, but there seems no reason why it should not produce a good filler, which may be wrapped in Sumatra or Borneo leaf. The seeds of Cuban and other tobaccos distributed last year to native growers in the Northern Province and elsewhere mostly cropped fairly well, though in the Peradeniya Gardens and in the Central Province they were almost completely destroyed by a grub described in the Entomologist's report. The crop, however, was not appreciated for the local market, as it was lighter and less pungent than the coarse native kinds. Probably for the formation of an export trade in tobacco some form between the two will prove best suited for cultivation.

Oils.—Cinnamon and cocoanut oils have been mentioned above. There has been a decrease in the export of citronella oil from 1,478,756 lb. in 1899 (the largest recorded) to 1,409,058 lb. The price of this product, in consequence of overproduction, adulteration, and foreign competition, continues to fall, and is now barely remunerative, and the industry, one of the most important minor ones in the Island, is in a depressed state. The plumbago "boom" took away many of the workers for some time, but this is now over. The Java planters have lately embarked in this industry, and by careful selection and distillation have begun to place upon the market an oil which is far superior to the Ceylon oil, and which fetches a much higher price. This will lead to a further fall in the price of the Ceylon oil unless new markets can be opened, which seems unlikely, or the quality of the oil improved. With this in view the Director and Chemist have made during the year a thorough investigation upon the spot into the industry, and a full report will be published during 1901. The general condition of the industry affords a striking parallel to that of tea, but is distinctly worse.

Fruit.—The supply of fruit plants has been kept up as well as possible to meet the increasing demand for them. This demand, however, is merely for planting round bungalows, and there has been little or no planting on any large scale. Interesting notes on certain fruits will be found in the reports of the two principal gardens.

Fodders.—*Trifolium Johnsonii*, mentioned in last year's report, has now proved a complete failure at Hakgala.

Trees.—Notes on a few on trial at Hakgala will be found in the report of the Superintendent. A detailed study of the Ceylon species of Diospyros and their timbers (ebony, calamander, &c.) has been undertaken by Mr. Wright, whose report is given below.

Ornamental Plants.—Cannas have continued in great request, and are now a conspicuous feature in most Ceylon gardens. Other ornamental plants are also in demand, and the interest in horticulture in the Island seems increasing.

JOHN C. WILLIS,
Director.

Peradeniya, January 25, 1901.

SUPPLEMENTS.

1.—REPORT OF GOVERNMENT MYCOLOGIST AND ASSISTANT DIRECTOR.

DURING the six or seven months that I have been engaged with the work of my appointment nearly 200 inquiries have been dealt with, chiefly dealing with diseases of economic plants. The unusual number of dull days with a humid atmosphere has been most favourable to the growth and spread of parasitic fungi during last year.

Both in the field and laboratory the fungus causing grey blight, *Pestalozzia Guepini*, Desm., has received a great deal of my attention. In order that the life-history of a fungus may be known it is necessary to make cultivations from the spores and continuously watch the growth of the organism with the microscope. These cultures are, as a rule, grown on a gelatinous medium, or some substance favourable to rapid growth; unfortunately the behaviour of the fungus in this artificial cultivation is often quite different from when it is grown in nature in living tissue.

The spores and living mycelium of Pestalozzia and several other parasitic fungi have been cultivated and examined in this manner in the laboratory, and, with the object of making observations and experiments on the fungus as it grows on the tea leaf, ten healthy bushes from two to five years old were transplanted to an experimental bed outside the laboratory. These were carefully removed without much injury to their root system, and have all continued to grow vigorously. With the help of these experimental bushes and material in the laboratory, it is hoped to work out the complete life-history of Pestalozzia and other parasitic fungi on tea.

A series of experiments has been planned and will shortly be established with a view to obtaining a more exact knowledge of the distribution of spores of grey blight and other leaf disease fungi.

Six stations have been selected at elevations of 50, 1,600, 2,500, 3,000, 4,000, and 5,000 feet respectively. At these places a jute hessian screen or tabernacle open at the top, 9 feet high, 45 feet long, and 8 feet wide, enclosing two rows of 15 tea bushes—*i.e.*, 100th part of an acre—and placed at right angles to the prevalent winds, will be erected.

The bushes inside this enclosure will be pruned (at the same time as the rest of the field) and all leaves taken off the bushes and swept out of the enclosure. Much interesting information should be gained by observation of the conditions as regards "grey blight" and other parasitic fungi of the enclosed bushes and those outside on either side of the tabernacle.

In order to test the practicability of taking off all diseased leaves from tea bushes an experiment was carried out at an estate of 4,000 feet elevation. The bushes first selected had gone 12 months from pruning; they were big healthy bushes with little, if any, disease apparent. All leaves with any spot due to fungus or insect were taken off, as it is impossible to instruct coolies as to any special blight. A quick "podian" plucked the leaves, and was closely watched to see that no leaves with any spot were left. The time taken was nearly 6 minutes per bush, or 10 bushes per hour, and about 60 leaves were taken from each bush. Ten weeks later these bushes were examined and only three leaves were found on 15 bushes with "grey blight," and a few with insect injuries. The surrounding tea was, however, not attacked to any extent. A second series of bushes in a field which had gone 22 months from pruning were treated in the same way; the bushes were healthy, but the leaves were spotted, and a large quantity of dead leaves were on the ground. In this case the time taken was 41 minutes to a bush, and nearly 3,000 leaves were plucked from each bush; in some cases 90 per cent. of the leaves were taken off.

It appears from this trial that such measures to prevent the spread of leaf blights when adopted should be taken as soon as possible after pruning, when the number of spotted leaves is few; and no doubt the most economic and most effectual method will be found to carry out this treatment periodically with the plucking by making the pluckers take off all diseased leaves.

If this were generally done, an immense decrease in the amount of "grey blight" in the Island would no doubt result. It is, however, the lack of co-operation in these sanitary matters that vitiates the good work done by the few.

Though the climatic conditions have not been at all unfavourable to the growth of fungi, yet the amount of grey blight on growing tea has not increased, and in many localities has lessened to a considerable extent. This may be to some extent explained by the measures taken by not a few in burning or burying with lime diseased leaves and so destroying vast quantities of spores, and also to the close pruning of some large areas of badly affected tea.

A less encouraging circumstance with regard to "grey blight" is that I have found it on the leaf stalk as well as on the leaf. Specimens of such diseased stalks have been collected and sent to me from various localities, and on them the fungus and its characteristic spores were abundant.

This calls for careful observation on the part of planters, as it is most important that any such attack should be at once stopped by pruning back the bushes below the browned and diseased parts, and carefully burning the prunings. The chief reason why "grey blight" has not done more harm to tea is that, as a rule, it only attacks the leaf, and when the diseased leaves fall the bush is free from disease; were it to spread to the permanent portions of the plant it would become a more serious enemy. It will be of advantage if any planter finding the leaf stalks discoloured, and suspecting this to be due to grey blight, will at once forward specimens for determination.

Another leaf fungus, *Cladosporium herbarum*, Pers., was found on the leaves of tea bushes among which Liberian coffee was growing. I observed on the coffee leaves (which were also attacked by *Hemileia vastatrix*, Berk.), a disease which produced the concentrically marked grey patches associated with grey blight. On examination this proved to be due to another fungus, the Cladosporium mentioned above, and on investigating similar patches on the leaves of neighbouring tea bushes this same fungus was found. *Cladosporium herbarium* is a common fungus on dead plant tissues, but also occurs as a parasite on the living leaves of many plants; it is recorded on such varying hosts as wheat, peas, apple, raspberry, cycads, agave, and pine seedlings. It has a greenish grey septate mycelium and oval conidiospores.

A report was sent on a leaf disease on tea which is common both here and in Indian tea districts. It is caused by a lichen, *Cephaleurous mycoidea*, Karsten, which produces characteristic reddish and white or grey spots on the leaf; it is partially parasitic, but it does very little harm and can spread only very slowly, and is consequently not a matter for such serious attention as a fungus parasite.

A root disease of tea has been investigated in regard to its habits and the best methods of combating it. It is caused by a fungus, *Rosellinia radiciperda*, Massee, and most frequently found in clearings where the stumps of jungle trees are left, more especially those with soft wood, but any decaying wood under ground either of stem or root, if the soil is in a moist condition, may be the harbourer of this fungus. It has been found in Ceylon on stumps of various jungle trees, buried logs, stakes put in beside young plants, and buried prunings; from these it frequently spreads to and invades the roots of living tea bushes, and when it has once attacked a tea bush it gradually decreases the vigour of the plant, and in the end, as a rule, kills it. It can be recognized by its white felty mycelium, which forms strands as thick as or thicker than a piece of cotton, and runs underground from one host to another.

The fruit—which is not so commonly found underground, but can be seen on pieces of wood which have been on the surface after it has been permeated by the fungus for some time—is black and consists of numerous globose bodies.

The best preventive means against the spreading of this root enemy—as indeed against many other root parasites—are to take out the dead or dying bush, burn the roots, thoroughly lime the hole, also to cut a trench not less than two feet deep round the bushes affected, not only round the dead one, but those neighbouring which may be attacked in a less degree, in order to isolate the patch from the rest of the tea bushes. Lime forked in the infected patch will often kill the mycelium and save some of the other bushes. The trenches also have the effect, if properly cut, of draining the place and so removing the conditions which favour the progress of the fungus.

This disease is fairly common in various districts, in some cases three or four supplies in succession having been killed where the new plant has been put in without taking out the old roots. It, however, is generally very local in its effects and rarely occurs where the soil is thoroughly drained. In fields where it is found it is inadvisable to bury any prunings until the disease is entirely eradicated.

An experiment with regard to the treatment of isolation and liming the infected area was carried out on an up-country estate with encouraging results. A trench two feet deep and one foot wide was cut round a patch on which one bush had been killed by the attacks of Rosellinia and some others were "shuck"; the space inside was heavily limed, slanting holes being made with an alavanga and lime put in. By this means lime can be introduced more intimately round the roots than by surface liming or forking. No bushes have died or appear to be affected without the trench, and some of the bushes inside are recovering.

The question of the effect of Lichens on the stems of tea bushes was inquired about and attention given to it. In the first place, *Physcia speciosa*, Fr., a lichen with a leaden blue coloured flattish thallus bearing on the under surface black hairs, was observed. This lichen is found on exposed branches and stems not protected from the sun and rain, and thus is commonest on the less vigorous bushes. It is not parasitic on the living tissues of the tea plant, and can be cultivated on glass or stone, if suitable conditions are obtained. It gets its nourishment independently of the plant on the surface of which it lives, it does not prevent leafbuds from being formed, and it is probable that its habit of growing on exposed older portions of stem and branches has originated the belief that to its effects are due the lack of vigour of the bush on which it is seen. Some of the less conspicuous lichens which lie closer to the bark will be investigated and the results mentioned in a future report. That lichens and other epiphytes are a sign that the best conditions for the tea are not present is in most cases true, but their removal at more or less cost does not take away the reason for any lack of vigour in the bushes on which they grow.

Several inquiries relating to cacao canker, *Nectria* sp., both on stem and pods, have been received and advised on. In more than one case it has been sent as an entirely new disease which has not been noticed or heard of by the cultivator before. The life-history of the canker having

been worked out and the methods of counteracting its evil effects having been laid down, and during the last two years carried out with a large amount of success, it is most important that all growers of cacao, either European or native, should be on the constant lookout to detect the first appearance of this fungus and take steps to get rid of it before any serious loss has accrued and its removal becomes a more difficult and costly matter. Their neglect is also a serious injury to other cacao planters. Other work in regard to cacao is mentioned later.

In connection with the investigation of Pestalozzia, the leaves of some thirty or forty different jungle and garden plants attacked by fungi have been examined, but in no case have the spores of Pestalozzia been found, though in all cases badly "grey-blighted" tea was near or around the plants searched. The injuries which in most cases by their similarity in appearance—to the naked eye—with grey blight being due to other causes, it is important, from an economic point of view, that any invasion of another plant other than tea by the Pestalozzia should be noted and measures taken to prevent increasing the amount of the disease. Seedlings have been submitted suffering from "damping," a disease caused by a fungus, *Pythium De Baryanum*, Hesse, which spreads with great rapidity through a bed, generally so damaging the young plants at the "collar" that they fall down. It, as a rule, implies that the seed bed is too damp, and where it is noticed all dying and dead seedlings should be taken out of the bed immediately. Before the bed is again used it should be sterilised by thoroughly baking all the soil, either by burning bushwood above it or by heating it piecemeal over a fire on a shovel, in order to kill the spores of this and other fungi which grow with great vigour and rapidity in the soft tissues of seedlings.

The following plants with diseased leaves or other parts have, in addition to those mentioned before, been sent for report and advice. In most cases there was not enough material to properly diagnose the disease, and if a fungus was found it had no fruit and was not able to be cultivated until it produced fruit and so could not be identified. Where the disease was determined it is put after the name of the plant :—

Dillenia retusa, Thunb.
Michelia champaca, L. Sapu.
Capparis viscosa, L.
Hibiscus esculentus, L. Bandakai.
Citrus aurantium, L. Orange.
Murraya exotica, L. (*Cepheleuros mycoidea*, Kaist.)
Atalantia zeylanica, Thw.
Erythrina umbrosa, H.B.K.
Pisum sativum, L.
Albizzia Lebbek, Benth.
Terminalia glabua, W. & A. (*Exobasidium rhododendri*, Cram.)
Eucalyptus, sp.
Psidium Guyava, L.
Cinchona succirubra, Pav.
Coffea liberica, Hiern. (*Hemileia vastatrix*, Berk., and *Cladosporum herbarum*, Pers.)
Bassia latifolia, Roxb. (Chrysospora sp.)
Diospyros oculifolia. (*Puccinia* sp.)
Cinnamon camphora, Nees & Eberm.
C. zeylanicum, Bl.
Grevillea robusta, Cunn. (*Diachœa elegans*, Fr.)
Artocarpus integrifolia, L., Jak. (*Nectria ditissima*, Tul.)
Cycas rumphii, Mig.
Areca catechu, L.
Cocos nucifera, L.
Colocassia antiquorum, Schott.
Cynodon dactylon, Pers.
Bambusa vulgaris, Wendl. (*Claviceps* sp.)

In many of these cases a single leaf only was sent withered and dry, or if kept moist covered with other fungi subsequent to the death of the host plant, and it was therefore impossible to determine what organism was responsible for the damage.

In sending diseased plants or parts of diseased plants for diagnosis it is important that the specimens sent should show as far as possible the different stages of the disease and not only the last stage when the plant is killed ; also that the conditions and environment of the plants diseased should be given and any special circumstances which may have affected them.

All diseases of plants are the effect of a conjunction of many factors, and the most essential and prominent factor is called the cause, as in the case of parasitic fungi. It is often not sufficient to know only one of the factors causing the lack of health ; we must know what other conditions are concerned in the effect produced.

The work of a pathologist and therapeutist is to learn all about the life-history and habits of a fungus or other organism which has an injurious effect on a plant, and by studying the relationship between it and its host and the conditions and environment which encourage it, to discover at what time and by what means the prosperity of the parasite can be most easily interfered with.

A good many matters relative to the cultivation of cacao and its improvement have been investigated and are still being worked out. Two of the most striking things in the cultivated varieties of cacao are the amount of blossom produced in relation to the fruit ripened and the number of small fruits, from half an inch to four inches long, which die off without being attacked by any specific disease.

In some cases the weight per tree of these withered fruits has been found equal to ten to twelve ripe pods. This waste energy is clearly a disadvantage to the attainment of greatest profitable yield in a cacao tree.

The fertilization and subsequent ripening of the fruit in cacao is therefore a most important question. The method of pollination is not thoroughly known, and with this in view the flower is being studied ; when the method of pollination is discovered some experiments will be initiated to endeavour to produce an increased fertilization.

A cacao tree has been under observation at Keenakelle, Badulla, elevation 3,800 ft., of the Caracas variety, but not very typical—probably a hybrid—which has for the last five years borne on average of 434 harvested ripe pods per annum. The tree is about 17 years old, 22½ feet high, with a spread of 30 feet, and an abnormally abundant leaf production.

The propagation of cuttings from this tree has been tried, but so far without success, and a series of experiments as to the best method of striking cacao cuttings is in progress. However, any experiments in this direction by planters or others which add to our knowledge will be welcomed, as the ability to perpetuate the characters of any specially fruitful tree would be of great economic importance.

198 seeds from eight pods on this tree were sown in an experimental plot. Each seed was weighed, and those above the average weight (3·4 grammes) were placed in one-half of the plot, and those below the weight in the other half. The plots were further divided into beds according to the pods from which the seeds came, the shape, size, weight, and thickness of wall of the pods being recorded. By this means data will be gained which will show the best directions in which to work in selecting cacao fruits for seed.

For the same reasons a large number of cacao pods have been examined, measured, and weighed to find out what relation, if any, there exists between the size and shape of the pod and the number and weight of the seeds it contains. So far as the investigation has gone no such relationship has been found to be constant, the size of the pod in many cases being simply due to a thickening of the fruit wall, and in many cases the largest pods contain fewer seeds than are found in smaller fruits, but a definite conclusion cannot be formed until a much larger number of different pods have been so examined.

Experiments as to the fermentation of cacao seeds before drying have been made with a view to finding whether the process can be accelerated with good results, and these will be carried on as far as possible.

I have visited various planting districts to make observations and collect information and material for laboratory research, and have attended several meetings of District Planters' Associations, where matters of scientific and economic interest have been discussed and explanations given of certain technical points.

J. B. CARRUTHERS,
Government Mycologist and Assistant Director.

2.—REPORT OF THE ENTOMOLOGIST.

THE following circulars have been issued from the Entomological Department during the year:—

No. 17.—Tea Mites and some suggested Experimental Work against them.
No. 18 (Supplement).—Insect Pests attacking Timber and Shade Trees in Ceylon.
No. 19.—Some Caterpillar Pests of the Tea Plant.

CORRESPONDENCE.—485 letters on entomological subjects were received and filed, and close upon 600 letters on similar subjects were despatched from the Department.

OFFICIAL TOURS AND ENTOMOLOGICAL VISITS.

A tour through the Badulla and Passara districts and across country to Batticaloa was undertaken in April, occupying sixteen days. The main object of the tour was to study a caterpillar pest that was seriously affecting the cocoanut palms in the neighbourhood of Batticaloa. On badly attacked estates the fronds of the palms were being completely skeletonized. A few trees are killed outright; but this is exceptional. I was informed that they usually recover from the attack, but that their bearing capacity is seriously diminished for several years. It was found, as expected, that the properties that were suffering most severely were those on which no efforts had been made to check the pest, or on which unsuitable methods had been employed. On estates where prompt and intelligent action had been taken from the commencement of the attack, comparatively little damage was incurred. The only course to adopt is to watch for the earliest signs of the pest, which are quite easily detected, and immediately to cut off and burn the affected fronds. It is useless to wait until the leaves have been killed before removing them. By that time the caterpillars will have deserted such fronds and migrated to fresh ones. The insect responsible for all this damage is the caterpillar of a small moth belonging to the family *Gelechiidæ*. The species appears to be undescribed, but specimens have been sent to England for determination. The caterpillar may be recognized by the black head and second segment, the hinder parts being of a pale yellowish tint. It conceals itself beneath galleries composed of silk and sawdust-like pellets of excrementitious matter. The resulting moth is of a pale gray colour with minute black specks on the front wings. It measures about one inch in expanse.

A short visit was paid to Kurunegala in September. This was partly to visit a cacao estate suffering from an attack of *Thrips*, an account of which insect is given below; and partly to examine the feverish parts of the locality in connection with the Mosquito-malaria Theory. Though, from the shortness of the time at my disposal, the larvæ of Anopheles (the particular genus of mosquito associated with this disease) were actually captured in only one pool, I satisfied myself that the available breeding places of the insect were practically unlimited, and that it would be quite hopeless to attempt to exterminate the mosquito by either obliterating or chemically treating the Anopheles pools. The large extents of paddy fields alone would be sufficient to keep up the supply of mosquitoes. I am of opinion that preventive measures—*i.e.*, protection against the actual bite of the mosquito, coupled with the removal of the principal source of infection by the enforced medical treatment of every case of malarial fever, is the only rational course of action. The Mosquito-malaria question is discussed more fully elsewhere in my report.

A third tour, occupying one week early in November, was made in the Kelani Valley district. Many tea estates were visited, a meeting of the local branch of the Planters' Association was attended, and advice was given to the planters with reference to *Helopeltis* and other insect pests.

The past year has not been marked by any very startling outbreak of insect pests, though many cases of more or less serious injury, due to insect agency, have been observed and recorded.

The following are some of the principal species that have attracted attention :—

Heterusia cingala, Moore.—The caterpillars of this moth, locally known as "Red Slug," were prevalent in the Lunugala district in April, where a considerable acreage of tea was completely defoliated. Fortunately the damage was of a temporary nature. The caterpillars were collected and destroyed in large numbers, and in some cases the fields were heavily pruned and the prunings

burned. Similar damage was reported from Rangalla in June. During my tour in the Kelani Valley district the caterpillars were observed very commonly on the tea, though no serious injury had been noticed there. It is, however, a dangerous insect to neglect, and whenever the caterpillar is seen search should be made for the rest of the brood.

The "Croton Caterpillar" (*Amyna selenampha*, Guen.).—Croton oil plants in both the Matale and Peradeniya districts suffered rather severely from this caterpillar, repeated broods following each other in rapid succession, devouring the fresh foliage as fast as it was produced. In Matale the principal attacks were in the months of January and June, while a fresh outbreak was reported in December. The pest was observed in Peradeniya in July, only after it had reached its crisis. Experiments were conducted with insecticides, some of the trees being sprayed with Macdougall's insecticide wash, and others with a preparation of arsenate of copper sold under the name of "green arsenoid." It was noticed that the former, applied in the proportion of 1 pound to 4 gallons of water, caused the almost immediate death of the caterpillars; but experiments with the arsenoid, which acts through the alimentary system, were negative, being vitiated by the fact that the caterpillars were already dying off from a bacterial disease. The pest did not reappear on this plot of croton trees.

"*Nettle Grubs.*"—Several species of these stinging caterpillars have been noticeable during the year. The species responsible for most damage appears to have been *Natada nararia*, Moore, which was very destructive to tea in the Passara district early in the year. Over 100 acres of tea on one estate were completely defoliated, and hundreds of coolies were employed in collecting and destroying the insects.

The larvæ of *Thosea cana*, Walker, were received from Elpitiya; *Thosea recta*, Hampson, from Morowak korale and Yatiyantota; and *Spatulifimbria castaneiceps*, Hampson, from several parts of the Kelani Valley. The first three species have been fully described in my circular on "Some Caterpillar Pests of the Tea Plant." The fourth has only recently attracted attention as a tea pest. It is a small and inconspicuous grub, of a chocolate brown colour, with a reddish saddle-shaped mark on the middle of the back and a few yellow spots. Though belonging to the family of "nettle grubs," this particular species is unprovided with the usual urticating spines. The cocoon is very small, broadly oval, smooth and compact. The male moth is uniform dark purplish brown, with indistinct darker transverse bars across the fore wings, the expanded wings measuring just half an inch. The female moth is rather larger, measuring three quarters of an inch across the wings, and is of a much paler shade of brown.

If left to their own devices, any of these caterpillars may suddenly appear in such numbers as to prove a serious pest. The only safe way to treat them is to take them in time, which is when they first appear. If the earlier broods are systematically collected and destroyed, no further trouble will be experienced.

When visiting in the Kelani Valley recently, I was informed that crows were very active agents in destroying "nettle grubs." During a bad attack of the pest the crows were said to have gorged themselves with the caterpillars until they could scarcely rise from the ground. They should be encouraged in every way.

Dichocrosis punctiferalis, Guen.—The "Cocoa-pod Borer," which is the caterpillar of the Pyralid moth, *D. punctiferalis*, was troublesome in the Kandy district in March. The local treatment, which appears to be very successful, is to employ a force of small boys to examine the growing fruit. Whenever signs of the borer are observed, a few drops of kerosine oil are run into the tunnel of the insect, when the little grub immediately wriggles out and is captured. When the hole does not penetrate into the seed cavity, the application does not injure the pod.

"*Tobacco Pest.*"—What may prove to be a rather serious pest has destroyed all the young tobacco plants in the experimental plots in the Peradeniya Gardens. The disease is characterized by a swollen condition of the stem, producing very much the appearance of a half-grown knol-kohl plant. On cutting open this swollen part the tunnels of a small caterpillar are found. Eventually decomposition is set up, and the plant rots away. Specimens of the caterpillars, kept in captivity, turned into minute brown Tineid moths, examples of which have been forwarded to England for determination. The pest was noticed this year only in Peradeniya, but a Tamil cultivator from Jaffna reports that the same disease is known in the north of the Island. The only possible treatment is the immediate removal and destruction of the affected plants. On inquiry from the Botanic Gardens, Buitenzorg, Java, I am informed that an identical or closely related disease occurs on the tobacco plant there. This disease is there locally known by the name of "dikbuikziekte," which may be literally translated as the "paunch-belly sickness," a highly descriptive name.

The "Tea Tortrix," *Capua coffearia*, Nietner, still gives occasional trouble upcountry. This pest has been fully dealt with in the Royal Botanic Garden Circular No. 19.

Boarmia bhurmitra, Walker.—A case of rather extensive injury caused by caterpillars of this moth affords an interesting instance of how a hitherto obscure insect may suddenly assert itself as a dangerous pest. The caterpillar belongs to the family *Geometridæ*, many of which assume, when at rest, the appearance of a piece of dead stick. The species is by no means uncommon, but, until this last year, has not gained any notoriety as an enemy to cultivated plants. It has, however, quite recently appeared in immense numbers on a few estates in the Kandy District, and, after defoliating the Grevillea trees, has attacked the tea. When full grown, the caterpillar buries itself in the ground and turns into a smooth reddish chrysalis. The moth is of a dull brown colour, very finely mottled with darker specks, and is difficult to distinguish when resting on a rock or tree trunk, though, when found, it is easily captured, as it seldom attempts to fly away. The coolies soon become adept at seeing and catching them. On one estate it was estimated that over 50,000 had been killed in this manner. At the time of my visit the caterpillars were dying off from some fungal disease. It was noticeable that there were few birds on these particular estates. Where there are abundant small birds they would be most valuable asistants in checking the increase of the pest.

"*Cardamom Borer*" (*Dichocrosis evaxalis*, Walker).—The larvæ of a Pyralid moth, *D. evaxalis*, have been troublesome in parts of the Matale and Rangala districts. The caterpillar tunnels into the mature stems of cardamom plants, making its entrance at one side and boring either upwards or downwards, eating the pith and causing the death of those particular stems. After the caterpillar has vacated them the tunnels often become tenanted by ants, the presence of which first attracts the

attention of the superintendent, who, not unnaturally, attributes the damage to the ants themselves. The presence of the borer may be detected by the accumulation of pellets of excrement at the base of the injured stems. The affected stems should be at once cut and destroyed.

Nepita conferta, Walker.—In August immense numbers of the small hairy caterpillars of this moth were invading the bungalows, swarming upon every rock and piece of brickwork, and wandering over the roads and garden paths. This insect is not mentioned here on account of any damage attributable to it, for, with the exception of inconvenience caused by its occasionally coming in accidental contact with one's person and leaving its irritating hairs in one's skin, it is quite harmless. The caterpillar feeds only upon minute lichens and algæ growing on rocks and stones, and will not touch any of the higher plants. But the appearance of such thousands of caterpillars often causes unnecessary alarm to those who do not know the habits of the insect.

Agrotis C-nigrum, Linn.—The sudden appearance of the caterpillar of this moth on a young tea clearing in Bogawantalawa is another instance of the unexpected increase of an insect hitherto considered somewhat of a rarity in Ceylon. The attack seems to have been only temporary, the pest disappearing almost as suddenly as it arrived.

The "Mango Pyral" (*Orthaza euadrusalis*, Walker).—It is a by no means uncommon thing to find the foliage on one side of a mango tree completely destroyed, the leaves withered and riddled with holes and matted together with web. I have recently ascertained that the insect responsible for this damage is the caterpillar of a pyralid moth, *Orthaza euadrusalis*.

Helopeltis Antonii, Signoret.—This well-known insect, sometimes called "Mosquito Blight" from a fancied resemblance to the common mosquito, has been a source of considerable annoyance to both tea and cacao planters. On tea estates in the Kelani Valley and Kalutara Districts the pest annually causes an enormous loss of flush. This may possibly be considered a not unmixed evil by those who are now advocating a reduction of our outturn of made tea; but as the loss falls very unevenly, it can scarcely be considered a beneficial insect. Although the knowledge of the breeding habits of the insect enables us to attack it at its most vulnerable stage, much yet remains to be discovered of its life-history. The most pressing problem is, What becomes of the insect during the months when it deserts the tea plant? It is only careful observation at a number of different stations that can give us any clue to the solution of this mystery. A circular is now being prepared, setting forth what is known about *Helopeltis* and what remains to be discovered.

The *Helopeltis* insect attacks the cacao plant in a different manner. Though there is occasional injury from the puncturing of the young cacao leaves, the principal damage is confined to the pods, which are often so badly punctured when quite young that they are unable to develop properly, or may even be killed outright. I have suggested the spraying of the young pods, at the time when the eggs of the insect are being deposited, with Macdongall's solution or some similar insecticide. This treatment is now being carried out on a few estates with apparently good effects.

Thrips.—A serious attack of Thrips was reported from Kurunegala District in September. The species appear to be the same as has been recorded from the tea plant, but in this case it was injuring cacao trees. I made a personal visit to the estate in question, and found the damage had been really severe. The insect is a most minute one, only just visible to the naked eye. But the work of myriads of individuals results in an excessive loss of leaf and endangers the safety of the crop. The symptoms of attack are a yellowish blotchy appearance of the upper surface and a brownish discolouration on the under surface, which is also covered with small black spots due to the deposition of the excreta of the insect. No eggs could be found; but on crushing the body of the female insect and examining it with the microscope a powerful serrate ovipositor is noticeable, which suggests a probability of the eggs being embedded in the tissues of the plant. It is probable that they are deposited in the younger leaves after these have attained their full size, but before they have become hard. On such leaves the adult insects are found, but few, if any, of the immature individuals. The actual injury to the leaf occurs after it has reached maturity. It was most noticeable that plants growing under dense shade were less affected by the pest than those in more exposed situations. It was also apparent that hardy hybrids, when once they have reached the fruiting stage, are able to withstand the attack very much better than do the old red varieties. The young hybrid plants do not share this immunity, and often succumb to a bad attack. On this account, although it would be quite impracticable to treat a large area with many trees over 20 feet high, attention may be given to the supplies with great benefit, to enable them to reach the immune stage. Such supplies might be sprayed with any of the soapy insecticides in the market. It may be necessary to repeat the treatment at intervals during the critical period.

A case of death from the sting of the common hornet, *Vespa cincta*, Fabr., has been brought to my notice. It appears that a cooly boy, aged about twenty, disturbed a hornet's nest while pruning a tea bush. He was badly stung at 3 P.M., and died before midnight.

A case of bite from the so-called "Tarantula spider," *Poecilotheria subfusca*, occurred in the gardens. The man had been struck in the foot and appeared to be suffering considerable pain. I could find no definite wound. Six days later he was still laid up and was complaining of pain in both arms and legs. His eyes were affected, the surrounding parts swollen. On the day after the bite he was unable to see clearly, but this symptom was slowly passing off. There was no local suppuration or inflammation.

Mosquitoes and Malaria.—So much attention has recently been drawn to the connection between malaria and mosquitoes, and the question is of such importance, that a few remarks on the subject may not be out of place here. Whatever the opinion may be as to whether it is the sole cause, I believe that no one who has investigated the evidence fails to acknowledge that the mosquito (or rather one particular genus of mosquitoes) is a material cause of infection. If we believe that the mosquito plays its part in the dissemination of the disease, we must also recognize the importance of offensive and defensive action against the insect that carries the germs that induce malarial fever. Offensive action is practicable only under favourable conditions. In some towns and situations, where the nature of the land allows of free drainage, or where there is little surface water, it may be quite possible to exterminate the malarial mosquito by depriving it of its only breeding grounds. But such conditions are seldom found in Ceylon.

Defensive action, on the other hand, is always possible. The malarial mosquito (*Anopheles* species) flies only after sundown. It seldom flies high above the ground. Mosquito netting and

upstair bungalows will be the logical policy to meet these two cases. There is of course a period, between sundown and bedtime, when—unless we have made our houses mosquito proof—we are unprotected by mosquito netting. During the evening the feet and ankles are particularly liable to attack. To guard against this it may be suggested that boots might be worn in the evening instead of shoes. The after-dinner nap is another dangerous time, when the mosquito can take his fill without interference. It would be easy to fit up a small mosquito-proof retreat in the verandah of most bungalows, large enough to contain a small table and a couple of chairs, where it would be possible to read (or sleep) in safety and comfort. Those who (like myself) have satisfied themselves of the accuracy of the facts recorded by recent distinguished investigators, that the Anopheles is the sole carrier of infection, and that the malaria parasite cannot exist outside the body of either the man or the mosquito, recognize the importance of isolating and medically treating every single case of malarial fever, and of so preventing the mosquito from acquiring fresh infection, for, unless the Anopheles has previously drawn a supply of the malarial parasite from some fever-stricken patient, its bite is quite harmless. Natives who have to sleep in malarious localities may protect themselves by covering the exposed parts of the body with oil.

In connection with the Mosquito-malaria Theory, the British Museum authorities have called for specimens of all the different species of mosquitoes to be found in various parts of the world. I have sent to England, for determination, some fifteen distinct species, and I understand that other collections have been made and forwarded by members of the Medical Service.

Besides the danger of malarial infection from the bites of Anopheles, the discomfort and irritation caused by the bites of the ordinary species of Culex are not to be disregarded. These species can find convenient breeding places in any chance accumulations of water about a bungalow. Tubs of water should not be allowed to stand undisturbed, or will soon become filled with the small wriggling larvæ of the mosquitoes. Water standing in the saucers of flower pots, in any discarded cans or tins or broken bottles, will also serve to increase the number of insects. All such receptacles should be repeatedly emptied. Another prolific source of mosquitoes is to be found in the hollows of the bamboo stumps after the stems have been cut down. I have recently made a careful examination of the giant bamboo clumps in the Botanic Gardens, and have estimated the number of mosquito larvæ existing in the stumps at any one time. The result of my calculations worked out at the enormous figure of 57,000 larvæ within the area of the Peradeniya Gardens. The larval and pupal stages of the insect occupy from ten to fifteen days according to temperature. Allowing for two generations only per month, for the eight months during which water is likely to remain in the bamboo stumps, we must multiply the above figure by sixteen, producing the total of 912,000 (close on one million) mosquitoes raised from these bamboo clumps in one year. To the above must be added the number breeding in the stumps of the common yellow bamboo, which remains to be estimated. This vast swarm of mosquitoes may (and in future will) be prevented by the simple expedient of trimming off the bamboo stumps to the next knot and leaving no receptacle for the accumulation of water.

Beneficial Insects.—I regret to have to report the final loss of the small colony of imported ladybirds that has been cultivated for the last three years. These beetles were received from the Cape, where the species (*Exochomus nigromaculatus*) is said to be most useful in checking some of the local scale insects. But it is apparently unsuited to our work in Ceylon. It does not breed sufficiently rapidly, and in fact ceased to breed at all after the first eighteen or twenty months. The adult beetles remained alive for a surprising length of time, but died off one by one until the colony became extinct. The several lots of beetles liberated from time to time have shown no signs of having established themselves, and have presumably acted in the same way as those kept in captivity. This failure does not necessarily mean that the introduction of beneficial insects to fight existing insect enemies is useless. It only means that we have not yet introduced the right kind of insect for our purpose.

I have been experimenting on the introduction of the cochineal insect (*Coccus cacti*) and the lac insect (*Tachardia lacca*). Through the kindness of Mr. Lounsbury, Government Entomologist at Cape Town, I have received living colonies of the cochineal insect, and have found no difficulty in establishing them on plants of both *Opuntia Coccinellifera* and *O. Dillenii*. Similar attempts to procure living colonies of the lac insect from India have so far failed. Through the courtesy of Dr. George Watt, I have received repeated consignments of the insects from various districts, but in each case the young larvæ have died in transit.

There has been some correspondence between the Ceylon Government and a company desirous of starting Sericulture in Ceylon. It is unfortunate that the negotiations broke down. If once properly started, this industry would be of great benefit to the native population. The rearing of silkworms is a work which the Sinhalese would soon learn, and which could be carried on in addition to their usual occupations, the cocoons being sold to central factories.

Experiments in the destruction of termites (white ants) by the use of bisulphide of carbon have been conducted with considerable success. But the very limited supply of the chemical obtainable in Ceylon has prevented the continuation of the trials. Three main shafts of a large ant-hill were plugged with the bisulphide, about half a pound in all being used, and all the openings closed with clay. Twelve hours later the nest was opened. A few living insects were observed close to the surface, but lower down the slaughter had been immense. All the comb-like material was blocked with corpses. Unfortunately the queen cell could not be found, so it is uncertain whether that most important individual was killed or not. Even if the poisonous gas failed to reach her, she would probably soon perish for want of attendance, and the mass of putrifying bodies would further poison the air in the lower chambers. The few individuals observed at the top of the nest were doubtless some that had been foraging at the time of treatment and had since returned. I feel satisfied that, if the bisulphide could be obtained cheaply in the Island, it would prove a most valuable agent in checking the ravages of white ants.

Insecticides.—The difficulty of obtaining stock insecticides at prices that will allow of their being freely used has greatly interfered with the treatment of many insect pests. I have now made arrangements with a firm in Colombo to import and stock such articles as may be recommended for the purpose.

E. ERNEST GREEN,
Government Entomologist.

3.—REPORT OF THE SCIENTIFIC ASSISTANT.

I ARRIVED on the 28th June, 1900, and since that time have been engaged in an investigation of the floral and vegetative characters of the genus Diospyros. If time permits, the inquiry will be extended to the members of the other genus—Maba—of the Ceylon Ebenaceæ.

The rarity of flowers and the occurrence of coloured woods (ebony, calamander, &c.) in the genus Diospyros had led to some confusion, and it is hoped that the present investigation will lead to a better understanding of the specific characters of the members included under this head. Hitherto my work has been confined to collecting the vegetative organs and to an analysis of the anatomical features of the seedlings and timbers yielded by the various species of this genus. Evidence has been obtained to show that in the details of the anatomy and disposition of the conducting tissues of the seedlings, specific characters are presented, and these will be used for purposes of classification as is now done in other natural orders by modern systematists.

In studying the development of seedlings of calamander (*Diospyros quæsita*, Thw.), observations have been made which indicate one of the causes threatening the extinction of this valuable timber tree, and these, together with remedial suggestions, will be subsequently published. In analysing the black and variously mottled timbers obtained from these plants, the cause of discolouration has been determined, and experiments have been initiated with the object of inducing a blackening of the timber in the peripheral sapwood.

In consequence of the slow rate of growth and evergreen nature of these trees, it is difficult to obtain an intelligible interpretation of their age, and experiments have been organized at Hakgala, Badulla, Anuradhapura, and Peradeniya, which will assist us in our efforts to obtain a correct elucidation of the seasonal anatomical peculiarities of these and other tropical timbers. In these experiments upwards of 300 observations are being taken every month, and by this means we shall be able to determine what tissues have been formed during any particular period. These facts will then be correlated with the general behaviour of the plants and the climatic conditions under which they are growing. When the flowering period arrives a thorough re-investigation into the morphology of the reproductive organs will be undertaken and correlated with the timber yield of each species. As there is so much doubt in this direction an organized system of collecting will probably be instituted.

The Forest Department of Ceylon has generously forwarded new and rare specimens, and the officials of the Botanic Gardens at Sibpur, Madras, Saharanpur, Singapore, and Mauritius have likewise given every assistance.

H. WRIGHT.

4.—LABORATORY, MUSEUM, HERBARIUM.

The new Laboratory was completed on February 24, but owing to difficulty in obtaining teak the furniture was not ready till nearly the end of the year, and work was carried on with many inconvenient makeshifts. In addition to the regular workers (Director, Mycologist, Entomologist, Assistant), the following visitors have used the Laboratory during the year:—Dr. Preyer of Berlin, January 1 to 19; Mr. R. H. Yapp of Cambridge, February 1 to 15; Dr. Giesenhagen, Lecturer in the University of Munich, March 8 to 30; Dr. W. H. Lang, Lecturer in the University of Glasgow, August 6 to November 24; Mr. A. G. Tansley, Assistant Professor in University College, London, October 1 to November 24; Dr. C. Holtermann, Lecturer in the University of Berlin, November 29 to December 31. The Director was engaged in various economic studies, and in completing the monograph of the Podostemaceæ (a short tour in Western India was made in the latter part of the year to obtain material for this work and to visit the gardens, &c., of Bombay, Poona, Madras, Ootacamund, privilege leave being granted for the purpose). The work done by the other members of the staff is described in their reports. Dr. Preyer was engaged in the study of certain problems in economic botany, especially cacao and indiarubber; the other workers were occupied with investigations into the anatomy, morphology, and physiology of plants.

The fifth and last volume of the Flora of Ceylon appeared early in the year, written by the veteran botanist, Sir J. D. Hooker. The Colony now possesses perhaps the best existing Colonial Flora. At the same time, this flora is anything but complete; there are yet many new species to be discovered, and many occur in other localities than those mentioned. For the filling up of the gaps we must rely largely on the help of local botanists, and an attempt will shortly be made to interest more of the public than have hitherto cared for such things in the study of this most fascinating of the sciences. Suggestions to this end will be cordially welcomed.

The following papers, dealing with work done here or describing the establishment, have been published since last report:—

Giesenhagen, K., Das neue botanische Institut im Garten zu Peradeniya auf Ceylon, Flora, 87, 1900, p. 299.
Green, E. E., Note on the web-spinning habits of the Red Ant, Oecophila smaragdina. Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. XIII. 1899, p. 181.
——— Coccidæ of Ceylon, vol. II.
——— Supplementary Notes on the Coccidæ of Ceylon. Journ. Bombay N. H. Soc. XIII.
——— Remarks on Indian Scale Insects (Coccidæ) with descriptions of new species. Indian Museum Notes, V.
——— Description of New Victorian Coccidæ. Victorian Naturalist, XVII.
——— Description of some species of Coccidæ collected by Mr. James Lidgett in Victoria, Australia, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. VI. 1900.
——— Description of a new species of Ripersia destructive to Sugarcane. Ind. Mus. Notes V.
Parkin, J., Observations on Latex and its Functions. Annals of Botany, XIV. 1900, p. 195.
——— Fungi found in Ceylon growing upon Scale Insects (Coccidæ and Aleurodidæ). Rep. Brit. Ass. Bradford, 1900.
Preyer, A., Blätterkautschuk. Tropenpflanzer, IV., 1900, p. 230.
——— Ein botanisch-landwirthschaftliches Laboratorium in Ceylon. Do., IV. 1900, p. 35.
——— Landwirthschaftliche Notizen aus Ceylon. Do., IV., p. 169.
Willis, J. C., The Research Station of the Royal Botanic Gardens of Ceylon. Botanical Gazette, XXIX. 1900, p. 202.

The following Circulars have been issued by the Department in 1900:—

Series I. No. 17.—Tea-mites and some suggested experimental work against them.
18.—Selected Trees suitable for Shade, Wind-belts, Timber, and Fuel Reserves, &c.
19.—Some Caterpillar Pests of the Tea Plant.
20.—Canna, or "Indian Shot."

Nothing of importance has been placed in the Museum during the year. It is intended, so soon as pressure of other work decreases, to re-arrange and re-stock the Museum on lines which will make it more interesting and valuable.

The Herbarium has been kept in order during the year, and has been much used by workers and visitors. The Director made three tours during the year, to the Northern Province, the Southern Province, and Uva. The first two were for economic work, but the last was botanical, and a large number of specimens were added to the collection. The draughtsman has made eight drawings of Ceylon plants, and a large number of drawings of insects and fungus diseases, and four of foreign orchids. He has also arranged the plants of the general herbarium from Compositæ to Plantagineæ. Mr. J. S. Gardiner presented a very complete set of plants of the Maldive Islands on his return from his expedition thither; these are now being worked up by the Director, together with previous smaller collections, and it is hoped to publish a small Flora of the Archipelago during 1901. Numbers of Ceylon mosses have been collected and sent for identification to M. Levier of Florence. Our knowledge of this group of plants in Ceylon has hitherto been very meagre.

5.—LIBRARY AND OFFICE, &c.

A large number of books, journals, and pamphlets have been added to the Library; many of these have been presented, and the thanks of the Department are due to the donors. The following are the chief additions:—

Atlas, The World Wide, 1900.
Bateson, W., Materials for the Study of Variation.
Bamber, M. K., Report on Ceylon Tea Soils.
Bruchmann, H., Ueber die Prothallien...Lycopodien.
Cochran, M., Manual of Ceylon Chemical Analyses.
Copes, C., Monographie du genre Nicotiana.
Davenport, C., Statistical Methods.
De Wildeman, E., Les Algaes de la Flore de Buitenzorg.
Gray, Ass, Scientific Papers, 2 vols.
Green, E. E., Coccidæ of Ceylon, vol. II.
Green, J. R., The soluble Ferments and Fermentation.
Grelot, P., Origine botanique des Caoutchoucs.
Grisebach, H., Die Vegetation der Erde, 2 vols.
Herbet, F., Manuel de Culture...du Caoutchouc.
Icones Floræ Japonicæ (Tokio Univ.) parts.
Ito, T., and Matsumura, J., Tentamen Floræ Lutchuensis, I.
Joergensen, A., Les Microorganismes de la Fermentation.
Jumelle, H., Le Cacoyer.
Jumelle, H., Les Plantes a Caoutchouc et a Gutta.
Just's Botanischer Jahresbericht, 1879–92.
Laslett, W., Timber and Timber Trees.
Lecomte, H., Les Arbres a Guttapercha.
Macmillan, C., Minnesota Plant Life.
Ormerod, E., Reports, 1877–1900 and Index.
Raciborski, M., Parasitische Algen und Pilzen Javas.
Sadebeck, R., Die Kulturgewachse der deutschen Kolonien.
Schenck, H., Beitrage zur Biologie und Anatomie der Lianen.
Schenck, H., Vergleichende Anatomie der submersen Gewachse.
Schiffner, V., Hepaticae der Flora von Buitenzorg.
Semler, H., Tropische Agrikultur, 2nd ed., vols. I., II.
Strasburger, E., Ueber Azolla.
Warren, W., Australian Timbers.
Zimmermann, A., Botanical Microtechnique.

and about 185 smaller books and pamphlets.

The journals mentioned in last year's report were received regularly and the following new ones:—

Annales des Sciences Naturelles: Botanique.
Revue des Cultures Coloniales.
Der Tropenpflanzer.
Zeitschrift für Pflanzenkrankheiten.
Botanical Gazette.
Reports on Injurious Insects (Ormerod).
Acta Horti Botanici Tifliensis.
Bulletin Economique de l'Indo-Chine.
Indian Agriculturist.
Bulletin of the Lloyd Library of Botany, &c.
Bulletin of the New York Public Library.
Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales.

The catalogue of the Library was completed by Mrs. Willis during the year, and sent to press in December. The books have all been numbered and labelled to correspond with it.

Office work continued to increase. The number of letters, mostly from planters and Government officers, received by the Department was approximately 6,250, and of book packets about 1,500; and a similar number were sent out.

6.—REPORT OF THE CURATOR, PERADENIYA.

General.—As many improvements as the routine work would allow have been carried out, these being chiefly in connection with experimental cultivations and the general landscape of the gardens. The lay of the grounds being well adapted for bold avenues of striking trees and for vistas showing glimpses of distant scenery, special attention is being given to this feature, which adds so greatly to the beauty of a tropical garden.

The introduction, during the year, of small Scotch scythes from Messrs. Howden & Co., Inverness, has proved of great satisfaction, and promises to be a considerable saving of labour. This pattern of scythe is evidently the only one yet made to suit cooly labourers. The coolies here soon learn to manipulate these light scythes, and prefer them to the old-fashioned sickle and bamboo splints.

The grounds around the new Laboratory have been appropriately laid out; walks, turfed banks, and flights of steps being made where required.

The Entomologist's quarters, close to the Gardens, have also been cleared of large quantities of weeds, and put in order.

New Avenues and Vistas.—The old Indiarubber (*Ficus elastica*) grove, which has been long a conspicuous landmark flanking the south approach to the Gardens, having now become dilapidated owing partly to age and partly to the trees having been too closely planted, a new avenue of the same species has been started along from the main entrance towards the lake, this being through a portion of land which had been hitherto practically unreclaimed. The plants thus planted were propagated by cuttings; they have made rapid growth since planted out, a fact which disproves the idea that they can only thrive as epiphytes, *i.e.*, growing on other trees.

An avenue of *Brownea grandiceps*, one of the most handsome of flowering trees, has been planted along the drive from Thwaites's Monument to the East River Drive.

Two new vistas have been opened out, one in the Arboretum across from the new Oreodoxa avenue to the river on the east side; the other from the Orchid-house across the Great Circle lawn.

Conifers or Fir Trees.—It is interesting to note that several species of these, chiefly Australian, find here congenial conditions for growth, some of them (the *Araucarias* and *Agathis*) attaining to a great height. The site set specially apart for this order on the highest elevation in the gardens has been laid out to better effect, the number of species being also added to.

Cultivation and Experiments.—It has been found necessary to propagate and maintain an unusually large stock of young plants of fruit, shade, and windbelt trees in order to meet the increased demand for such caused by the recent publication of Circulars on these subjects.

Efforts which at present promise some success have been made to graft the mangosteen (*Garcinia Mangostana*) on the Cochin goraka (*Garcinia Xanthochymus*), a species of quicker growth and easy cultivation.

Partly successful attempts have been made to raise nutmeg plants by layering. This will be of importance if found generally practicable, as the nutmeg tree being unisexual the risk of too many male trees occurring in a plantation made from seedling plants may thus be avoided.

A new kitchen garden, for the purpose of testing the suitability of native and exotic vegetables to local conditions, has been made behind the Palmirah avenue, where it does not mar the view.

A beginning has been made in getting together a collection of all the principal varieties of plantains (bananas) growing in Ceylon, with a view of making the best kinds better known and discarding the worthless ones. Upwards of 23 varieties have so far been obtained.

The mango trees received as grafted plants from Poona in 1884 have not as yet fruited, though some have flowered irregularly since the last seven years. One cause of this is probably that they were too thickly planted (15 by 15 feet). Early in the year some of the trees were cut down with a view of inducing the remainder (10) to come into bearing. Of the latter, some were trenched round then at a distance of 7 feet from the trunk, others supplied with about 12 lb. of salt forked in with the soil round the tree, while the rest were "thrashed" by means of a long bamboo, which acted as a severe form of pruning. These are treatments which are said to be effectual in other countries, but as yet unsuccessful here, though it may yet be too early to expect good results.

In regard to experiments in vegetable or fruit cultivation it may be mentioned that possibly the greatest drawback here is the daring pilfering habits of the natives. For example, sets of selected yams were stolen from the ground after being planted out with particular care for experimental purposes.

The introduction of special varieties of tobacco, referred to in last year's report, has not proved a success. Plots were prepared in different parts of the garden, and the seedlings planted out as soon as strong enough and the weather suitable, viz., in the beginning of April. Shortly after, however, these began to show a swelling of the stem at the ground surface, this being the result of a grub which embedded itself in the young stem and gradually ate away the heart of the plant. Only a few of the plants survived, and these were preserved for seed purposes, a few plots being again planted out with their offspring, which so far have not been similarly attacked.

I would point out, however, that circumstances do not favour such large experiments being carried on within the gardens, and that their undertaking can only be incomplete and at the expense of other important matters.

The Brazil-nut tree (*Bertholletia excelsa*) of Brazil, introduced in 1880; *Pangium edule*, a Java tree with large edible fruits, introduced in 1891; and *Dimorphandra Wora*, a tree of British Guiana with enormously large and edible seed, introduced in 1881, have each produced fruit here during the year for the first time; whilst at Henaratgoda station a tree of the Sugar palm (*Arenga saccharifera*) of the Malay Archipelago has borne (for the first time in Ceylon as far as I can learn) a large quantity of fertile seeds, from which a stock has been raised. Among others which have flowered and fruited for the first time here are *Joannesia princeps*, *Sideroxylon dulcificum*, *Diplothemum maritimum*, *Pritchardia grandis*, *Euryale ferox*, and *Enterolobium cyclocarpum*. The following have flowered only for the first time:—*Acalypha Sanderiana*, *Allamand Wardleana*, *Caryocar nuciferum* (at Henaratgoda), *Glomeria jasminiflora*, *Renanthera alba*, *Sterculia acerifolia*, *Strobilanthes Dyerianus*, *Randia mussænda*, *Lagerstrœmia tomentosa* (?), *Bignonia magnifica*, *Agave glaucescens*, and several orchids.

It may be recorded as a rare occurrence that a tree of "Calamander" (*Diospyros quæsita*), which is becoming very rare in Ceylon, was found in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, in July last, bearing a crop of fruit. Seeds from these have been sent us by the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Western Province, and the plants raised from them are being carefully attended to.

Flower Garden.—This has been improved as far as labour would allow; more bowers for climbers have been added, and some new walks and flights of steps made. The varieties of Cannas, which here afford the chief display of flowers, have also been added to. A Circular on these has been prepared by the Curator, which has caused an increased demand for them.

A site has been selected here for Roses, and a selection of these has been ordered from France, but lost in transit. The consignor, however, Mons. Pierre Guillot, of Lyon, has generously replaced this with another consignment, which is now *en route*.

As referred to in last year's report, a collection of the more useful and ornamental Japanese bamboos was indented for early in the year from Japan, but these have failed to arrive up to the end of the year. A Wardian case of plants from the Paris Botanic Gardens, a case of bulbs, and one of herbarium specimens from Kew have also been either overcarried or gone astray.

Plant-houses.—The old glass-roofed house (No. 4) having become practically unserviceable owing to the decay of the woodwork and the leaking condition of the roof, its internal arrangement also being unsuitable, has been replaced with a larger and more efficient structure close to the same site. This has been built entirely by the garden labour, the design being made by the Curator. In this a new system of glazing has been used, which requires no putty, the panes being inserted in grooves and tightened down by means of zinc ridging (also made at the gardens), and thus none of the woodwork is exposed to the weather. This house is a most useful acquisition to the gardens, being already stocked with xerophytic plants and others, which cannot withstand in the open the comparatively moist climate of Peradeniya.

The unnecessarily high roof the fern-house (No. 3), entailing heavy expenditure in covering it with coir matting, has been altered to a flat top. A pretty covered-in passage planted with ornamental plants has been made to connect this with the new glass-roofed house, the sides of all three being closed in with the suitable climber, *Passiflora laurifolia*, trained on wire-netting.

The upright sides of the "dome" of the Octagon-house (No. 6) have been much improved in appearance by the coir-matting which formerly covered them being replaced with the climber just referred to, the plants of which were planted in the central stages and trained against the pillars to the top, being then spread on the outside and trained on wire-netting.

Labelling.—A somewhat extensive trial has been given to a type of plant-label, called the "Acme label," which, for small plants in beds and boarders, promises to be the nearest approach to a satisfactory label yet tried here. It is made of cast metal with the name of the plant moulded in.

Roads and Walks.—These are now in exceptionally good order throughout, but to maintain them thus requires continuous attention. During the year many of the old culverts had become completely choked with silt; they were emptied out and re-built with catch-pits made at the ends. A short service road has been made to the manure pit at the cattle shed; some new walks being also made in the flower garden and round the Laboratory as already mentioned.

Buildings.—Some of these are much in need of repair; more specially the Stores, Museum, and Herbarium Library buildings.

The Director's clerks being removed to the Museum building, the old offices have become available to the Curator, whose previous office was too small and unsuitable. These have been altered so as to form also a seed-room and a garden herbarium.

A small extension has been made to the Curator's bungalow by the Public Works Department.

The barbed wire fence, the material of which was in hand from last year, has been continued from the main entrance to near the Director's gate, thus almost completing the fencing of all the boundary that is not surrounded by the river.

Garden Herbarium.—A commencement has been made by the Curator, with the assistance of others of the staff, to form as complete as possible a herbarium of native and exotic plants grown in these gardens, with a view partly to compiling a complete Catalogue of the Gardens. The number of specimens thus dried and named during the year amounts to over 1,000. A systematic collection of dried seeds from all countries has also been started for purposes of comparison and identification; this will be found of special value, particularly in the case of palms and other plants which are difficult to include in an ordinary herbarium.

Visitors.—Foreign visitors have been slightly on the increase, judging by the number of signatures (2,780) in the book kept at the entrance lodge. Among these the following botanists may be mentioned, apart from those who have worked at the Laboratory: Mons. Prudhomme, Director of Agriculture, Madagascar; Mr. Maiden, Director of Botanic Gardens, Sydney; Mr. D. G. Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer to the United States Department of Agriculture; Mons. L. Pynaert, Director of Botanic Gardens, Upper Congo, Africa; and Mr. Stanley Arden, Superintendent of Government Experimental Plantations, Federated Malay States. It is interesting to mention that a departmental album (purchased by the staff) has been placed in the Library. This is intended for photographs of scientific visitors as well as European and native officers who have held prominent offices in the Department, with a brief note as to service, &c., accompanying each photograph.

Weather.—The rainfall for the year is nearly 22 inches over the average of the previous 16 years. From June to September was exceptionally wet, July's rainfall exceeding the record for that month by 9·58 inches, rain falling on 27 days as against the average of 17. The month with the smallest fall was, as is usual, February with 2·16 inches, the heaviest being November with 21·55 inches. The heaviest fall in any 24 hours was 3·92 inches on November 20–21. It should be recorded that the rain gauge has been removed (on the 16th August) from behind the Palmyrah avenue to an open space near the Octagon-house, this being necessitated by the growth of the palmyrah palms and other trees at the former site.

The following is the year's rainfall with the average of each month for the last 17 years:—

1900.	Inches.	Days.		Average. Inches.	Average. Days.
January	4·67	10		2·94	6
February	2·16	2		1·61	3
March	7·28	9		4·82	8
April	8·83	16		9·67	14
May	2·91	9		6·91	11
June	11·07	22		10·22	20
July	16·42	27		7·40	17
August	8·04	20		6·04	16
September	11·30	16		6·69	15
October	8·42	19		7·94	19
November	21·55	20		10·44	16
December	7·20	12		7·44	13
Total	109·85	182	Yearly average,	89·22	168

H. F. MACMILLAN.

7.—REPORT ON HAKGALA GARDENS FOR THE YEAR 1901.

Buildings.—During October the usual work of whitewashing the Superintendent's bungalow was carried out by the Public Works Department. The wooden ceilings, doors, window frames, &c., were oiled, and the cloth ceiling repaired. Slight repairs were effected to the stable and godowns, and one outbuilding was re-shingled.

Owing to the old quarters of the clerk and foreman being unfit for habitation, he has been obliged to reside, for the greater part of the year, in the rooms built for the upper gardeners. The thatched roofed quarters, formerly occupied by the garden carpenter, were temporarily repaired and the upper gardeners have lived in them during the year, the carpenter being given a room in the old

cooly lines. This arrangement, which was expected would only be for a few months, has been very unsatisfactory to all concerned, and it is most desirable that the new quarters for the clerk and foreman, which I understand have been sanctioned, should be built with as little delay as possible, as those temporarily occupied are small and inconvenient.

A larger and more permanent potting shed has been built to replace the old dilapidated one.

The old cooly lines and several thatched buildings have been repaired and re-thatched as required, and have been kept in good order during the year.

New stages were fitted into the propagating pits, and those in the propagating house have been repaired. The roofs of these buildings were thoroughly overhauled during the early part of the year, and the woodwork of each has received two coats of paint.

The shingles of the roofs of the large picnic arbour and of the one near the upper lakelet have been painted with Swedish paint, which will preserve the shingles, besides making a great improvement in their general appearance.

Drives and Paths.—Much time was taken up at the beginning of the year in repairs to the drives and paths. Over 500 yards run of the main drive was repaired with metal, gravel, and sand. Paths on the outskirts of the gardens to the extent of 1,924 running yards were repaired, and the drains deepened and improved. 1,938 yards of 4-feet wide paths in the gardens proper were attended to, all inequalities being filled up with broken stones and stiff red soil—the depth of this material varying from a mere sprinkling to four to five inches deep.

Coarse sand was brought from the river at Sita Eliya and laid on the surface of 2,643 running yards of the garden main drives and paths. These paths and drives remained in good order for the greater part of the year, but the heavy plumps of rain during the last three months caused much damage, especially that which fell during the nights of the 6th and 7th November and the 11th December, no less than 9·41 inches falling during that time. The greater part of this fell after dark. Culverts got choked, and the rush of the overflow water and the heavy rain falling on the steep paths washed away pretty well all the sand and gravel, and in some places large quantities of metal as well. The wash in these nights all over the gardens was worse than I have seen it for years. This damage has been temporarily repaired, but it leaves pretty well the whole of the work enumerated above to be done over again during the early part of 1901.

Several culverts which were damaged have been repaired. The lower side of the large culvert under the drive near the giant bamboo clump is undermined and unsafe and requires to be rebuilt.

The main drive to the north-east of the lower lakelet has been raised and re-made for a distance of 100 yards. This took up a large amount of labour, as some parts were filled up two feet. The earth and stones for filling in, the stones for the foundation, gravel, and sand had to be carried a considerable distance. The blasting of rocks and breaking 3,600 bushels of metal for the surface also required much labour.

During August a bridle path, 82 chains long, was traced from the upper part of the garden across the patana to the south boundary adjoining Albion estate, and there joining the estate road which leads through the Albion and Mount Olive estates to join the new Ambawella station road at the double cutting, 3½ miles from the station. The trace has been cut of sufficient width for a horse to pass along, but it is very narrow in many places, and before it can be safely used it will have to be widened and improved, a few rocks blasted, and the crossings of three streams paved. This road shortens the journey from the garden to Ambawela station by about 1½ mile in 7 miles, and will be very useful, not only to the garden, but to the adjoining estates.

Owing to long-continued drought during the first half of the year, the turf verges in every part of the gardens were so badly injured that it was necessary to entirely remove them. 1,182 lineal yards of new turf verges—12 inches wide—were laid down on either side of the drive from the entrance gates to the upper entrance to the fernery.

Fernery.—A good deal of work has been performed in the fernery during the year. All the plants in the beds and borders in the upper portion have been lifted, large quantities of encroaching roots removed, new soil, leaf mould, and manure were added, and 11,830 assorted ferns and other suitable plants planted in them.

The rock border to the north of the main entrance was treated in the same way, and planted up with a variety of ferns, begonias, and such like plants.

The bed of Primula obconica was also renewed, re-planted, and edged with dwarf Selaginella.

Considerable pruning and thinning out of trees and plants was done in the large plot on the east side between the little streams and the main path.

A large rubbish pit was made in a convenient spot. The stiff red soil excavated from it was used to repair the paths above.

190 plants of epiphytic orchids were fixed to the stems of the large trees, and a number of plants of terrestial species dotted about among the ferns.

In the early part of the year porcupines played sad havoc with the bulbous plants, the roots of the terrestial orchids, and other plants.

Considerable numbers of orchids were stolen off the trees at various times. In several cases large clumps were torn off and removed. This is most disheartening, as the plants often take years to establish, many of them are carried in from the jungles 20 or more miles away, and others are imported from foreign countries and cannot be easily replaced.

Nurseries and Plant Sheds.—Much difficulty has been experienced this year in the nurseries in keeping down that troublesome imported weed Oxalis. This has overrun the whole place, and the more one tries to eradicate it the more it seems to spread.

61 bushels of the bulbs have been picked out and destroyed this year, and still it seems as plentiful as ever, the bulbs being so small and numerous—varying in size from a mustard seed to a large pea—a cluster containing sometimes as many as 32 bulbs. These separate on the slightest touch, and it will be seen at once how difficult a pest it is to deal with.

I would advise any who may have it just starting in their gardens to spare no trouble or outlay in destroying, by fire or boiling, every bulb they can detect, for if once allowed to get ahead a large amount of labour and expense will be required to get rid of it.

Large quantities of plants for distribution have been grown in supply baskets, in soil free from Oxalis, and every care has been taken to prevent the bulbs from being sent out with any plants from the nursery.

A portion of the lower part of the nursery, which has been abandoned for some years with the hope that the turf and other close growth would choke out the Oxalis (and which it appeared to have done to a very large extent), was broken up, but to our great disappointment it appears to have been lying dormant, and this pest has come up as thick as ever.

A shed 18 feet long by 4 feet has been erected in the upper nursery for the experiment of the propagation of camphor cuttings, and in December a stock of cuttings were put in it in a variety of ways. It will, however, be some months before it can be proved which is the most successful.

In consequence of the abnormal weather during the year a much larger quantity of plants have been required for the upkeep of the gardens. These have been propagated, and the usual stock of general garden plants for distribution has been kept up. We have never lost so many young plants before from cold, wet, sunless weather, and heavy rains as during the latter part of this year. Many strong established plants and large quantities of seedlings damped off and were otherwise destroyed.

A plot of land in the old nursery was prepared for planting stocks for grafting, and a number of apple and plum stocks have been set out in it two feet part.

840 packets of assorted seeds were sown during the year in pans and boxes, and several beds of various seeds were sown in the sheds and open nursery.

100,106 seedling plants were pricked out or transplanted in pans, boxes, nursery sheds, and beds. 69,847 cuttings were put in the nursery and propagating houses. 7,415 plants were potted, and 6,524 seedlings or struck cuttings were transplanted into supply baskets.

5,754 labels of various sizes were made and used in the labelling of the plants, chiefly in pots, sheds, nurseries, and herbaceous garden.

142 seed boxes were made for general nursery work.

A large number of plants of conifer and other trees have been raised for the Improvement Board, Nuwara Eliya, the cost of this work being paid for by the Board.

Borders and Shrubberies, Improvements, &c.—100,986 plants of ornamental trees and shrubs and general garden plants and bulbs were set out during the year in the supply and upkeep of the gardens, the majority being showy flowering annuals and edging plants.

The usual work of digging up, manuring, re-making, and replanting of beds and borders was carried out as became necessary. Some idea of the extent of this work may be gathered from the fact that there are no less than 135 beds and borders that have to be kept up, some of which are replanted several times in the year.

The soil between the shrubs and trees in the shrubberies has all been dug up once during the year, and in places several times. Vacant places have been supplied with suitable plants.

A considerable amount of thinning out and pruning has been done in various parts of the gardens. Large quantities of the Loranthus parasite were cleared from the Acacia and other trees and destroyed.

Several large trees were cut down and sawn up into boards, scantling, &c.

The undergrowth from the various plots outside the garden has been billed down, roots grubbed up, roads and drains cleared, rubbish burned, and the plantations generally attended to.

The woodwork of the old rustic bridge over the gully to the south of No. 3 Summer Arbour has been altogether renewed. The bridge is 14 feet long, 6 feet wide, with a footing of 2-inch planking laid on iron rails. The hand rails on each side are 21 feet long. The open spaces between the rails are filled in with rustic work of rhododendron branches, and both iron and woodwork have been tarred.

Several new arches have been made over the paths in the fernery and near the Azalea beds.

The bank to the west of the potting shed has been cut back, and a path made from this to join the one leading into the fernery near the thermometer cage.

Some improvement was effected near the entrance gates by raising the retaining wall on the side facing the public road, filling up, and laying down turf between this and the carriage drive.

Great damage was done by the continuous high winds during the months of June and July. Many trees and shrubs were uprooted and the whole garden was strewed for some time with branches, twigs and leaves. Much labour was spent in removing *débris* and in general cleaning up.

Plants of *Acacia melanoxylon* were planted in July between the posts supporting the barbed wire fence above the fernery, with the object that these plants when sufficiently grown will replace the present posts when they decay.

The pockets in the banks and retaining walls were supplied with new soil, and 2,540 plants have been planted or transplanted in them.

74 square yards of turf were laid on the banks to the north-east of No. 1 Summer Arbour and alongside of the drive below the herbaceous garden.

One of the greatest works during the year has been the raising of the main drive to the north-east of the lower lakelet and the space between this and the drive.

Retaining walls, 81 feet long, have been built and two new borders made, one on each side of the outlet, and turf verges laid round them. A retaining wall has been built to the north-west of the potting-shed, and the hollow between this and the shed filled in level. This now makes a useful place for storing soil, sand, &c.

A new drain, 93 feet long, has also been laid here. Cross drains were laid near the cattle shed and herbaceous garden.

Fences.—Several of the old fences have been repaired, the one round the Lucerne plot was renewed, and a new fence, 128 lineal yards long, made of posts, rails, and wattles, was erected round a plot of land below the young gardeners' rooms. This enclosure is required for an additional nursery and for growing small patches of fodder.

Cinchona.—A small piece of jungle to the north of the camphor plantation has been cut down, cleared, and planted with plants of a special variety of cinchona. The plants were presented by the Manager of the Ceylon Tea Plantations Company. They made a very good start and grew into strong sturdy plants, but unfortunately the sambur deer found them out in the early part of December, and destroyed nearly every one.

Classified Herbaceous Garden.—This garden has received the usual attention of supplying, dividing, and re-planting plants, and general upkeep.

The wire fence erected last year has been most successful in keeping out hares and other destructive small animals, and we have been able to grow many grasses and other plants which were formerly destroyed before they could get established.

The large trees of *Acacia decurrens* at the west end, which were dying out, have been cut down, the roots removed, and the borders manured and planted up with Helichrysum and Cosmia.

The space between the upper path and the wire netting has been dug up, manured, and planted with an assortment of herbaceous plants, such as Dahlias, Chrysanthemums, Gladiolus, &c.

On the bank at the south-west end the plants, which had become crowded and overgrown, were lifted, the soil in the pockets renewed, and the plants divided and re-planted.

Rose Garden.—The rose plants, on the whole, have flowered very well during the year, but especially during the months of February, March, April, August, September, and the early part of October. But many plants of weak growth died during the severe drought in the first half of the year. Plants, raised from cuttings, were put in to supply the vacancies, and the usual pruning and manuring was carried out as required. The spaces between the plants were carpeted with low growing flowering plants, such as Portulaca and Pansies. These flowered well and made a good show all through the season. Much damage was done by the high continuous winds during June to the trellis on which the climbing roses are grown. The old posts have been replaced by new ones, and the wire trellis fitted up again.

Flower Garden and Flowers.—Notwithstanding the very severe dry weather which prevailed for the first half of the year, there was a good display of flowers of all sorts during this time; and the plants, planted to flower between the two monsoons, also did well this year.

Camellias, Begonias, and Daisies flowered freely towards the end of January, especially one plant of Camellia, which had hundreds of flowers on it at one time, and was much admired by visitors.

Chrysanthemums, Orchids, and Hydrangeas made a fine show during May and June Again at the end of September and early part of October Chrysanthemums, Roses, Geraniums, and many shrubs, notably among them *Streptosolen Jamesoni*, were literally covered with flowers. Orchids in pots also flowered well during October and part of November.

The heavy rain towards the end of the year caused the stone wall at the north-west side of the flower garden to bulge out, and the turf between the beds has sunk in many places, so that it will be necessary to give attention to this during the coming year.

Casuarina plantations.—The Casuarina plants, planted in patana land last year, have done very well. The rows which received a handful of lime to each plant show much better growth than those without. Some of these plants have grown to a height of 8 feet. They have, however, suffered much from the attacks of sambur deer, which have on several occasions broken through the fence and eaten off many plants. New plants have been set out to supply those destroyed, and this plantation promises to be a success.

Camphor.—There has been a great demand for camphor plants, and although we have not been able to supply the actual numbers applied for, every applicant has been supplied with some. No seeds have been received during the year, and as cuttings do not strike readily our stock is very nearly exhausted.

Experiments as to the quantity of camphor contained in the trees here have been undertaken by Mr. Kelway Bamber, and the results have been encouraging.

The plants here have continued to grow rapidly, and a few have flowered, though no fruit has set. This plantation is now five years old, and the largest tree is 22 feet high with a spread of branches of 15 feet, the stem being 27 inches in circumference at the base. One tree was partly coppiced on the 8th August, and gave 112 lb. of leaves, branches, and stems: three old stems were left uncut. The shoots from the cut stems number 39, the largest being 4 feet high and 1½ inch in circumference. This is remarkably good growth, and shows how well this plant will stand coppicing. Several plants have been clipped with hedge sheers, and others cut down like tea bushes. All have stood this treatment well and have broken into new growth in a very satisfactory manner. Judging from the way it behaves here, it is a very desirable plant to grow, and is likely to prove profitable.

Oaks.—The plantation of *Quercus ceris*, "Turkey Oak," has now become established, and promises to be successful. Both this species and the common English Oak, *Quercus robur*, broke out into new growth in October. Several of the last named flowered and a few acorns have set, which proves that the plants are now established.

Holly.—It may be interesting to note that a plant of the common English holly, which was raised from seeds sown in 1895, has borne a few berries this year. I believe this is the first time that holly berries have been produced in this country.

Fruit Trees.—The dry weather appears to have been very beneficial to the foreign fruit trees, as they made very good growth after the light rains in May, especially the apples and plums.

Anona Cherimolia.—It has been generally supposed that the "Cherimoyer," though it grows remarkably well and flowers freely, would not fruit at this elevation—5,600 feet. However, I am glad to be able to report that one of the first plants introduced to Ceylon, and perhaps to the Eastern World, has borne 30 fruits here this year. The fruits, which ripened in November and December, were well shaped, of good size, weighing up to two pounds, with a circumference of 15 inches, and the flavour was delicious. Plants of this desirable fruit grown at elevations from 3,000 to 4,500 feet generally bear fruit in from four to five years from seeds.

The plant mentioned above is 15 or 16 years old, so that the higher the elevation the longer it takes to come into bearing. But the fruiting this year is probably due to the fact that the first 5½ months were very dry and favourable for the ripening of the buds and setting of the flowers.

Foot-and-mouth Disease.—This disease prevailed in the district during August, but I am glad to report was not nearly so severe as the attack last year in July. All the cattle in the gardens were affected with it, but they soon recovered after a few dressings with Jeye's disinfectant.

Influenza.—During February and March influenza was very bad among the coolies. There were no less than 55 cases here. The slight cases generally lasted two or three days, the severe ones ten to fourteen and over. Medicines were supplied free from the Civil Hospital, Nuwara Eliya, and the Civil Medical Officer visited the lines and examined a good many of the patients.

Porcupines, Hare, and Mouse Deer.—Porcupines were again very destructive to arum and other lilies and bulbous plants at the beginning of the year.

Hares and mouse deer, especially the latter, have been very troublesome all through the year, more particularly among the violets and poppies, which plants they appear to be very fond of, the foliage of the plants being regularly eaten down.

Survey.—The portion of the garden property intended to be fenced was carefully surveyed by Mr. L. Shipton, Government Surveyor, in June, and a beautiful detailed plan was made by him, showing all the paths, borders, beds, &c.

Water Supply.—The want of a constant supply of water was again much felt. The fernery and nurseries especially suffered very much during the severe drought in the first half of the year, also in August and September, and many plants in the other parts of the gardens were lost during this time for the want of water. I am pleased, however, to be able to report that a vote has been sanctioned for conveying water in pipes from the permanent stream at Sita Eliya. It is hoped that this work will be carried out before the next dry season.

Laboratory.—A commencement has been made for the erection of a small laboratory for the use of the Director and other scientists of the Department, and for keeping the herbarium of the gardens and the hill districts. A site has been selected, the ground levelled, and material collected for the foundations and pillars.

Meteorology.—A new cage for the solar radiation and terrestrial thermometers has been made. New posts for the anemometer and wind vane have been supplied. The shed for the dry and wet bulbs thermometers has been thoroughly repaired, painted, and put in good order, this work being paid for by the Surveyor-General's Department.

A smart shock of earthquake occurred 4.17 A.M. on the 10th September, followed by a slighter one 15 seconds later. The wave appeared to be from north to south.

A heavy shower of hail fell on the 22nd May at 2 P.M., many of the hail stones being half an inch in diameter.

Visitors.—The number of visitors recorded during the year was 1,818, against 1,805 last year. The largest number in any one month was 301 in April against 421 of the same month of the year before. The smallest number in any month was 34 in June against 19 in October last year.

Weather.—The weather for the first part of the year was exceptionally dry. Up to the 22nd May only 13·10 inches of rain fell on 49 days. This is the driest on record for that period, the next driest being in 1884, when only 17·89 inches fell for the first five months of that year. During the next four months the rainfall was in excess of the average for each of these months, and November exceeded the average by 5·94 inches, December being 3·80 inches under the average. The total rainfall for the year was 89·79 inches on 214 days, against an average for sixteen years of 91·36 inches on 208 days. This shows 3·57 inches short of the average of rainfall and six days in excess of the average of rainy days. The wettest months were June 9·60, November 16·44, and December 11·20, totalling together 37·24 inches in 68 days. The driest months were February ·97, March 1·11, and April 5·09 = 7·17 inches on 27 days.

The greatest fall in any 24 hours was 4·24 inches from the 12th to 13th December, against 3·48 inches from the 30th to 31st January of the year before.

The following is a record of the details of the weather for each month.

January.—The first 6 days fine and very cold, heavy rain on the 7th, followed by 4 days of dull, foggy, wet weather, then 7 days fine with the exception of three slight showers. Heavy rain on the 19th, followed by fine weather until the 28th, the last 3 days dull and wet.

Wind very light all through the month; the direction generally from the north-east.

February.—A very dry and trying month. The extremes of heat and cold, with an occasional north-east wind, were considerable. The difference between the maximum and minimum temperature of the air in the shade was as much as 30·0. The rainfall for the month was only ·97 inch, which fell on 5 days. Wind very light and north-east.

March.—The drought continued all through the month, and March this year proved to be the second driest on record, the driest being in 1890 when only ·88 inch fell. The total rainfall for the month was only 1·11 inch on 6 days, against the average of 4·83 on ten days.

The pressure of the wind was for the most part very light, though at times it blew rather briskly from the north-east, the direction being very steady from that quarter, with the exception of the 18th, when it blew from the south-west in the morning.

April.—Heavy showers fell on the 5th and 6th. This was succeeded by hot dry weather until the 22nd, when heavy rain fell. From then until the end of the month it was showery. Rainfall for the month 5·09 inches on 16 days, 2·86 inches short of the average, and no less than 6·88 inches short of the rainfall of the year before.

Wind light or moderate until the 23rd, when it blew strong from the north-east, and alternated between strong and light for the rest of the month. The direction, with one exception, the 7th, when it turned to the south-west, was from the east and north-east. On the last day of the month it veered round to the north.

May.—The weather this month was remarkable for hot dry days and clear calm nights. Reckoning up to the 20th this has been the driest year on record. From the 20th to the end of the month rain fell every day, with the exception of the 25th. During the afternoon of the 22nd a smart shower of hail fell. The total rainfall for the month was only 5·93 on 14 days, 1·74 below the average of 16 years. The total rainfall this year to end of May is only 18·21 inches, or 13·44 inches below the average of 16 years, which is 31·65 inches.

A remarkable fact about the weather this month was the absence of high winds. The pressure was generally very light all through the month, and was quite calm on 8 days at the morning readings and 10 days at the afternoon readings. The direction for the first 3 days was from the south-west. It then came from the north-east until the 20th. During the night of the 20th it veered round to the south-west, but returned to the north-east quarter next morning. This was repeated every day for the rest of the month, blowing briskly during the night from the south-west, but always dropping to very light in the early morning and during the day.

June.—The first six days were very fine and, but for a strongish wind, more like February than June. On the 6th it became overcast and misty and the wind became very strong, equal to 30 miles an hour. Rain then began to fall, and it rained every day until the 26th, the last part of the month being fine. Total rainfall for the month 9·60 inches on 22 days, against 6·68 inches on 23 days last year. This is 2·07 inches above the average for this month.

The pressure of the wind was very strong from the 6th all through the month, showing an average rate of 32 miles an hour. The greatest pressure per square foot was on the morning of the 12th, when the gusts registered as high as 6·480 lb., being equal to a velocity of 36 miles an hour.

The direction was steady from the south-west and north-west. The total horizontal movement of the air for the month was 6701·70 miles.

July.—This month was unusually wet, there being only two rainless days. The total rainfall for the month was 9·23 inches on 29 days, 3·55 inches above the average.

The pressure of the wind continued strong until the 9th, when it fell to moderate; the next day it was very light, then variable until the 23rd, when it rose again to strong, and continued to blow with great force for the rest of the month. In direction it was very steady from the west and south-west.

August was remarkable for excessive dull wet weather, accompanied by high winds. Total rainfall 8·09 inches on 21 days, nearly double the average. Wind strong all through the month with the exception of the last 4 days, and the 7th, 13th, and 24th, when it was moderate. In direction it was fairly steady from the south-west.

September.—Wet and cloudy until the 19th, heavy rain falling on the 10th to the 15th. From the 19th until the end of the month it was very bright and fine. Total rainfall 6·94 inches on 20 days.

The pressure of the wind was rather strong until the 17th, when it fell to light. It was then moderate for the next 8 days, and the last 5 days of the month it was light. The direction until the 26th was from the south-west. It then varied round to the east and north-east, and then varied from east to south-west for the rest of the month, changing several times during the 24 hours.

October.—With the exception of one shower on the 4th, it was very fine up to the 12th. From then till the 22nd it was wet, heavy rain falling on the 13th and from the 17th to 21st. This was followed by 5 days of beautiful weather, and the rest of the month was wet and cloudy. Total rainfall 8·08 inches on 17 days.

The force of the wind was generally light all through the month, except the 1st, 7th, and 8th, when it blew fairly strong from the north-east. The direction was variable, changing frequently from north right round to north-west, remaining for the longest time in the south-east quarter.

November.—This proved to be by far the wettest month of the year, and the second wettest on record. Very heavy rain fell on the 1st, from 6th to 8th, the 10th, from 17th to 22nd, and on the 29th and 30th. The total rainfall for the month was 16·44 inches on 24 days, against 18·47 on 23 days in 1892, which was the wettest November recorded. The average of this month for 17 years is 10·50 inches.

The pressure of the wind was very light all through the month, and the direction was steady from the east and south-east.

December, as last year, was, on the whole, very wet and sunless; but from the 4th to the 10th it was very fine, as were also the last 3 days of the month. The total rainfall was 11·61 inches on 22 days. This is 3·41 under the average.

The pressure for the month was again very light, and the direction was the same as for November.

The following table shows the monthly rainfall and average from July, 1883, to the end of 1900, and the number of days on which rain fell during the 18 years 1882 to 1900:—

		Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1900	Rainfall ...	5·11	0·97	1·11	5·09	5·93	9·60	9·23	8·09	6·94	8·08	16·44	11·20	87·79
	Days ...	18	5	6	16	14	22	29	21	20	17	24	22	214
1899	Rainfall ...	16·74	0·46	5·02	11·97	9·72	6·68	5·92	2·72	5·68	11·43	9·08	8·56	93·98
	Days ...	16	4	11	21	18	23	17	15	17	24	19	23	208
1898	Rainfall ...	10·08	0·74	5·90	10·77	5·48	5·26	4·32	0·61	7·27	15·19	9·25	14·68	89·55
	Days ...	12	11	11	17	18	20	15	8	23	26	25	27	213
1897	Rainfall ...	4·15	2·97	5·61	11·05	7·28	13·34	3·98	12·53	5·37	5·02	10·69	15·94	97·93
	Days ...	16	9	15	25	14	21	16	27	21	15	23	23	225
1896	Rainfall ...	11·44	6·70	3·20	6·26	3·33	8·60	4·71	3·33	10·50	13·75	12·03	26·19	110·04
	Days ...	21	7	9	18	7	23	22	13	21	26	24	29	220
1895	Rainfall ...	10·48	1·53	3·28	7·34	4·37	7·66	5·13	4·96	5·50	14·91	7·38	21·61	94·15
	Days ...	13	6	9	17	14	18	20	19	22	29	18	20	205
1894	Rainfall ...	5·45	1·79	8·44	7·95	3·03	3·55	2·55	5·65	3·70	9·10	13·77	9·26	74·34
	Days ...	18	7	12	18	9	22	15	18	18	20	20	22	199
1893	Rainfall ...	5·25	1·19	11·55	3·15	5·49	11·48	5·82	2·81	1·27	7·64	14·55	10·52	80·72
	Days ...	18	4	19	11	17	20	25	20	11	19	25	23	212
1892	Rainfall ...	24·07	6·54	1·23	6·40	7·33	2·13	13·15	5·60	4·83	7·96	18·47	8·38	106·09
	Days ...	25	16	4	11	14	21	21	19	15	24	23	22	215
1891	Rainfall ...	8·54	4·20	8·50	6·22	18·53	7·14	3·76	2·70	5·87	22·85	7·46	22·88	118·65
	Days ...	10	15	10	16	22	17	16	16	13	30	13	26	205
1890	Rainfall ...	6·34	4·47	0·88	15·91	3·98	4·78	4·75	4·16	3·52	5·98	8·97	7·23	70·97
	Days ...	14	11	8	20	8	11	14	19	15	19	18	15	172
1889	Rainfall ...	7·25	1·55	7·06	12·21	15·01	4·55	8·50	4·02	10·27	4·25	7·69	5·88	88·34
	Days ...	10	3	15	20	18	16	20	14	20	10	16	18	180
1888	Rainfall ...	0·26	—	5·11	9·84	8·79	15·53	0·96	2·03	6·96	10·04	11·62	18·93	90·07
	Days ...	4	—	11	16	28	23	8	11	14	19	22	19	175
1887	Rainfall ...	4·89	3·67	1·21	7·48	8·20	4·45	5·05	3·32	6·43	10·04	13·40	33·77	101·91
	Days ...	16	11	7	19	17	27	16	15	20	24	23	29	224
1886	Rainfall* ...	11·30	2·66	3·28	3·43	9·13	7·60	8·18	8·45	6·79	9·61	6·97	9·03	86·43
	Days ...	21	9	9	15	18	17	24	19	20	21	18	20	211
1885	Rainfall ...	5·56	2·42	3·12	4·16	8·52	15·57	4·77	3·47	3·21	10·60	8·03	12·71	83·14
	Days ...	24	5	12	12	19	26	18	11	14	26	23	25	215
1884	Rainfall ...	4·67	1·85	3·90	3·02	4·48	2·23	3·09	4·33	8·32	14·07	9·81	15·47	75·24
	Days ...	17	7	9	12	12	11	17	22	20	25	19	25	196
1883	Rainfall° ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	11·96	7·96	3·27	6·80	9·24	7·83	47·06
	Days ...	22	11	8	18	18	23	22	25	14	22	24	19	226
1882...	Days ...	10	16	6	12	15	18	31	31	27	27	20	22	235
Average days†	...	16	8	10	16	16	20	19	18	18	22	21	22	206
Average Rainfall‡	...	8·33	2·57	4·61	7·77	7·56	7·65	5·88	4·82	5·86	10·40	10·82	14·45	91·13§

* Rainfall of half year.
‡ Average of 17 years January to June, and 18 years July to December.
† Average of 19 years.
§ Average of 17 years.

The greatest pressure of the wind during the year was 6·480 lb. per square foot on the 12th June, equalling a velocity of 36 miles an hour, against 10·125 lb. and a velocity of 51·40 miles an hour on 7th and 14th June last year.

The mean daily horizontal movement of the air for the year was 90·88 miles, against 77·04 miles of the year before.

The windiest month was again June, with a mean daily horizontal movement of 223·39 miles, against 177·60 miles of the same month of last year.

The calmest month was February, with a mean of 25·50 miles against 15·00 miles in December of the year before.

The barometric pressure and temperature of the air for the year are given in the following table :—

Barometric pressure (5,581 ft. elevation).

1900.	Mean.	Range.
January	24·571	·177
February	24·584	·208
March	24·567	·257
April	24·543	·198
May	24·543	·248
June	24·538	·241
July	24·491	·185
August	24·489	·233
September	24·521	·266
October	24·526	·243
November	24·514	·200
December	24·628	·143
The twelve months	24·542	·323
Highest reading	24·690 on March 3	
Lowest reading	24·367 on June 11	

Temperature of the Air.

1900.	Mean.	Range.
January	57·4	27·5
February	59·5	29·5
March	61·8	29·0
April	62·6	25·0
May.	64·7	35·0
June	60·3	27·0
July	59·0	19·5
August	60·6	22·0
September	60·5	28·0
October	61·4	25·0
November	56·9	17·5
December	54·6	27·0
The twelve months	59·9	38·0
Maximum	78·0 on May 16 and June 4	
Minimum	40·0 on January 2	

The highest temperature of the sun's rays was 129·0 on the 21st March, the 18th April, and the 21st and 25th May, against 137·0 on the 12th and 13th May last year.

The mean amount of cloud was 6·5, against 6·2 of the year before.

The cloudiest month was November, with a mean of 8·1 against 8·5 in December last year.

The brightest months were February and May, with a mean of 4·5 each against February and March of the year before with a mean of 5·0 each.

W. NOCK.

8.—HENARATGODA GARDEN.

This has been kept in fair order during the year ; the conservatory has been repaired, and also the bungalow. It is proposed to attach it in 1901 to Peradeniya in a more intimate way than has been the case hitherto, and a plan of working is being drawn up. The garden was visited by 310 visitors. The rainfall is shown in the table :—

1900.	Inches.	Days.	1900.	Inches.	Days.
January	3·87	8	July	13·02	27
February	1·16	4	August	7·79	15
March	2·82	8	September	11·44	16
April	11·33	19	October	13·20	18
May	5·86	11	November	15·92	19
June	8·67	23	December	5·75	9

Total, 100·83 in. on 177 days, against 91·05 in. on 153 days in 1899.

The average fall for the ten years 1891–1900 is 99·94 in. 162 days.

9.—ANURADHAPURA GARDEN.

This garden has as usual suffered much from drought. It has been kept in fair order, and various interesting experiments have been tried on a small scale. Until the opening of the new railway and irrigation works, there is but little to be done in this district. A small sale of plants goes on, and through the assistance of the Government Agent free distributions of useful plants and seeds are made in the outlying villages, a useful work which is beginning to bear fruit.

10.—BADULLA GARDEN.

This has continued to improve, and is now in very good order. The trees have been considerably thinned out, and the remainder have now room to expand. New and permanent cooly lines are much needed as well as a good plant house. The stock of plants for sale has been kept up, but there has been less inquiry for them than last year. Experiments on a comparatively large scale have been tried with tobacco and other products, but the space available is too small to do much more than keep up one or two plants of each of the kinds likely to be asked for. The main road through the garden was gravelled by aid of a vote of Rs. 100 kindly granted by the Local Board.

11.—INTERCHANGE OF PLANTS AND SEEDS.

Plants or seeds have been received from the following :—

Royal Gardens, Kew ; Botanic Gardens, Barrage, Egypt ; Brisbane, British Guiana, Brunswick, Buitenzorg, Calcutta, Cambridge, Camerino, Christiania, Chittagong, Dublin (Glasnevin), Durban, Hongkong, Jamaica, Lille, Melbourne, Nagpur, Palermo, Paris, Penang, Saharanpur, Saigon, Siena, Singapore, St. Louis, Missouri, St. Petersburg, Stockholm, Sydney, Tiflis, Trinidad, Trevandrum, Tübingen, Wien ; Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras ; Agricultural Experimental Station, Barkley,

California; Messrs. Dammann & Co., Naples; Messrs. Herbe & Wulle, Naples; Messrs. Law, Somner & Co., Melbourne; Messrs. Reasoner Bros., Oneco, Florida; Messrs. Sander & Co., St. Albans; Messrs. Sutton & Sons, Reading; L. F. Armitage, Esq., New Zealand; A. Godefroy, Esq., Paris; E. H. Mann, Esq., Andaman Islands; A. de Nijs, Esq., British North Borneo; Ed. Pynaert, Esq., Belgium; T. H. Stephens, Esq., Manila; Conservator of Forests, Quilon.

Also from the following in the Island :—

Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota; Assistant Conservators of Forests, Jaffna, Sabaragamuwa, and Trincomalee; Queen's Cottage Garden, Nuwara Eliya; Messrs. J. P. William Bros.; W. H. Biddulph, Esq.; D. F Browne, Esq.; E. M. Buckworth, Esq.; W. Cameron, Esq.; J. Cotton, Esq.; W. A. Mooyart Denison, Esq.; J. Fraser, Esq.; W. Hardy, Esq.; P. Horsford, Esq.; T. C. Huxley, Esq.; R. Jackson, Esq.; A. J. Kellow, Esq.; J. C. Kennedy, Esq.; A. W. A. Pîâté, Esq.; F. G. Saunder, Esq.; E. J. Thwaites, Esq.; L. M. W. Wilkins, Esq.; W. H. Wright, Esq.; The Ceylon Tea Plantations Co.

Plants or seeds have been issued to the following in exchange :—

Royal Gardens, Kew; Botanic Gardens, Baroda; Barrage, Egypt; Bermuda; Bombay; Brisbane; British Guiana; Brunswick; Buitenzorg; Calcutta; Camerino, Italy; Cambridge; Christiania; Mauritius; Melbourne; Palermo; Paris; Penang; Port Darwin; Rio de Janeiro; Saharanpur; Saigon; Sienna; Singapore; St. Petersburg; Stockholm; Sydney; Tokio; Trinidad; Trivandrum; Tubingen; Utrecht; Warsaw; Wien; Zürich; U. S. Department of Agriculture Experiment Station, Washington; U. S. Department of Agriculture Experiment Station North Carolina; University of California Experiment Station, California; Imperial Department of Agriculture, Barbados, W. I.; South California Acclimatisation Society, California; The Park, Buluwayo, Africa; Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras; Agri-Horticultural Society, Calcutta; Lord Walsingham; Messrs. Herbe & Wulle, Naples; Messrs. Dammann & Co., Naples; Messrs. Howden & Co., Inverness; Messrs. Reasoner Bros., Florida; Messrs. Sander & Co., St. Albans; Wm. Bull, Esq., London; H. A. Dreer, Esq., Philadelphia; Ed. Pynaert, Esq., Belgium; The Conservator of Forests, Rangoon; Dr. Buijsmann, Holland; A de Nijs, Esq., British North Borneo; T. W. Hill, Esq., Samoa.

And to the following in the Colony :—

Queen's Cottage Garden, Nuwara Eliya; the Government Agents, Ratnapura and Anuradhapura; the Assistant Government Agent, Chilaw; the Conservator of Forests; the Superintendent, Agricultural School, Colombo; the Director of Public Instruction; the Director, Colombo Museum; the Chairmen, Local Boards, Kurunegala and Kegalla; the District Engineers at Kalutara, Kalmunai, Kegalla, and Nuwara Eliya; the Police Magistrate, Kalutara; the Board of Improvement, Nuwara Eliya; Admiralty House, Trincomalee; Military Hospitals at Colombo and Kandy; Commandant, Diyatalawa Camp; Government Hospitals, Nawalapitiya and Balangoda; the Station Masters at Alawwa, Diyatalawa, Dodanduwa, Fort, New Peradeniya, Peradeniya Junction, Wattegama, and Slave Island; Miss A. Ferguson; Miss E. Ferguson; Miss B. Layard; Miss J. Layard; Messrs. R. Anderson, A. Atwell, W. H. Biddulph, W. A. M. Denison, W. Hardy, P. Horsford, R. Jackson, A. J. Kellow, J. C. Kennedy, S. D. Mahawalatenna, Ratemahatmaya, M. G. Perera, E. J. Thwaites, W. R. Westland, J. Wickwar, J. P. William Bros., W. H. Wright.

10.—ADDITIONS TO COLLECTIONS.

Peradeniya.

DICOTYLEDONS.

Abrus pulchellus, Wall. (Durban.)
Aesculus Paria, Linn. (Paris.)
Aralia Chabrieri, Hort. (Pynært.)
A. Massangeana. (Pynært.)
Argyreia Wallichii, Choisy. (Calcutta.)
Aristolochia argyroneura. (Palermo.)
Bignonia Ardneri. (Sander & Co.)
Calodendron capensis, Thunb. (Durban.)
Canarium edule, Hook. f. (Kew.)
Cardiospermum hirsutum, Willd. (Cambridge.)
Celtis chinensis, Bunge. (Brisbane.)
Ceropegia Woodii, Schlechter. (Trivandrum.)
C. perforata, N. E. Br. (Sander & Co.)
Coffea Laurentii. (Kew.)
Commelina tuberosa, Burm. (Lille.)
Congea tomentosa. (Penang.)
Cordia Francisci, Tenore. (Dammann & Co.)
C. tectonæfolia. (Calcutta.)
Croton Williamsi. (Pynært.)
Cyanopsis psoralioides. (Madras.)
Dianthera illustris, Hort. (Sander & Co.)
D. secunda, Griseb. (Brisbane.)
Didymocarpus cyanea. (Penang.)
Diospyros dodecandra, Lour. (Saigon.)
Diploglottis cunninghamii, Hook. f. (Brisbane.)
Dysoxylum reticulatum. (Calcutta.)
Engelhardtia spicata, Blume. (Saharanpur.)
Euphorbia Fournieri, André. (Pynært.)
Evodia formosa. (Sander & Co.)
E. elegans, Hort. (Sander & Co.)
Ficus falcata, Thunb. (Sander & Co.)
Hakea gibbosa, Cav. (Melbourne.)
Helianthus cucumerifolius, Nutt. (Herbe & Wulle.)
Hevea confusa, Hemsl. (Kew.)
Hibiscus Trionum, Linn. (Tubingen.)
H. vesicarius, Cav. (Lille.)

H. roseus, Thore. (Lille.)
H. palustris, L. (Dammann & Co.)
H. heterophyllus, Griff. (Melbourne.)
Kicksia elastica. (Kew.)
Kydia calycina, Roxb. (Saharanpur.)
Landolphia Klainei. (Kew.)
L. owariensis, Beauv. (Kew.)
L. sp. (Trinidad.) (Kew.)
Marlea begonifolia, Roxb. (Calcutta.)
Mikania Sanderi. (Sander & Co.)
Morrenia odorata, Lindl. (Herbe & Wulle.)
Ormosia lora. (Calcutta.)
Panax Balfouri. (Sander & Co.)
Passiflora aurantia, Forst. (Sydney.)
P. gracilis, Jacq. (Tubingen.)
P. amabilis, Hook. (Sander & Co.)
Persea carolinensis, Nees. (Brisbane.)
Phaseolus coccineus, Linn. (Wien.)
Podocarpus latifolia, Wall. (Penang.)
Pterocarpus macrocarpus, Kurz. (Calcutta.)
Quercus championi, Benth. (Hongkong.)
Q. fissa, Champ. (Hongkong.)
Q. Harlandi, Hance. (Hongkong.)
Quercus sp. (Brisbane.)
Rhodotypos kerrioides, Sieb. (Cambridge.)
Siderosylon grandifolium, Wall. (Madras.)
Sindora siamensis, Teysm. (Calcutta.)
Sphedamnocarpus pruriens. (Durban.)
Spondias azillaris, Roxb. (Calcutta.)
Stenocarpus salignus, R. Br. (Sydney.)
Tabernæmontana sp. "Kacope." (Kew.)
Telfairia occidentalis, Hook. (Kew.)
Turræa heterophylla, Sm. (Durban.)
Vitis voinieriana, Hort. (Sander & Co.)

MONOCOTYLEDONS.

Agave maculata, Regel. (Dammann & Co.)
A. ferox, K. Koch. (Dammann & Co.)
Alocasia spectablis. (Sander & Co.)
Al. Watsoniana, Hort. (Pynært.)
Anœctochilus Dawsoniana, Low. (Pynært.)
A. Petolus, Hort. (Pynært.)
A. discolor. (Pynært.)
Anthurium bogotense, Schott. (Sander & Co.)
Areca Madagascariensis, Mart. (Buitenzorg.)
Arenga obtusifolia, Mart. Buitenzorg.)
Asparagus Sprengeri, Regel. (Durban.)
Bactris speciosa, Karst. (Buitenzorg.)
Caladium speciosa. (Sander & Co.)
Calamus asperrimus, Bl. (Buitenzorg.)
C. cinnamomeus, T. et B. (Buitenzorg.)
C. sp. (Singapore.) (Buitenzorg.)
Cœlogyne bractescens. (Trivandrum.)
Cocos campestris, Mart. (Buitenzorg.)
Coleospadix oninensis, Becc. (Buitenzorg.)
Corypa Gebanga, Bl. (Buitenzorg.)
Crinum Laurentii. (Pynært.)
Cymbidium erectum, Wight. (Trivandrum.)
Cyrtostachys lacca, Becc. (Penang.)
Dactyloctenium ægyptiacum, Willd. (Durban.)
Dendrobium superbiens, Rachb. f. (Sander & Co.)
D. cholorops, Lindl. (Trivandrum.)
Dracæna siamense. (Penang.)
Eugessonia tristie, Griff. (Buitenzorg.)
Globba calophylla. (Penang.)
Gronophyllum microcarpum, Scheff. (Buitenzorg)
Habenaria Kingii. (Penang.)
Hemerocallis middendorffii, Trautv. (Cambridge.)
Hippeastrum procerum, Lem. (Sander & Co.)
Homalonema rubescens, Kth. (Sander & Co.)
Iguanura sp. (Penang.)
Kentia Sanderiana. (Sander & Co.)
Korthalsia Junghuhnii. Mig. (Buitenzorg.)
Licuala amplifrons, Mig. (Buitenzorg.)
Livistona Mauritiana, Wall. (Buitenzorg.)
Lælia Jongheana, Reichb. (Sander & Co.)
Maranta sp. (B. Malacca). (Penang.)
Martinezia erosa, Linden. (Buitenzorg.)
Musa zebrina, Van Houtte. (Trivandrum.)
Nephthytis liberica, N. E. Br. (Trivandrum.)
N. picturata, N. E. Br. (Pynært.)
Oreodoxa acuminata, Willd. (Buitenzorg.)
Pancratium guianensis, Ker-Gawl. (Sander & Co.)
Philodendron imperiale Lancheana. (Sander & Co.)
Pinanga Manii. (Andaman Islands.)
Pritchardia sp. (Brit. Guiana.)
Ptychoccus paradoxus, Becc. (Buitenzorg.)
Ptychosperma Teysmanii, Scheff. (Buitenzorg.)
Raphia pedunculata, Beauv. (Buitenzorg.)
Remusatia vivipara, Schott.
Sabal acaulis. (Trinidad.)
S. Gheisbreghtii, V. Houtt. (Buitenzorg.)

Thrinax barbadensis, Lodd. (Brit. Guiana.)
Tricholæna rosea, Nees. (Durban.)
Trichopilia Suavis, Lindl (Sander & Co.)
Veitchia Johannis, Wendl. (Pynært.)

VASCULAR CRYPTOGAMS.

Adiantum cæsianum. (Pynært.)
A. lineatum. (Pynært.)
Asplenium borneense, Hk. (Penang.)
Cyathea Brunonis, Wall. (Penang.)

Hakgala Gardens.

DICOTYLEDONS.

Acacia cultriformis, A. Cunn. (Melbourne.)
A. rostallifera, Benth. (Italy.)
Anemone fulgens, Gay. (Cambridge.)
A. virginianum, L. (St. Petersburg.)
Aster macrophyllus, L. (Law, Somner & Co.)
Aubretia columnæ, Guss. (Braunsweig.)
Begonia histella, Lk. (Herbe & Wulle.)
B. semperflores var. Verna. (Herbe & Wulle.)
Bellis rotundifolia coerulea. (Cambridge.)
Berberis Lycium, Royle. (Saharanpur.)
B. nepalensis, Spreng. (Saharanpur.)
Brunella vulgaris alba. (Cambridge.)
Campanula lactiflora, Bieb. (Braunsweig.)
Cariaria nepalensis. (Saharanpur.)
Catalpa bignonioides, Walt. (Saharanpur.)
Cestrum aurantiacum, Lindl. (Saharanpur.)
Chærophyllum reflexum, Lindl. (Saharanpur.)
Cuphea lanceolata flora alba. (W. A. M. Denison.)
Elæagnus umbellata, Thunb. (Saharanpur.)
Epilobium sp. (Saharanpur.)
Erysimum pulchellum, J. Gay. (Law, Somner & Co.)
Eupatorium aromaticum, L. (Italy.)
Ferula glauca, L. (Braunsweig.)
Frœlichia floridana, Moq. (Braunsweig.)
Helianthemum canum, Boiss. (Stockolm.)
Hypericum cernum, Roxb. (Saharanpur.)
H. pyramidale. (Braunsweig.)
Inula Royleana, D. C. (Saharanpur.)
Kennedya ovata. (Herbe & Wulle.)
K. var purpurea. (Hube & Wulle.)
Leontodon aspersum. (Cambridge.)
Linum campanulatum, L. (Cambridge.)
Lotus edulis, L. (Braunaweig.)
Lupinus augustifolia, L. (Saharanpur.)
Meconopsis aculeata, Royle. (Sharanpur.)
Mimulus lutens, L. (Christiana.)
Myrica nagi, Thunb. (Saharanpur.)
Penstemon gentianoides, Poir. (Hube & Wulle.)
P. Wrightii. (Hube & Wulle.)
P. puberjery. (Calcutta.)
Picris Heracioides, L. (Saharanpur.)
Platanus orientalis, L. (Saharanpur.)
Pyrethrum corymbosum. (Christiana.)
Quercus Championi, Benth. (Hongkong.)
Q. Cornea. Lour. (Hongkong.)
Q. fissa, Champ. (Hongkong.)
Rhamnus triqueter, Wall. (Saharanpur.)
Rudbeckia speciosa, Wender. (St. Petersburg.)
Salvia silvestris, L. (Christiana.)
Saponaria officinalis, L. (Law. Somner & Co.)
Satureia variegata. (Braunsweig.)
Saxifraga farinosa. (Dublin.)
Scorpiurus tiliæfolium. (Saharanpur.)
Solidago gigantea. (Dublin.)
Sophora mollis, Grah. (Saharanpur.)
Statice pectinata, Ait. (Italy.)
Stevia Eupatoria, Willd. (Italy.)
Veronica grandis, Fisch. (Saharanpur.)
Viburnum cotinifolium, D. Don. (Saharanpur.)
Vittadinia australis, A. Rich. (Italy.)

MONOCOTYLEDONS.

Allium Schuberti, Zucc. (Herbe & Wulle.)
Bostelous curtipenula, Torr. (Saharanpur.)
B. oligostachys, Torr. (Saharanpur.)
Brodiæa capitata, Benth. (Herbe & Wulle.)
B. minor, S. Wats. (Herbe & Wulle.)
B. terrestris, Kellogg. (Herbe & Wulle.)
Bromus inermis, Leyso. (A. J. Kellow.)
Bulbocodium parviflorum. (Dublin.)
Commelina Sellowiana, Kunth. (Herbe & Wulle.)
Freesia albiflora. (Herbe & Wulle.)
F. lilacea. (Herbe & Wulle.)
F. refracta aurea. (Herbe & Wulle.)
F. tricolor. (Herbe & Wulle.)
Iris caucasica, Hoffm. (Herbe & Wulle.)
Iris juncea, Poir. (Herbe & Wulie.)

Ixia var. Althæa. (Herbe & Wulle.)
I. Brutus. (Herbe & Wulle.)
I. Cæsar. (Herbe & Wulle.)
I. Theseus. (Herbe & Wulle.)
I. Vulkan. (Herbe & Wulle.)
Narcissus Corbularia citrinum. (Herbe & Wulle.)
N. monophyllus, Moore. (Herbe & Wulle.)
N. serotinus, L. (Herbe & Wulle.)
Ornithogalum nutans, L. (Herbe & Wulle.)
Phœnix spinosa, Schum. (J. C. Kennedy.)
Pritchardia filifera, Linden. (J. C. Kennedy.)
Seaforthia elegans, Hk. (J. C. Kennedy.)
Thrinax Barbadense, Lodd. (J. C. Kennedy.)
Tritonia Adalbert. (Herbe & Wulle.)
T. Egelhein. (Herbe & Wulle.)
T. fulgens. (Herbe & Wulle.)
T. Margeritta. (Herbe & Wulle.)
T. Marie, Schwartz. (Herbe & Wulle.)
T. Miniata. (Herbe & Wulle.)
Washingtonia robusta, Wendl. (J. C. Kennedy.)
Zephyranthes Lindleyana, Herb. (Herbe & Wulle.)
Z. verecunda, Herb. (Herbe & Wulle.)

13.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Salaries (including Exchange Compensation)	31,660 62	Skilled assistance to Director ...	1,192 13
Labourers' Wages :—		Purchase of Seeds and Plants ...	343 85
Peradeniya	8,250 0	Upkeep of Racecourse reserve ...	170 0
Hakgala	4,400 0	Retaining fees to Agricultural Chemist ...	1,500 0
Henaratgoda	2,999 87	House allowance to Mycologist ...	906 45
Anuradhapura	1,998 38	House allowance to Entomologist ...	167 74
Badulla	1,999 98	Furniture for Laboratory	1,105 0
Travelling and Collecting	2,624 93	Special vote: completion of "Flora of Ceylon"	5,248 31
Upkeep of Laboratory	950 0		
Stationery	204 40		
Postage and Telegrams	365 0		
Pots, Tools, Labels, Books, &c. ...	5,653 48	Total ...	71,740 14

RECEIPTS FROM SALES.

	Rs. c.	Purchasers.
Peradeniya	2,665 13 ...	335
Hakgala	901 82 ...	116
Henaratgoda	1,012 9 ...	83
Anuradhapura	44 55 ...	27
Badulla	34 93 ...	9
Total ...	4,658 52	570

Total in 1899, Rs. 6,114·41 from 566 purchasers. The decrease is due to the lower price obtained for rubber seed. In the revenue returns the total shown is Rs. 4,381·32, owing to the sales of December, 1899, being credited in January, 1900; those of December, 1900, are credited in 1901. Of the total receipts, an amount of Rs. 102·11 is the proceeds of sales of publications, fees paid for reports, &c.

To the cash receipts must be added the value of seeds and plants given gratis to Government institutions and officers :—

	Rs. c.
Peradeniya	563 47
Hakgala	786 0
Henaratgoda	90 70
Anuradhapura...	40 0
Badulla	48 20
Total ...	1,528 37

J. C. W.

COLOMBO MUSEUM.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR FOR 1900.

NUMBER OF VISITORS.

THE number of visitors for the year amounted to 81,066, of whom 75,301 were natives. This is a falling off on previous years, and on last year of 32,104. This decrease is owing to the closing of the building for repairs.

COMMITTEE OF SUPERVISION.

There has been no change in the *personnel* of the Committee during the past year. Only one meeting was held.

BUILDING.

The building was last re-painted in 1891; since that time it had fallen into a decidedly bad condition. This year it has been thoroughly cleaned and re-painted inside and outside, and also the walls. For this purpose it was closed from September 5 to November 21.

GROUNDS.

It was found impossible to keep the front lawns green during the fierce heat of last March and April. The watering only seemed sufficient to preserve the weeds and coarser grasses. I, therefore, had the whole of these lawns covered up with cabook and manure. This prevents the roots being killed, and when the monsoon rains come on the grass springs up again splendidly. I propose to do the same next year. Of course this proceeding is very unsightly and quite spoils the look of the building for some six weeks or so; but in time I trust it will not be necessary, as a thick coating of good turf ought to form, which will resist the hot season with a moderate degree of watering. The rest of the grass has to be allowed to burn and to recover as it can; but it is not so exposed as the front lawns are, and is moreover generally a better quality of grass.

A young Durian tree was presented by the Hon. Mr. Dodwell Browne.

FURNITURE.

Two insect cases were made for the Central Gallery. Two shell cases and the Buddha case in the Hall have been re-glazed. This work has been urgent for years past. The shell cases were corroded (doubtless bad glass), and the large sheet in the Buddha case cracked during one very hot season owing to the contraction or expansion of the bronze framework.

Some furniture was ordered for the Library, of which mention is made in the Librarian's report.

PUBLICATIONS.

The List of Coins has been placed in the hands of the "Observer" Office, and will shortly be issued.

The List of Moths has made scarcely any progress.*

The manuscript of the List of Birds has been returned.

Under the above circumstances I have thought it hopeless to send in the List of Fish.

The List of Butterflies will be finished early in January; and I do trust that the Committee will have it printed soon, as it is most important on account of the great changes in the nomenclature.

MAMMALIA.

A specimen of a flying squirrel, *Pteromys oral Tickell*, Jerdon, was presented by Mr. E. Jeffries. Most unfortunately it arrived in too bad a condition to be mounted, but its skeleton will be eventually prepared. There seems to be great difficulty in obtaining specimens of this animal. The two exhibited specimens were placed in the Museum when it was opened in 1877. I believe they were from Peradeniya. Two very bad skins without history is all we have besides to represent this species. I have never met any one who has shot one, and they never figure in the collections made by the numerous sportsmen that have visited the Island during the last twenty-three years. The Taxidermist reports having seen one or two about Ratnapura. Blanford, in the Fauna of British India, mentions another species as being found in Ceylon, *Sciuropterus fuscicapillus*, Jerdon, also from the hills. Kelaart records it as being shot at Dimbula by Mr. Palliser at 4,500 ft., who stated that it was rare. I strongly expect that this latter species has become extinct in Ceylon.

Several new mammals have been mounted during the year to replace old ones, but there are no additions of scientific importance.

BIRDS.

No less than two specimens of that very rare migrant hawk *Baza lophotes* have been purchased; up to this time the Museum only possessed one very poor specimen.

* This Catalogue is now in the press and it is hoped will be issued shortly.—A. H.

Not so rare, but very welcome, is a good fresh specimen of the little kingfisher, *Ceyx tridactyla*.

Two skins of *Recurirrostra avocetta* shot at Palutupana have been purchased. This bird has not been recorded from the Island for at least forty years. Legge mentions it as having been shot near Jaffna. The skins are unfortunately not sufficiently good to be mounted.

REPTILES.

A fine specimen of the red variety of *Dipsas Forstenii* has been presented by Mr. H. G. Swayne.

Mr. Pole has presented one first specimen of *Gymodactylus nebulosus* from Matale. This gecko must be of great rarity; there is only one Ceylon specimen in the British Museum Catalogue.

Our old crocodile skeleton having completely gone to pieces, I took the opportunity of Mr. Hartley's going to Minneri to ask him to try and procure another. He procured one about 13 ft. long, which has been carefully prepared and packed away, and will be available for mounting and exhibition when we have an extension.

INSECTS.

My work this year has been almost entirely entomological.

Preparations are being pushed on for the entire re-arrangement of the whole collection so as to attain finality for the building in its present state. This involves the preparation of boxes and boards, so that the half cases can be removed one at a time to my office. I propose to thoroughly clean and paint every case, and then to intercalate all the late additions and to have the whole re-labelled.

BUTTERFLIES.

Having received a copy of "A List of the Butterflies of Ceylon by L. de Niceville and Major N. Manders," I immediately set to work to get this order re-arranged. Up to the present time it had been exhibited according to Moore's Monograph. By far the greater part of the names have been changed, which necessitates the removal of our neatly printed descriptive labels. I found the above task a very long and troublesome one, and I can by no means guarantee the correctness of my identifications. It seems to me that many species are the merest matter of opinion. In this respect the whole of Zoological Science is undergoing great changes. But this is too vast a subject to enter upon here.

MOTHS.

An enormous addition to this part of our collection has been made by the purchase of Mr. J. Pole's collection, for which the Government voted a special sum of Rs. 2,000.* As it has only just arrived, I am not in a position to say much about it; but I fancy that the intercalation of the new species and the re-exhibition of the whole will occupy nearly the whole of my time next year.

The collection contains about 8,300 specimens, representing 1,496 species. In addition to the above are several smaller collections: one presented by Mr. F. M. Mackwood, one collected at Madugoda in 1899, another small one from Passara last January, and one from Kandy collected in June.

Mr. E. E. Green most kindly identified the last for me, and I give the list below as having some importance. Nearly the whole of Mr. Pole's collection are north-east monsoon specimens, or at least were so when I copied his list in 1897; nor does the Museum collection do much to supplement it, as very little collecting is done in the south-west, the heavy rains in the wet districts and the high wind in the dry rendering it most difficult to collect anything. It is only the higher numbers that I shall be able to enter in the list as it passes through the press:—

252	Antha servula, Drury.
412	Syntomis cyssea, Cram.
982	Lælia exclamationis, Koll.
1,028	Lymantria ampla, Wlk.
1,070	Euproctis varians, Wlk.
1,084	Euproctis icilia, Stoll.
1,148	Hypsa alciphron, Cram.
1,157	Digama fasciata, Butl.
1,263	Nyctemera lacticinia, Cram.
1,281	Cyana peregrina, Wlk.
1,429	Miltochrista semifascia, Wlk. 1st specimen.
1,443	Miltochrista solita, Wlk. 1st specimen.
1,468	Miltochrista cuneonotata, Wlk.
1,530	Nola nigrifascia, Hmpsn.
1,588	Polytela gloriosæ, Fabr.
1,957	Leocyma sericea, Hmpsn.
1,999	Hyclopsis lativitta, Moore.
2,135	Zagira irrecta, Wlk.
2,140	Zagira multiguttata, Moore.
2,177	Westermannia superba, Hübn. 1st specimen.
2,205	Hyblæa constellata, Guen.
2,219	Blenina donans, Wlk.
2,258	Eutelia delatrix, Guen.
2,259	Eutelia deleta, Hmpsn.
2,303	Cosmophila fulvida, Guen.
2,388	Ercheia cyllaria, Cram.
2,429	Polydesma inangulata, Guen.
2,478	Lacera alope, Cram.
2,482	Ophiusa mezentia, Cram.
2,487	Ophiusa palumba, Guen.
2,500	Ophiusa arcuata, Moore. 2nd specimen.
2,526	Hypætra bubo, Hübn. 2nd specimen.
2,535	Sympis rufibasis, Guen.
2,606	Platyja umminea, Cram.
2,619	Oxyodes scrobiculata, Fabr.
2,629	Spirama retorta, Cram.
2,653	Calpe minuticornis, Guen.
2,676	Plusia ochreata, Wlk.
2,788	Dierna acanthusalis, Wlk.
2,846	Hydrillodes lentalis, Guen.
3,236	Macaria nora, Wlk.
3,251	Macaria emersaria, Wlk.
3,394	Boarmia boarmiaria, Guen.
3,396	Boarmia cessaria, Wlk. 1st specimen.
3,404	Boarmia acaciaria, Boisd.
3,420	Boarmia subtavaria, Guen.
3,581	Rambara saponaria, Guen. 1st specimen.
4,002	Pseudoterpna chlora, Cram.
4,106	Thalassodes veraria, Guen. 1st specimen.
4,265	Schœnobius bipunctifer, Wlk.
4,486	Endotricha mesenterialis, Wlk.
4,512	Cotachena histricalis, Wlk.
4,562	Herculia marthalis, Wlk.
4,982	Sylepta pernitescens, Swinh. 1st specimen.
4,786	Zinckenia fascialis, Cram.
4,799	Agrotera barcealis, Wlk.
4,800	Ætholix flavibasalis, Guen.
4,826	Syngamia vibiusalis, Wlk. 1st specimen.
4,866	Filodes fulvidorsalis, Hübn.
5,034	Glyphodes stolalis, Guen.
5,035	Glyphodes itysalis, Wlk.
5,045	Glyphodes sinuata, Fabr.
5,046	Glyphodes bicolor, Swains.
5,069	Lepyrodes neptis, Cram.
5,076	Crocidolomia binotalis, Zell. 2nd specimen.
5,088	Thliptoceras octoguttale, Felv.
5,161	Pachyzancla ægrotalis, Zell.
5,233	Pyrausta ferrifusalis, Hmpsn. 1st specimen.

* The entire collection, with boxes, cost Rs. 2,200.—A. H.

OTHER ORDERS OF INSECTS.

Any reports on the other orders of insects must necessarily wait till their turn comes for re-arrangement. All I can say is that the additions have not been numerous, nor have I noticed very striking new forms. Two good specimens of *Phyllium psyche* have been mounted, one on the outside of a bunch of leaves, and the other in the attitude beneath the leaves which they naturally assume.

MOLLUSCA.

Dr. Gardiner is of opinion that there is little doubt that the curious species of the family *Phyllidiidae* collected at Beruwala last year is *Phyllidia trilineata*, Bad., figured by Adams (pl. 68, fig. 4).

Some very good examples of the strange *Melibe* from Weligama have been mounted. Although one of the most brittle of all marine invertebrate forms, yet it is one of the easiest to prepare by the Epsom salts process.

CORALS.

Dr. Gardiner has presented specimens of *Dendrophyllia nigra* and *D. ramea* from the Maldives.

CEYLON PRODUCTS.

Ivory.

137 Brass chunam box covered with carved ivory work.
138 Scent diffuser.
139 Small round open work box.
140 Case for styles.
141 Comb moved by a screw.
142 Spectacle case.
143 Small image of Ceylon lion.

Woodwork.

92 Calamander box mounted with silver.
93 Satinwood box inlaid with ebony.

Jewellery.

263 Silver Dutch comb, gilt.
264 Small Kandyan comb, silver mounted.
265 Chatelaine with ornamental keys.

Silver Work.

41 A set of articles for betel chewing consisting of one cup for betel, two boxes for chunam, a box for tobacco, two trays for arecanut, and an arecanut cutter.

Metal Work.

324 Large elephant bell.

Arms, &c.

158 Large pruning knife.

Antiquities.

695 Mamoty inlaid with brass. Sri Wickrama, Anuradhapura.

COINS.

The following have been acquired by purchase :—

Ducaton, Dutch Gold, 1773 :
Obverse : armoured warrior with thunderbolts and drawn sword facing right.
Legend : Par. cres. holl. concordia res. 1773.
Reverse : Square surrounded by scroll within square.
Legend : moord provin. fo.....er. belgad. legimp.
Diam : 20. W. 50.

Double diut, Dutch Copper, 1790.
A Utrecht diut but twice the size of the usual diuts.
Diam : 27.

One penny halfpenny, 1834.

Expenditure.

The cost of the Colombo Museum in 1900 was as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Personal Emoluments	12,835	76
Other Charges :—		
Purchase of Books	2,545	0
Binding Books	618	50
Petty Expenses	684	28
Stationery	97	75
Maintenance of Grounds	1,199	27
For Specimens	2,840	12
Preparing, preserving, and mounting Specimens	1,686	1
Pay of Collectors	530	51
Conservancy of Latrines	61	66
Travelling allowance to Staff	1,877	8
Special Expenditure :—		
Furniture	999	76
Total ...	25,851	99

February 13, 1901.

A. HALY,
Director.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN FOR 1900.

INTRODUCTORY.

THE Library and the Museum were closed to the public from 5th September to 21st November, 1900, to permit of the Public Works Department carrying on the painting of the interior of the building. Much work was thrown on the Library staff. The big bookcases had to be emptied and shifted away from the walls, and afterwards re-shifted into position and the books re-placed. Despite every precaution taken to prevent dust or dirt accumulating on the books and cases, on completion of the painting work it was found necessary to engage men to have the books dusted and the furniture polished and cleaned. The general appearance of the Library has been considerably improved after all this work of painting, thorough overhauling, cleaning, and polishing of furniture and rattan matting, and dusting of books.

STAFF.

I would again draw attention to my remarks in my reports of 1896, 1897, and 1898, regarding provision for clerical assistance in connection with the routine work of the Office and Library.

Mr. H. M. Gunasekera still continues the duties of sole Clerk of the Museum and Assistant to the Librarian. He has been here since May, 1898, and is quite familiar with his work and gives me much satisfaction in the discharge of his duties. The Library has hitherto suffered owing to the frequent changes in the office of Assistant to the Librarian. I trust now that Mr. Gunasekera is conversant with his duties, the institution will not be made to suffer by his being sent elsewhere. However gratifying it may be to see those trained here promoted to other Government offices, it is not in this direction that the progress of the institution lies.

I regret very much that the Director's strong advocacy of the proposal to place the Assistant to the Librarian, like other Government servants, on an incremental system of pay has not been favourably entertained. In common with other Government servants, the Assistant to the Librarian should, I think, be allowed an incremental system of pay to enable the Department to secure a capable man, and retain his services without his being forced to seek promotion outside the Department. None but those who are familiar with the inner duties of a Library are cognizant of the necessary details, knowledge, and experience required for such work.

FURNITURE.

Eight revolving bookcases were ordered and received during the year. These have been placed in the Library and Reading Room, and have helped to relieve the congestion in the Library to a great extent. Some books of frequent reference (such as dictionaries, encyclopædias, &c.) have been put into these cases, thus affording more room in the wall cases.

A stand for catalogues was made. This was very necessary, so that the various catalogues of the Library might be kept together for handy reference of readers.

BOOKBINDING.

182 volumes were bound during the year. I have repeatedly drawn attention to the inadequate vote for binding books. In a hot damp climate, such as ours, bindings do not last long and have to be renewed continually, more especially in the case of frequently consulted books.

The question of binding is a very important one in all Libraries, and is now an urgent one in this Library. It is obvious that as the Library grows in size the expense for binding must grow in a still greater ratio. Many new books have to be bound before being put on the shelves and old ones in due course demand re-binding.

It is not possible to preserve books in anything like a decent condition without double the present vote for binding. For some years past the sub-votes of the Department have had to be resorted to to meet the overdraws on the binding vote of Rs. 200. In 1893 the vote was exceeded by Rs. 81·87, in 1895 by Rs. 106·05, in 1896 by Rs. 124·08, in 1897 by Rs. 300, in 1898 by Rs. 348·70, in 1899 by Rs. 254, and in the present year by Rs. 418·50.

FINANCES.

The vote of Rs. 1,700 for "Purchase of Books" was exhausted, and an additional sum of Rs. 845·05 was required to meet the cost under that head. Several back numbers of scientific journals were purchased to complete the sets in the Library and to bring them up to date; hence the chief reason of the overdraft on this head.

The vote of Rs. 200 for "Binding" was exceeded by Rs. 418·50.

BOOKS PRESS-MARKED.

The total number of new volumes press-marked during the year was 167.

ACCESSIONS.

The number of volumes added to the Museum Library was 167, consisting of 107 works (excluding works printed and published in Ceylon and received under Ordinance No. 1 of 1885).

Among the more important additions were—

General Books.

Catalogue of Greek Coins in the Hunterian Collection of the University of Glasgow, by Geo. Macdonald, M.A. Glasgow, 1899.
A Contribution to Our Knowledge of Seedlings, by Sir John Lubbock, London, 1892.
Das Tierreich, 5 vols.
Milindaprasnaya (Questions of King Milindu) by the Venerable Sri Sumangala of Hinatikumbura, Colombo, 1878.
Jinalankara or "Embellishments of Buddha." by J. Gray, London, 1894.
Essays on Museums and other subjects connected with Natural History, by Sir W. H. Flower, London, 1898.
Buddhaghosuppatti, or "The Historical Romance of the Rise and Career of Buddhaghosa." by J. Gray, London, 1892.
Ramakrishna: His Life and Sayings, by Max Müller, London, 1900.
Cambridge Natural History Series—Insects, Part II.
Do. do. Birds.
The Rotifera or Wheel-Animalcules, 2 vols., by C. T. Hudson and P. H. Gosse, London, 1889.
Buddha and His Doctrines: a Bibiliographical Essay by O. Kistner, London, 1869.
Greek-English Lexicon, by Liddell and Scott, London, 1864.
Resultats des Campagnes Scientifiques accomplies sur son yacht par Albert I., Prince Souverain de Monaco, Fasc. XIV., XVI.
An entire set of the Entomological Society's Transactions, excepting those already in the Library, consisting of 35 volumes. (The transactions of this important Society are a valuable acquisition and indispensable to a Zoological Library such as ours.)

There being constant application by readers for veterinary books, the Government, on my suggestion, sanctioned the ordering of the following bearing on this subject, which have been received and placed in the Library :—

The Comparative Anatomy of the Domesticated Animals, by Chauveau. Translated by Prof. Fleming, London, 1891.

A Handbook of Horse-shoeing, with chapters on the Physiology of the Horse's Foot, by T. A. W. Dollar, Edinburgh, 1898.

Veterinary Medicines, their Actions and Uses, by F. Dun, Edinburgh, 1895.

Manual of Veterinary Hygiene, by Veterinary Captain F. Smith, London, 1900.

The Contagious Diseases of Animals, by Prof. Fleming, London, 1876.

Tuberculosis, from a Sanitary and Pathological point of view, by Prof. Fleming, London.

Human and Animal Variolæ : A study in Comparative Pathology, by Prof. Fleming, London, 1881.

Animal Plagues, their History, Nature, and Prevention, vols. I. and II. By Prof. Fleming, London, 1871–82.

British Dogs, 3 vols., by Hugh Dalziel, London.

The Influence of Heredity and Contagion on the Propogation of Tuberculosis and the Prevention of Injurious Effects from the Consumption of the Flesh and Milk of Tuberculous Animals, by Veterinary Surgeons Lydtin, Fleming, and van Hersten, London.

Books on Ceylon.

The following are the more important additions under this head during the year :—

An Historical Account of the Island of Ceylon in the East Indies, written by Capt. Knox, a Captive there near Twenty Years. Improved with all necessary additions taken out of the History of Capt. John Ribeyro, a Portuguese, who has also written about the said Island. (Extracted from Thevenot's Travels in the Levant.)

The Coccidæ of Ceylon, Part II. By E. E. Green, F.E.S., London, 1899.

Scenes in Ceylon by Hamilton and Fasson, London.

A Series of 15 Views, illustrative of Sir J. E. Tennent's work, from sketches made on the spot. By Capt. O'Brien, London, 1864.

The New Law Reports, vols. I., II., and III. By P. Ramanathan. Colombo, 1896, 1897, and 1900.

The Supreme Court Circular, 1886–89. By Advocates Templer and Wendt, Colombo, 1889.

The Supreme Court Circular, vol. 9, 1889–91. By H. L. Wendt, Colombo, 1892.

The Illustrated History of the British Empire in India and the East from the earliest times to the suppression of the Sepoy Mutiny in 1859, 2 vols. By E. H. Nolan, London. [Vol. I., pp. 158–188, contain historical information on Ceylon, and vol. II., pp. 399–404, information *re* capture of Trincomalee from the French.]

Architectural Remains of Anuradhapura. By J. G. Smither, F.R.I.B.A., London, 1894.

A Handbook to the Flora of Ceylon. By H. Trimen, M.B., &c. Part V. By Sir J. D. Hooker, F.R.S., London, 1900.

Official Handbook and Catalogue of the Ceylon Court, Paris Exhibition, 1900, Colombo, 1900. French and English editions.

Ceylon Manual of Chemical Analyses, by M. Cochran, Colombo, 1895.

Cocoa Cultivation in Ceylon, by W. Jardine.

Gardening in Ceylon, by Cameron, Sims, and Nock, London, 1887.

A Report to the Ceylon Coffee Planters' Association on "Ceylon Coffee Soils and Manures," by J. Hughes, London, 1879.

Reise-Erinnerungen an Ceylon Aegypten und die Türkei, by L. Henbach, Sonneberg, 1881.

Verslag over de Koffig-en-Kaneel-Kultuur op het eiland Ceylon in het Jaar 1861, by P. W. A. van Spall, Batavia, 1863.

The Rifle and Hound in Ceylon, by Baker, London, 1890.

"A Sporting Settler in Ceylon" (extracted from Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, 1854).

Viscount Valentia's Voyages and Travels to India, Ceylon, Red Sea. In German. Weimar, 1811.

Catalogue of Sinhalese Manuscripts in the British Museum, by D. M. D. Z. Wickramasinha, London, 1900.

"Golden Tips": A Description of Ceylon and its Great Tea Industry, by H. W. Cave, M.A., London, 1900.

At my suggestion the Ceylon Government presented a complete set of the Archæological Reports of Ceylon. These have been bound according to districts and placed on the shelves alongside the original drawings and photographs of the Archæological Survey.

The Ceylon Archæological Reports appear in the volumes of the Sessional Papers, but binding them separately into volumes makes them more handy for reference and the collection presents a fine appearance on the shelves.

I wish to invite special attention to the question of preserving and binding files of local newspapers. While many individual issues would probably contain little of permanent interest, a complete consecutive file would afford an exhaustive record of the development and history of the Island ; as such, these files for purposes of reference would be of considerable value.

I beg to suggest that (1) efforts be made to secure files of past issues of the local newspapers ; (2) arrangements be made to take in the current local newspapers in order that they may be preserved and bound for future use. Such arrangement may take the form of an invitation to each proprietor to co-operate with this institution by presenting a copy of each issue. An alternative arrangement would be to ask that these newspapers be furnished to the Museum by Government with publications which are forwarded here under Ordinance No. 1 of 1885.

ANCIENT MAPS OF CEYLON.

The following ancient maps of Ceylon have been added to the Library, thereby enhancing the value of our collection :—

Carte de l'Isle de Ceylan.

Carte de la Baye de Trinquemale dans l'Isle de Ceylan.

Nieuwe Kaart vant Eiland Ceilon Isola Ceilon.

Insula Zeilon olim Taprobana nunc incolis Tenarisim.

Taprobana Insula (1572). Curiense carte gravee sur bois.

Asie Isle de Ceilan Trinquemale aux Hollandois. Topographie de la Baye et de ses Deffenecs Dressee sur un plandes Hollandois, sur celuy de Jean Ribeiro Portugais, sur la carte de l'isle et sur diverses remarques de plusieurs Voyageurs, 1772.

AN OLD DUTCH PICTURE OF CEYLON.*

A photograph of the Dutch picture of "The Grand Audience granted by His Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor and Director of the Island of Ceylon to the Yearly Embassy from the King of Kandy at Colombo," 1772,* which I had with me, has been very creditably enlarged (size 36 × 45 in.)

* Afbeelding der plegtige Audientie verleent door Zyn Weledele, Grootagtbaare de Heer Gouverneur en Directeur van't Eyland Ceylon, etc., etc., aan't jaarlykse Gesándjchap van den Koning van Candia, te Colombo : in den Jaare, 1772.—G. A. J.

by Messrs. Plâté & Co., and has been suitably framed and placed on a specially constructed easel in the Library. I am endeavouring to ascertain the identity of the various characters depicted in the picture, and if possible to locate the house or the site of the house where the audience was held. I trust in my next report to be able to give particulars.

I may mention that I have received a letter from Mr. Oelrichs of Amsterdam, the photographer of the picture from which the enlargement has been made, stating that there are in the Royal Museum of Amsterdam several other historical pictures of the period of the Dutch occupation of the Island. I have written for a list of these, and hope to be able by next year to acquire copies for the Library.

BOOKS ISSUED FOR READING AND REFERENCE.

The number of books issued to the readers from the shelves was 820.

The books chiefly consulted were on Ceylon, Zoology, Buddhism, and Dutch History.

DONORS.

The Library is indebted to the following donors for additions to its collection :—

The Ceylon Government.
The Trustees of the Indian Museum.
The Trustees of the Hunterian Coin Catalogue Fund.
The Trustees of the British Museum.
The British Association for the Advancement of Science.
Mr. H. M. Gunasekera, Assistant to the Librarian.
Prince Albert I. de Monaco.
Dr. O. M. Maha Raja Atadun Obeyesekera.
Mr. C. Drieberg, Secretary, Ceylon Society of Arts.

OLA MANUSCRIPTS.

94 manuscripts were consulted in the Library.

A copy of the manuscript entitled "Petakopadesaya" was taken from the Burmese copy in the Library. The Assistant to the Librarian states : "This work is very rarely met with transcribed in Sinhalese characters, and it is considered that this is the first time that it was transcribed in Sinhalese characters."

Pundit D. A. Perera took extracts from "Dambadeni Asna."

The work entitled "Manisara Manjusa" was copied for the Library. It is a very important work, and is most useful to a student of "Metaphysics of Buddhism." It is a Tika (scholium) to "Abhidhammattha Vibhavani," which is a Tika to "Abhidhammattha Sangaha," which is a very valuable work held in the highest estimation by all Southern Buddhists.

The Archæological Commissioner has again been so good as to have 13 manuscripts transcribed for the Library. He gives the following summarized description of them :—

Summary of Ola Manuscripts.

1. Balikavipota (Poetry): Ritual of Bali Ceremonies (to nullify planetary ills).
2. Ghatikara Sutra Sannaya : Gautama Buddha's Discourse to his Disciple Ananda regarding Kasyapa Buddha's Friendship with the potter Ghatikara.
3. Pancha Dussilaya : On the Demoralization resulting from the Five Sins (Killing, Theft, Adultery, Lying, and the Use of Intoxicating Liquor).
4. Maitri Varnanava : Description of Maitri, the coming Buddha.
5. Dharmanisansaya : On the Virtues of the "Triple Gem" (Buddha, Dharma, and Sangha) and the Manifold Merits derived from hearing "Bana."
6. Dhutanganisansaya : On the Virtues of Dhutanga, or Thirteen Ascetic Practices to be observed by him who has subdued his Passions by Meditation.
7. Matru Upamava : Comparison of Buddha to a Mother.
8. Atapirikara Kathava : On the Merits obtained by offering the "Eight Necessaries" (Ashtapariskara) to a Buddhist Monk.
9. Dorakada-asna and Anusasanava : Invocation to the Gods on the seventh day of a Pirit-preaching Ceremony in order that they may partake of the Merits and protect Mankind.
10. Kirtisri Katikavata : Code of Rules for the Conduct of the Priesthood framed in accordance with the Vinaya, by King Kirtisri Rajasinha with the aid of Velivita Saranankara Sangharaja.
11. Nissankavata : Relates the just Rule of King Sri Sangabo Kalinga Parakrama Bahu Weera Raja Nissanka Malla.
12. Kadayimpota : Ancient Boundary Book of the Matale District.
13. Ashtakapota : (Pali) Stanzas composed by a pupil of Velivita Sangharaja in honour of Buddha.

CATALOGUING.

I regret to say that no proofs of catalogues were received from the Government Printer during the year. In March, 1899, the Subject Catalogue to Part II. was completed and forwarded to the Government Printer, and the Revised Catalogue of Ola Manuscripts was forwarded in December, 1898. I expected to receive proofs of the catalogues and to pass them through the press in 1900. The Government Printer, owing to press of other urgent work, was not able to take these catalogues in hand.*

READERS.

The number of readers last year (*i.e.*, of registered visits to the Library) was 733.

55 tickets were issued to readers, including renewals of old tickets and ten new tickets.

One of our readers spent some weeks collecting information for a book he is writing on Ceylon. He made copious extracts from the books in the Library, and consulted many of the works on Ceylon in search of particular historical information.

Several law students frequently made use of our collection of books on Ceylon laws. Besides the Ordinances and general collection of reports and law books on Ceylon, Thomson's Institutes of the Laws of Ceylon and the more rare books such as Voet and Van der Keessel were frequently read and consulted.

The old Ceylon Almanacs from 1817 were frequently issued to some readers. A Sinhalese gentleman was engaged in extracting information from the Ceylon Almanacs with a view to writing

* Since writing the above arrangements have been made for the early completion of the Library Catalogues.—G.A.J.

a history of his family. A clergyman of the Church of England has been utilizing these Almanacs in gathering material for the compilation of a list of Church of England Clergy employed in Ceylon.

One reader, who expects a valuable library in Europe to come into his possession some day, has been gradually acquiring books on Ceylon through the aid of the Library staff, with the view of adding a Ceylon section to the collection of books he hopes to succeed to.

Several readers consulted books with reference to the question of caste among the Sinhalese The recent controversy in the Press was no doubt the cause.

Mr. James Ryan of St. Clair, Talawakele, had extracts taken from the Colombo Journal of 1833 of the "Journal of an Excursion to explore the Mahaweli-ganga undertaken by direction of the Ceylon Government, by R. Brooke, Esq., Master Attendant of Trincomalee."

Mr. Thomas Gracie, of the Ceylon Christian Literature and Bible Societies, frequently consulted our fine collection of old Prayer Books printed in Ceylon in Dutch, English, and Sinhalese. Mr. Gracie is engaged in compiling a list of the old editions, &c., issued under the auspices of his Society

An enterprising merchant of Colombo intends to revolutionize the fishing industry by starting steam-trawling along the coasts of Ceylon. On his behalf information was sought for on the subject of fishing in Ceylon, fishes of Ceylon, and steam-trawling.

Our literature on the pearl oyster was frequently consulted. This was due to the Paper read by Mr. Oliver Collett on Pearl Oysters and Pearl Fisheries before the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Besides our readers and others resident in Ceylon, the following visitors to the Island made use of the institution, some of them being engaged in special research :—

Dr. K. Geisenhagen, of Munich, a well known Botanist who is greatly interested in Ceylon Flora.
Dr. G. Dyneker, of Hamburg.
Dr. J. P. Voegel, Ph. D. (Privaat-docent at the University of Amsterdam).
Mr. T. M. McKenna, of New Zealand.
Mr. Joseph Halkin, Docteur en Philosophie et Lettres.
Mr. Geo. Mallaly, of New South Wales.
Mr. Alfred Flower, of London.
Dr. H. Lyser Jameson, M.D., Scientific Expert on Pearl Oyster Fisheries.
Tchifonyon Watanake.
T. R. Crook.
W. C. de Seton.
Y. Kawamura, of Tokio, Japan.
Thos. N. Seiple.
John Storer.
J. Temby.
W. Curtis.
Wong Yin.
H. de Saune.
J. L. Ithrees.
E. H. Vestey.
N. A. Nesbitt.
Atlote Docy.
Mr. Oertel, Special Commissioner sent by the Royal Asiatic Society to report on Archæological Remains in Ceylon.
Commdt. P. A. Krantz, M.E.S.L., Chief Field Naturalist, Staats Museum, Pretoria (Boer prisoner of war).

Prince Chin Tun Maha Raja of Siam also visited the Library and spent some time in looking over the Ola Manuscript collection. He seemed greatly interested in the collection. He called particularly for and inspected the manuscripts presented by the King of Burmah.

General Oliver and Commandant van Zyl, Boer prisoners of war, also visited the Library.

ACCOMMODATION.

It is to be hoped that the matter of the extension of the building will not be longer delayed, so as to afford relief to the overcrowded collections in the Library and Museum. The Library has quite outgrown its habitation since its foundation in 1877. The insufficiency of book room in the institution has grown, and has been pointed out in preceding reports on the Library during the last ten years.

The Government has recognized the necessity for the extension of the building, but probably owing to the pressure of more absorbing interests and in view of other claims for public works the money for the extension of the Museum building has not been voted.

An important centre like Colombo demands as an essential feature of its growth and influence a Public Library fully supplied with all books containing the Island's history and records, and all books covering the most modern requirements in Science. The Museum Library up to the present is doing its best to maintain this standard. The future utility and development of the Library depend greatly on the long-looked for accommodation being granted. It is hoped that it will be given soon, and that with it the present votes for the Library will be suitably increased.

The collection of books has reached such a stage of development that it needs a much larger basis of arrangement, which cannot be undertaken for want of room.

The Library is not able to expand in its legitimate sphere of usefulness owing to the want of suitable accommodation.

CONCLUSION.

From its inception it has been the policy of the institution to endeavour to have as complete a set as practicable of learned transactions of Scientific Societies, standard books on Zoology, books of reference, Oriental works, and specially to possess as perfect a collection of local histories and literature as opportunity and means afforded.

The Library is particularly rich in works bearing upon the history and literature of the Island, and in this respect it stands unrivalled. Our books on Ceylon, ola manuscripts, the leading scientific and other periodicals we receive, and the general collection of books, taken altogether offer invaluable facilities to all students, specially in Ceylon History and Natural Science. To the Museum, too, the Library is indispensable for purposes of indexing and illustrating its collections.

GERARD A. JOSEPH,
Secretary and Librarian.

Colombo Museum, January 5, 1901.

COLOMBO HARBOUR WORKS.

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT ENGINEER FOR 1900.

MAINTENANCE.

Condition of South-West Breakwater.—This Breakwater still maintains itself in a satisfactory condition. The quantity of stone deposited on the sea side for protection of the founds was 5,719 tons.

Bed of Harbour.—A complete set of soundings was taken over the whole Harbour and showed little or no change, except where dredging had been carried on.

Dredging.—The quantity of material dredged and deposited at sea was 352,874 cubic yards. Of this, the "Sir John Coode" accounted for 255,070 cubic yards working 182 days, and the "Triton" 97,804 cubic yards working 174 days.

Moorings.—Of the 36 sets of moorings provided for under the present scheme, 32 have been put down, 9 with two screws and 23 with four.

The whole 36 buoys will eventually be provided with four screws so as to accommodate the largest vessels. Before the remaining sets can be completed a certain amount of dredging has to be done, but it is hoped that the 36 will be put in by the end of 1901, although several of these may for the present have only two screws.

Inner Harbour Dredging.—The quantity of material dredged by the "Priestman" digger during the year was 16,580 tons. Of this quantity, 11,239 tons were sold for ballast, and the remainder brought ashore for reclamation purposes.

Blockyard.—The number of blocks made during 1900 was 1,941. Of this number, 240 were 7-ton blocks for the Coal Depôt sea wall, and the remainder were large blocks varying from 20 to 30 tons for the North-West Breakwater. The quantity of materials used in the construction of these blocks was as under:—

Broken metal	Tons	26,800
Sand	,,	11,373
Cement	Casks	22,395

Patent Slip.—The construction of the Cylinder Guide Jetty for this work was carried on during the year. The total length of the jetty is 500 feet. Of this length, 400 feet have been completed, and by the end of April the jetty should be complete. The cylinders, 35 in number, are 6 feet in diameter, and are sunk to a depth of 6 or 8 feet into the bottom. A temporary wood stage, 600 feet long, has also been constructed alongside the jetty, and between these two structures the slip proper will be built. It is too early to predict the date of the completion of this work with any degree of certainty.

Workshops.—The workshops have been kept fully employed during the year. Although a large amount of extra work has been thrown upon them on account of the Graving Dock, the staff has managed to meet the heavy demands made upon it in a satisfactory manner.

Reclamation.—Reclamation work has been practically suspended until additional shelter has been provided by the North-West Breakwater. It is intended to recommence this work shortly. There is great demand for the ground for storage purposes as soon as it is available.

Coal Depôt.—This is dealt with above under the head of "Reclamation." The concrete face wall has however been completed for a distance of 800 feet, so that the work is practically complete for this length of face—the total length being about 2,200 feet.

Barge Basin.—This work remains *in statu quo.* None of the blocks to protect the rubble bank have been made, nor are likely to be for some time, owing to pressure of other and more important work, but the basin is in full use all the same.

Grain Sheds.—I am pleased to find that these sheds, which were reported at one time to be quite useless, have turned out to be extremely useful and eminently fitted for the purpose for which they were designed.

Mahara Quarry.—The quantity of rubble sent to Colombo from this quarry during the year was 65,568 tons 13 cwt.:—

	Tons	cwt.		Tons	cwt.
January	7,386	9	September	5,052	18
February	6,483	13	October	6,089	17
March	8,258	15	November	5,562	0
April	6,411	10	December	5,377	10
May	3,913	11			
June	3,454	3		65,568	13
July	3,644	1			
August	3,934	6			

This rubble was distributed over the works as under :—

	Tons	cwt.
(1) Mounds, North-West Breakwater	9,928	13
(2) Concrete materials for blocks, North-West Breakwater, Coaling Depôt, Patent Slip, &c.	28,551	1
(3) Steps for North-West Breakwater	6	3
(4) Upkeep of South-West Breakwater	5,719	3
(5) Founds, Patent Slip	110	13
(6) Embankment, cofferdam, Graving Dock...	14,526	7
(7) Sundry work, Graving Dock	2,893	15
(8) Supplied to other Departments	3,832	18
	65,568	13

The convict labour employed during the year was 90,340, or a daily average of 290 :—

	No. of Convicts.		No. of Convicts.
January	8,173	September	7,251
February	7,235	October	8,239
March	7,779½	November	7,700
April	6,955½	December	7,558
May	7,720		
June	7,579	Total ...	90,340
July	6,954		
August	7,196		

The free labour employed for working machinery was a daily average of 14.

Mutwal Quarry.—From the commencement of the year to the middle of April stone was sent from this quarry to the berms of the North-West Breakwater, &c.

In April and May the roads in the quarry were re-laid with a view of affording increased facilities for stacking stone on the space available, and from April to October the greater portion of the stone procured was stacked in preparation for the working season, or North-East monsoon of October to April ; this was separated into heaps consisting of plums, large rubble, hand rubble, and quarry chips, and it is estimated that at the commencement of November over 15,000 tons of material were thus accumulated. In April it was found that the output of crushed metal from the stone crushers in the yard would be insufficient to meet the requirements of block-making, and in order to provide the necessary quantity of this broken metal convicts were put on breaking stone in the quarry, but the resulting quantity was so small, and the cost so excessive, that it was stopped, and the work done by free labour on contract—the stone being provided from this quarry.

The output of rubble from Mutwal Quarry for the year was 47,579 tons 5 cwts as under :—

	Tons	cwt.		Tons	cwt.
January	6,941	0	September ...	1,253	0
February... ...	5,716	0	October ...	3,104	0
March	8,706	0	November ...	7,535	18
April	5,517	0	December ...	5,470	7
May	1,708	0			
June	672	0	Total ...	47,579	5
July	360	0			
August	596	0			

and was distributed as under :—

	Tons	cwt.
(1) Mounds, North-West Breakwater	19,185	5
(2) Concrete material for blocks, North-West Breakwater, Coaling Depôt, Graving Dock, &c.	13,083	12
(3) Embankment, &c., Coaling Depôt	2,015	19
(4) Reclamation, pitching slopes, and drains	336	0
(5) Embankment, cofferdam, Graving Dock	11,034	0
(6) Sundry work, Graving Dock	1,227	9
(7) Ballast for dredgers, &c.	697	0
	47,579	5

The convict labour employed in Mutwal Quarry was 56,221, and filling in Coaling Depôt 4,027, a daily average of 193 :—

	No. of Convicts.		No. of Convicts.
January	5,797	September	3,396
February	5,201½	October	4,169½
March	5,915	November	5,183½
April	5,048	December	6,320
May	5,459		
June	5,180½	Total ...	60,248
July	4,577		
August	4,000½		

North-East Breakwater.—The annual sections taken in February show little change in this berm, and no visible alteration has taken place through the agency of the monsoon.

North-West Breakwater.—The lower layer of rubble composing the berm deposited on the sea bed by the hopper barge "Industry" was extended to 1,900 feet on the centre line of the North-West Breakwater.

The staging of the north-west head was removed in December, 1899, and January, also the rubble tipped over the bottom of the ramped face of the work, as well as the chains protecting the blocks from movement during the south-west monsoon, so that the work of block-setting could be commenced without delay by the 33-ton "Titan," at that time erected on the head. The horizontal courses composing the north-west head were first completed, and immediately after these the compensation courses were put into place, followed by the sloping bond block-work, which will continue until the south head is reached at the termination of this Breakwater.

The sloping bond work was begun in the early part of February, and by the end of March 45 slices were set, or 430 lineal feet of block-work completed, being about one-sixth the total length of the Northern Arm.

Little difficulty was experienced in adopting the method of procedure proposed by the Consulting Engineers, and, as an example of the successful working of the scheme selected, it may be mentioned that 36 blocks were placed in position in one day, being equivalent to 828 tons of concrete, or 10⅔ lineal feet added to the length of the Breakwater.

Upon the completion of the block-setting on 31st March preparations were made for leaving everything secure against the efforts of the on-coming monsoon, special blocks with extra joggles were built in the end of the breakwater cramped together with strong iron rods, heavy chains were fastened tightly over the work for 100 feet from the end, and large blocks of rubble deposited against the foot of the work. In this manner the Breakwater remained until October, when it was again uncramped, the chains and blocks of stone removed, and the block-setting once more commenced.

During the cessation of block-setting the "Titan" was run back to the broader portion of the Breakwater at the head, and securely moored by chains and screws, to prevent any possible accident by gales of wind and heavy seas. To minimise, however, the danger of damage to the machinery of this "Titan" through inaction, whenever possible owing to fineness of weather, the machine was travelled forward, all moving parts put in motion and well oiled, before again being made fast. As above-mentioned, block-setting was recommenced in October and continued to the end of the year. The end of the curved portion of the work was reached on the 28th December. The remainder of the Breakwater is now in a straight line to the lighthouse on the South-West Breakwater.

The construction of the Breakwater to date has been eminently successful, inasmuch as settlement cracks are common to all large structures of this class, but in the work under consideration I am pleased to say that although a length of 700 feet has been completed, no cracks have appeared, showing that the settlement of the work has been extremely uniform, and auguring well for the future stability of the Breakwater.

GRAVING DOCK.

Acquisition of Land.—It was found necessary owing to the limited space at my disposal for storage purposes, and to the large amount of broken stone and sand that it will be necessary to store for the purposes of concrete, to purchase the property of "Harbour View," and thus increase the space available for storage purposes. This property was taken over on the 3rd July.

Clearing of Land.—The whole of the land comprising the former properties of the "Canonry," "Stork's Nest," and "Harbour View" has been cleared of bungalows, outbuildings, and trees, and levelled up to form a storage yard for concrete materials and a site for cement store.

Closing of the Tanque Salgado Road.—This road was closed on the 17th August, when gates and walls were immediately erected at each end of Dockyard, and the levelling of same to coping level taken in hand, the traffic being diverted to the new road at back of Uplands.

Excavation.—A total of 76,473 cubic yards have been excavated during the year, of which 45,220 have been excavated above coping level and 31,253 between coping level and low water level. The total amount of excavation up to date is 135,273 cubic yards. The excavation above coping level is thus practically completed, the whole of the area bounded by the old service line running through the former properties of "Stork's Nest" and the "Canonry," by the toe of slope around dock and by Mutwal Jail, having been excavated to coping level. Convict labour was employed on this work to the end of September, when owing to the impossibility of keeping the excavators separate from the free labourers the convicts were drafted on to other temporary works.

Rubble Protection Berm.—This berm was completed on 24th February, a total of 70,250 tons of stone having been tipped to form same.

Cofferdam.—The cofferdam, so far as pile driving, fixing of walings, stays, &c., is complete. The puddle is now being put in on west face of double dam. The dam is thus within one month of completion. During the year 1,460 feet of 6 in. by 12 in. sheet piles have been driven, 120 gauge piles, 157 stay piles of 13 in. by 13 in., and all stays and walings fixed.

Stone-dressing.—Considerable progress has been made with this work as the following particulars will show.

It has been found that it would be quite impossible to dress all the stones necessary for the dock by convict labour, in spite of the fact that two new dressing sheds have been put up at Mahara and that quarters are to be erected for another 200 convicts; consequently sheds have been erected at Kochchikada on the reclamation, where up to the present both convict and free labour have been employed. However, as soon as the new quarters are ready at Mahara only free labour will be employed at Kochchikada.

The stone-dressing at Mahara has been carried on continuously throughout the year, the monthly daily average of the number of convicts employed varying from 173 to 80, while an average of 20 convicts have been employed in dressing pitching at Mutwal. Stone-dressing was first started at Kochchikada on 29th October, when 50 convicts were drafted there from the dock, this number being subsequently increased to 80. The stone-dressing by free labour was commenced on November 12 with 10 men, which number has since increased to 25 men, and is being daily added to.

The output of stone for the year has been as follows :—

	Cubic Feet.		Cubic Feet.
Shoring coures ...	42	Keel block stone ...	458
Lower broad altar ...	3,331	Broad altars ...	340
Lower altars ...	2,291	Quoins ...	317
Altar coping ...	880		
Gutter stone ...	764	Total ...	8,490
Steps ...	67		

	Square Yards.
Pitching	168
	Cubic Feet.
The total of all dressed stones, altars, &c., up to 31st December, 1900 ...	9,771
	Square Yards.
The total pitching to same date	233

Temporary Buildings.—The following buildings have been or were being erected during the year :—

The Assistant Engineer's offices.
The foreman's offices.
The concrete mixer building.
The cement store.
Retaining walls, foundations, &c., for stone crusher and engine.
Two foremen's bungalows.

The cement store, a building of 100 ft. by 70 ft., will be capable of holding from 8,000 to 10,000 barrels of cement and is nearing completion.

Two one-yard concrete mixers will be erected in concrete mixer buildings, which is likewise well on the way to completion.

The progress on some of the buildings has been much retarded owing to the impossibility at times of procuring bricks in the local markets.

Stone-breaking.—Stone-breaking for concrete was started in November, and up to date 900 cubic yards have been broken by hand.

Machinery and Plant.—During the year the following plant has been received :—

Two lacour pile drivers with boilers and winches complete.
One centrifugal 12-in. pump and boiler.
One centrifugal 10-in. pump and boiler.
Two 6-in. pulsometer pumps and one boiler.
One 7-ton and three 3½-ton overhead travellers for stone-dressing sheds.
One 10-ton crane for Mahara Quarry.
43,000 cubic feet of timber.

Besides these, 60 skips for excavating and concreting purposes have been made in the Harbour Works shops, and a large amount of plant, including twelve 2½-ton steam cranes, has been indented for.

The convict labour employed at the Graving Dock during the year was 42,737½, or a daily average of 137 :—

	No. of Convicts.		No. of Convicts.
January ...	3,189	September ...	4,292
February ...	3,182	October ...	4,385½
March ...	3,649	November ...	3,008
April ...	2,980½	December ...	2,328½
May ...	3,585½		
June ...	3,197½	Total ...	42,737½
July ...	4,211		
August ...	4,728½		

Convict labour was employed on excavation to the end of September, when, owing to the impossibility of finding further employment for them on this work, they were employed on various works in the Dockyard, such as clearing site of concrete storage ground, building cement store, and putting in foundations of concrete mixer building.

The number of prisoners was gradually reduced by sending them to Kochchikada stone-dressing sheds and Mutwal Quarry until 21st November, when the remaining 44 were drafted to Kochchikada for stone-dressing.

Free Labour.—The number of free labourers employed was 60 on the last day of December, 1899, whereas the daily average for the month of December, 1900, was 534.

The total expenditure on the Graving Dock up to 31st December, 1900, is Rs. 1,033,115·86.

Staff.—I am pleased to report that the health of the staff has been fairly satisfactory.

The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 2,000,186·66, as under :—

From Revenue.

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Upkeep of South-West Breakwater, Inner Harbour, dredging...	—	85,599 3
Harbour improvements, dredging and new moorings ...	326,154 80	
Acquisition of land, &c.	116,581 32	
		442,736 12
Harbour Works Extension, Graving Dock, &c. ...	—	1,471,851 51
		2,000,186 66

The total expenditure on Harbour Extension Works, Graving Dock, &c., to 31st December, 1900, is :—

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Harbour Extension Works, North-East and North-West Breakwater, Reclamation, Coal Depôt, &c.	4,085,311 31	
Stock of plant, stores, &c., at 31st December, 1900, for Harbour Extension Works, &c.	1,517,979 35	
Removal of workyard from Galle Buck to Reclamation, building block jetty	1,049,802 43	
Patent slip	177,331 49	
Barge repairing basin	57,245 15	
Graving Dock	736,806 58	
Plant for Graving Dock	296,309 28	
Total Expenditure to 31st December, 1900		7,920,785 59
Grand Total Expenditure from commencement of the South-West Breakwater in 1873 to 31st December, 1900 ...		22,261,831 88

Colombo Harbour Works,
March 25, 1901.

J. H. BOSTOCK,
Resident Engineer.

VETERINARY.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT VETERINARY SURGEON FOR 1900.

I HAVE the honour to present my report for the year 1900. Early in January my services were placed at the disposal of the Commandant, Ceylon Volunteers, in connection with the despatch of the Ceylon Contingent of Mounted Infantry to South Africa. I left for South Africa on 24th February with seventy-five horses, reaching Capetown on the evening of 16th March. The horses were all safely landed on the 18th in good condition. I was on duty with the horses until 9th April, when I returned to Capetown and commenced the investigation of the methods employed in South Africa in dealing with rinderpest, as directed by His Excellency the Governor before my departure from Ceylon. After presenting my letters to the Government of Cape Colony, I was referred to the Minister of Agriculture and the Principal Veterinary Surgeon, Mr. Hutcheon, who kindly assisted me in every way he could, and whose office I attended during my stay in the Colony, collecting all the information possible, which was presented to Government on my return to Colombo on 8th July. Dr. Turner, the Principal Medical Officer, also gave me great assistance and copies of his reports upon the subject.

On my return rinderpest was prevailing in the Kegalla and Ratnapura Districts, and I visited Badalgama, Katukinda, Dehiowita, Yatiyantota, and Ruanwella and surrounding villages, leaving Stock Inspectors to carry out the measures advised for the suppression of the disease.

On the 25th July I left Colombo for Delft and Iranativu to inspect and carry out the necessary work in connection with the horses there. On Delft the mares and foals, about seventy in number, were put into the kraal and examined one by one, all being found healthy.

From Delft I went on to Iranativu, where the young growing stock are kept. The ponies, forty-eight in number, were examined, and fifteen colts caught and operated upon on 30th July and 1st August, all successfully. None of them had to be caught again and were not dressed in any way after operation.

In October reports reached Colombo of disease amongst the ponies on Iranativu, which I left perfectly healthy the first week in August. I again left for the island on the 17th October in company with the Government Agent, Northern Province. A further reference will be made to the disease in this report, where a complete account of it will be found. I discovered after considerable trouble it was due to internal parasites in the shape of "thread worms," and all the ponies were caught and worm medicines administered. There was no further loss. Up to the time of our visit six had died, and the cause had been wrapped in obscurity, as there was no one to observe and give an intelligent account of the symptoms when a pony fell ill, and the animal was dead long before the report reached Jaffna from the island, and from Jaffna to Colombo. The disease is referred to under the name of "Helminthiasis."

The office work and general correspondence has greatly increased during the year. Information relating to various cattle diseases has been given whenever applied for. Before leaving for South Africa I prepared a special paper on Rinderpest for the Planters' Association of Ceylon, which has been circulated amongst the members. During the year a circular was issued by Government making the following rules:—

(1) That Government Agents do impress on headmen the necessity of promptly reporting every outbreak, or hold them responsible for failure to do so.
(2) On receipt of intimation of an outbreak, Government Agents are to at once report the matter by wire to the Colonial Secretary and to the Veterinary Surgeon direct.
(3) So long as an outbreak lasts, weekly reports are to be furnished to the Colonial Secretary by them.
(4) The Veterinary Surgeon is, on being communicated with by the Government Agent, to take necessary steps and report to the Colonial Secretary action taken by him.
(5) He is also to furnish a list weekly showing all the localities in the Island where the disease prevails, and extent of the outbreak in each case.
(6) Further, he is to furnish a monthly report showing what has been done by each member of his staff during the preceding month.

These rules have been regularly observed, with great benefit. It will be seen that considerable clerical work is entailed, which principally falls upon me, as I have only the assistance of the Stock Inspectors, who are very often away from Colombo.

RINDERPEST.

During the year the Western, Central, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces have been most affected. Small outbreaks occurred in the Central, Southern, and Uva Provinces. All the outbreaks have been sporadic and not epidemic, and have principally been on the line of main roads caused by cart bulls spreading the disease from place to place. Several instances have been brought to my notice where a bull has fallen ill many miles from home, and instead of the carter isolating the animal there and

hen, he has promptly sent it off at once to the estate, thus infecting most likely a perfectly free place. In the Western Province the disease has, it is stated in nearly all instances, been contracted in Colombo. Cart bulls come into the town and are stabled at "galas" in Wolfendahl. "On the way home, or shortly after their return, rinderpest broke out." Such is the story a good many carters give, and I think there is a great deal in it. The fresh cattle brought over from India are kept in the same sheds, and rinderpest does occur amongst them I know now and again, and I do not suppose I hear of all the cases by a long way. For reasons which I need not enumerate it is difficult to get direct or true information from carters and owners, but the generality of them around Colombo believe the disease is frequently contracted in the town, and on several occasions Government Agents and Mudaliyars in reporting have expressed similar belief.

Much is written and said about the losses due to rinderpest and other cattle disease. No doubt serious loss does occur, and due to various causes, amongst which carelessness, prejudice, and apathy occupy a prominent place. The first few cases are not reported or isolated in the majority of cases, and infection is spread from one village to another because the cattle from adjacent villages mingle and graze together. In some cases the disease is not known, and so it goes on until a firm hold has been gained. Villagers are, as a rule, very conservative, and object to the new-fangled European interference. There is also deep-rooted superstition to deal with, as they think the disease is due to the anger of some supernatural being, and if they endeavour to check it some evil will fall upon themselves, or they fear that some measure may be ordered by Government which will give them a little trouble and so try as well as they can to conceal cases. My aim has been to meet their prejudices and objections half way, and explain what I wanted to do and the reason for it. So far we have worked smoothly, and the methods of treatment have been steadily gaining ground, slowly perhaps, but changes against deep-rooted beliefs and custom have to be gradually effected everywhere. In several villages when I first suggested inoculation the greatest fear and reluctance was shown, and only one or perhaps two cattle could I obtain for inoculation, and only these to satisfy what I am quite sure was regarded as a mad freak on my part. Afterwards, when it was found the cattle did not die or evil happen to them, owners would perhaps allow a few more to be done, and so more and more would be brought.

Another thing to be considered is the quality and stamina of the cattle in the villages. Hundreds of semi-wild cattle (I am not referring to working bulls on estates in any way) are kept by village owners for apparently no purpose whatever. They are not milked or fattened for food, not fed or housed, and perhaps only seen once or twice a year. They are allowed to wander about, often in drought time miles from their owner's home; they breed "in and in" and degenerate until they are no larger than good sized sheep dogs. If disease appears, as it often does amongst these miserable rats of cattle, no one looks after them; half of them die, and a report comes of the alarming prevalence of murrain in a district, and the Government Veterinary Department is expected to put things straight by a few days' stay in the place, or by the enforcement, as people call it, of some imaginary regulations, but which they are unable to frame or even suggest in practicable shape. The regulations if I suggested would be to compel owners to feed and take better care of their cattle or else not to keep any at all.

In reading "A Naturalist on the Prowl" by "Eha," I was much interested in the following passage, which I cannot do better than quote in full, as it exactly expresses what I mean. It occurs, I think, in the description of an Indian morning:—

> Then a slow procession of spectral cattle will come upon the scene—gaunt frames of bullocks and cows and calves, with scabby hide drawn tight over sharp bones, lustrous eyes staring wantingly, and prematurely grown distorted horns. And they will greedily feed on what the bats have dropped. Poor things! The wide world seems to have no food to spare for them. The ground is bare of grass and the shrubs are bare of leaves as far as their famished tongues can reach. They belong to somebody, of course a farmer somewhere calls them his. But he does not feed them. Why should he? He does not need them just now. In due time the rain will come and the grass will grow and keep them alive until ploughing time. Then, if well beaten, they will put forth all the strength needed to pull his little crooked plough through the muddy rice ground. If the lives of some of them flicker out before that, his loss will be small and his conscience will be free. If he lifted his own hand to shorten their lives the waters of the Ganges could not purge away his sin.

I need not go on enumerating difficulties. I have no need or wish to complain, but what should be understood is, that it is one thing to order or write what should be done, but a different matter to carry it out in dealing with semi-wild buffaloes and cattle and popular prejudice into the bargain. Wild buffaloes and cattle contract the disease and spread it in a district when it is prevailing amongst local cattle, and often in this way the regulations put into force in a district are of no avail.

There is also the question of reporting cases. The disease may exist for days and weeks in a village before the headman hears of it, and then in some cases it is not reported quite as soon as it should be. As a general rule, however, headmen do report as soon as they hear of an outbreak; one cannot put blame on a class for the negligences of a few individuals.

This is the crux of the whole question. If the first few cases were reported at once, and destroyed if necessary, there would not be much difficulty in dealing with an ordinary sporadic outbreak as is usual in this country.

Treatment of Rinderpest.

The medicinal treatment of rinderpest is of little avail in countries where the disease is not indigenous. In the majority of outbreaks in Ceylon the disease is of a mild type. It is not so malignant and does not carry off so many cattle, or assume such wide proportions as it does in European countries, or, as it did in the recent South African outbreak. Probably in this country 30 per cent. recover naturally, and a greater percentage of recoveries follow appropriate treatment simultaneous with the ordinary measures adopted in dealing with infectious or contagious diseases, namely, proper isolation and disinfection.

A great many native cattle pass through a very mild form of the disease during an outbreak and recover with little apparent illness, yet these are quite capable of communicating the disease to other cattle, and which may or may not assume a more virulent type according to the breed of cattle, climatic, and other influences.

As far as treatment goes, I have found the following as useful as any :—

Arrack, ¼ bottle
Quinine, one teaspoonful
Rice congee, 4 bottles

mixed, and given once or twice a day, and soft food.

Preventive Measures.

Ten to fifteen drops of Jeye's fluid may be given to all the cattle in the food daily ; in the food, because working bulls, as a rule, are fed with a bamboo or from a tub, and it is easily given. After three days it should be discontinued for two days and then given again.

Spraying the cattle with a solution of Jeye's fluid and water by means of a syringe is useful.

Sacks soaked in creasote and water should be hung up in the sheds.

The temperature of all the cattle in an infected shed should be taken daily for a few days, and any showing a temperature over 103 F. should be at once removed to an observation shed and effectually isolated if the disease develops.

Inoculation.

The great preventive measures are the methods of inoculation discovered and worked out during the South African outbreak, and which gave the very excellent results most people have heard all about. But the conditions of life under which cattle are kept in the East generally render such results almost impossible. The conditions are in every way different from those under which European and South African cattle are kept ; the numbers, too, are immense, as will be seen from the returns of each Province. Almost every man endeavours to keep his trotting bull for travelling purposes, and a few semi-wild cattle running in the jungle as well ; there are no good pastures ; no enclosed farms ; the cattle of one village mix freely with those of the adjoining village in the jungle, and are only recognizable by their brand.

The effects of inoculation are temporary, and pass off in a few months.

There are several methods of inoculation discovered during the epidemic in South Africa, after a great deal of research and expense, and which are of great value.

I need not go into the details of each method again, as I have done so in special reports ; a few words with reference to each method as applicable to this country will suffice.

There is first the "Bile" method, discovered by Professor Koch. The bile or contents of the gall-bladder taken from an animal that has suffered from a severe attack of the disease or succumbed to it exerts protective properties when injected into a healthy animal. The bile can either be used pure or mixed with glycerine—one part of glycerine to two parts of bile. This preserves it for a long time, and also does away with any risk there may be of communicating the disease by means of pure bile. This constitutes the "Glycerinated Bile" method, and an injection of 20 cubic centimetres (about six drams) under the skin of the chest (the dewlap) affords protection ten days after inoculation for a period of about four months. If injected into the jugular vein it exerts its influence at once. The details for taking the bile, &c., have been given in a paper on Rinderpest written for the Planters' Association in January, 1900, and may be summarized as follows :—The body is placed on the left side and opened by cutting from the chest bone to the pelvis and down the right side by the last rib to the backbone—the flap raised, and the liver and gall-bladder are exposed to view—using clean and aseptic instruments and vessels and with clean hands the gall-bladder is punctured either by a small sharp knife or a canula and the bile allowed to flow into a jar ; the colour should be dark green, and a white froth should appear when it is shaken up. The inoculation is simple and consists in casting the animal and injecting the dose under the skin of the dewlap by means of a hypodermic syringe.

A different method altogether is what is known as the "serum" method This consists in the injection of blood serum prepared from the blood of an animal that has been strongly protected by successive increasing doses of virulent blood. Serum also (while acting at once instead of ten days) only affords temporary protection, but it has been found that if it is injected just at the first rise of temperature when an animal is falling ill a modified attack of rinderpest results, and a strong protection is conferred. It is not hard to understand how difficult (I may say impossible) it is to apply this method in Ceylon, except in the case of estate cattle, which can be examined, and which are kept under control. I do not refer to these cattle at all because we have no difficulty with those in the case of an outbreak, and very few outbreaks occur amongst planters' cattle, but to those large numbers of native cattle and buffaloes which abound in all the country districts, and which are kept under no management or control, and amongst which the disease plays havoc.

There is a variety of the serum method known as the "serum simultaneous method" of Turner and Kolle. This consists in the injection of a dose of serum on one side of an animal and a dose of virulent blood on the other. This gives a fairly strong protection, but in India has not proved satisfactory owing to the varying susceptibility of Indian cattle, which have been subjected to the disease for ages and have acquired considerable natural resistance ; probably the mortality is under 50 per cent., while in the case of cattle not so accustomed the loss is about 90 per cent.

I have had very good results from the glycerinated bile method, and it is still being employed and gaining in popularity. A difficulty sometimes is scarcity of bile, as owners, on religious grounds, being Buddhists, will not allow animals to be slaughtered for the purpose of getting bile, however ill they may be. The question of establishing a Government bile station thus arises, but there are advantages and disadvantages as well about that, and I have never felt justified in pressing for one ; the necessity would arise in the case of an epidemic, but I think with the present scheme an ordinary sporadic outbreak can be successfully combated (as is being done month by month).

In an ordinary sporadic outbreak, with immediate and strict isolation and disinfection, and the inoculation of all the animals in the herd which have not contracted the disease with glycerinated bile, there has been no difficulty in suppressing it, but as long as the superstitions, prejudices, and concealment of cases exist, which are now encountered, the task is a difficult one. Owners must lend a helping hand. Virgil wrote, 37 to 30 B.C., "to cover the disease gives it life and nourishment, so long as the shepherd shrinks from applying his healing hands, or idly sits importuning the gods for better omens," as many cattle owners in Ceylon do now—nineteen centuries later.

The method of inoculation advised in sporadic outbreaks by Mr. Hutcheon, Principal Veterinary Surgeon in Cape Colony, is as follows, and is the method I intend to follow as far as possible, as I consider it most suitable and practicable in this country :—

For Infected Herds.—These should be inoculated at once with either serum or glycerinated bile; every animal which indicates infection by a rise of temperature should receive a large dose of not less than 100 c.c.* of serum or 30 c.c. of glycerinated bile. The latter should by preference be injected into the jugular vein, so as to secure its immediate action. Then from eight to twelve days after all the animals in the herd which give no indication of being infected with the disease or fever temperature should receive an injection of pure bile, not less than 10 c.c., and for large animals 20 c.c. This will confer a lasting immunity sufficient for all practical purposes.

Clean Herds.—When it is decided to inoculate a clean herd which is in danger of becoming infected through its proximity to diseased cattle, I would recommend that the animals composing the herd should be inoculated first with 20 c.c. of glycerinated bile, and to follow this inoculation in from eight to twelve days with an injection of from 10 to 20 c.c. of pure bile. This will confer a strong and lasting immunity on the animals in the herd, and will be free from risk arising from the inoculation or of introducing the disease.

* c.c. = cubic centimetre.

A great deal has been said of late about the alarming increase of rinderpest during the past few years. I believe the opposite to be the truth. There has not been so much disease as formerly, but with the increased facilities of communication more has been heard about it.

When I came to the country in 1895 there were no records at all, in fact very little information of any kind available. I stood alone, and had to find all out for myself. I drew up a form in the manner in which I wanted the information, and it was not until 1897 that returns came in anything like a complete manner, and since their publication attention has been drawn to the amount of disease.

The returns for 1900 are now given, but before including them I may perhaps be permitted to put down what information I have been able to get with reference to disease in years gone by. In order not to be wearisome, I will give it as briefly as possible. According to the report of the Cattle Disease Commission of 1869, the number of deaths from murrain alone in 1865, 1866, and 1867, is as follows for each Province :—

Province.	1865.	1866.	1867.	Average.
Western	15,693	37,180	4,561	19,144
Southern	11,646	11,060	12,146	11,617
Eastern	2,754	6,549	1,008	3,437
Northern	8,471	13,373	11,479	11,107
North-Western	32,717	2,476	6,847	14,076
Central	—	3,396	24,275	—

The Northern Province, with an average of 11,107, seems to have suffered pretty severely. I have the returns complete for this Province since 1896, and it will be seen that there has been a gradual decrease of disease with an increase in the number of cattle :—

Northern Province.

Year.	Number of Cattle.	Deaths.
1896	193,893	1,468
1897	190,718	1,568
1898	200,700	1,391
1899	215,278	239
1900	214,213	Nil*

* Government Agent reports no outbreak of disease.

In the North-Western Province in 1857 45,000 deaths from murrain are reported to have occurred, in 1865 32,717, in 1900 7,246, out of 293,979 cattle.

The following shows the number of cattle and the deaths in each of the Provinces for 1900 from all diseases as shown in the complete returns annexed :—

Province.	Number of Cattle.	Deaths.
Western	173,371	2,109
Central	102,214	1,514
Northern	214,213	—
North-Western	293,979	7,246
Eastern	76,499	50
North-Central	117,107	661
Uva	66,189	2,137
Sabaragamuwa	85,237	1,541
Southern	179,167	1,523
Total	1,307,976	16,781

giving a percentage of 1·28 deaths from all diseases.

STAFF.

The Assistant Veterinary Surgeon, Mr. Hoole, came to Colombo from Anuradhapura in January to assist me, as I was busy purchasing and examining horses for the Contingent.

On my departure to South Africa in February he acted for me with great success and earned the thanks of Government. I took over charge again early in July, but as there were outbreaks of rinderpest frequently occurring in the Western Province, and I was likely to be away a good deal, he stayed on in Colombo until the end of the year, when I proposed to effect a fresh arrangement of staff consequent upon the appointment of additional Stock Inspectors. From 1st January he takes up his residence at Kandy, as a permanent station, for work in the Central Province.

Stock Inspectors.—During the year I have had two Stock Inspectors at work, Messrs. Dias and Fernando, and their statement of work and travelling is given. The appointment of four more was sanctioned for 1901. Messrs. Tassim, Mahmooth, Wijanayaka, and Jayatilaka have been selected and commenced work on 1st January, 1901. After a few months' training by myself they will be sent out into the Provinces. The fourth appointment has not been made. Their duties are to visit at once any outbreak reported and remain on the spot, seeing all the measures advised are properly carried out. I have paid special attention to their training in the methods of inoculation, and when they take up their station they can be relied upon to carry out inoculation in a proper and skilful manner.

There is other work which I propose to take up whenever a satisfactory and systematic arrangement can be made and when they have settled down to their stations.

All the Government Agents express warm approval of the scheme and take great interest in the matter. They require work done with reference to castration, &c., and when it is possible to do it I shall specially train the inspectors for the work. I also propose when they travel on circuit with the Government Agents to give a few simple hints about the management and breeding of cattle to the people through them in the form of short lectures.

Stock Inspector Fernando visited outbreaks of murrain in the Western Province, Central Province, and Sabaragamuwa. He visited 92 villages, inoculated 358 cattle and 25 sheep, and travelled 1,272 miles. Of the 358 cattle inoculated which had been exposed to infection (not sick cattle), eight contracted murrain after ten days, and thirty-seven before the tenth day after inoculation by bile, when protection is given.

Stock Inspector Dias visited outbreaks in the Western, Central, North-Western, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces. He inoculated 292 cattle and travelled 2,878 miles. Of the 292 cattle inoculated, twelve contracted rinderpest after ten days, 280 remained free from the disease.

At the time of writing this report the arrangement of the staff is as follows :—

Mr. Hoole, Assistant Veterinary Surgeon, at Kandy.

Stock Inspectors.

D. L. Dias, Anuradhapura.
T. Mahamooth, Jaffna.
A. M. Fernando, M. D. S. Wijanayaka, E. W. Jayatilaka, } Colombo.

Messrs. Fernando and Wijanayaka go out shortly—one to Kurunegala and the other to Ratnapura—for work in the North-Western and Sabaragamuwa Provinces. In this way the Central, Northern, and North-Central Provinces have been provided with assistance, and shortly the North-Western and Sabaragamuwa Provinces will be provided, and the others in turn.

The inspectors work in the Provinces under the direct orders of the Government Agent, subject to my general control and advice.

RETURN OF HORSES, CATTLE, AND SHEEP IMPORTED DURING 1900.

Port.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep and Goats.
Colombo	534	26,535	96,329
Mannar	—	5	3
Jaffna	15	3,793	5,865
Galle	—	—	—
Trincomalee	—	—	61

At Colombo the number of cattle and sheep imported has risen considerably. In 1898 the figures were as follows :—

Cattle	17,768
Sheep and Goats	63,510

I have not the figures for 1899, but those given in the above return for 1900 show what the increase has been in the two years. This brings up the question of quarantine of all imported cattle, which I have continuously advocated for the past four years. There are certain difficulties in the way of quarantine which have to be surmounted, and information upon the question is not yet complete. I have made careful inquiries and observations during the year, and the evidence tends to show that a great deal of disease is taken out of Colombo along the main roads, and the Western Province has hardly been free from the disease throughout the year. The outbreaks have not been epidemic but sporadic.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

There has been a good deal of foot-and-mouth disease in various parts of the Island, but no serious loss has occurred. The treatment advised has in all cases been successful. The disease here is not so virulent as in Europe, and does not leave such bad results. The majority of deaths are sucking calves and cases that have been neglected, allowing maggots to get into the feet ; and by not being properly fed.

The treatment advised is—

Segregation and disinfection ; a boracic acid, alum, and water lotion for the mouth ; and sulphate of copper, alum, and water lotion for the feet ; daily washing the feet with Jeye's fluid and water and applying a little Stockholm tar.

Internally.—½ or ¾ lb. dose of Epsom salts to combat the fever and relieve constipation, and soft food.

CLASSES AT SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

The classes have been carried on as usual. Four lectures a week : two to senior and two to junior students. The junior classes received instruction in anatomy and physiology, and the senior in veterinary medicine and hygiene, with special reference to the preventive and suppressive measures adopted in outbreaks of contagious disease.

GOVERNMENT DAIRY.

Daily visits are usually paid when in Colombo. The health of the stock has been excellent during the year. There has only been two deaths—one cow and one calf—out of a total of 114 cows

and 79 calves and 7 bulls, a total of 200 cattle. In November and December a disease appeared amongst the larger calves; there were fourteen cases, and all recovered. The disease is specially referred to later on in this report. When I first came out I found the yearly losses of calves was very great, and there were a number of very weak calves on hand. Thirty-four died during my first year. Since then there has been very few losses, which shows, I think, that the changes suggested in their management and the preventive measures adopted have met with some success.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S BODYGUARD HORSES.

During the year there has been no serious disease. A few cases of lameness, slight wounds, and sore back were all that occurred.

IMPROVEMENT OF NATIVE CATTLE.

Some time ago the question of the improvement of the native cattle by the importation of stud bulls from India was under consideration by Government, and I drew up regulations for their management and service.

On going into the question thoroughly it was found rather impracticable, and I suggested the sale of a number of calves from the Government Dairy in each Province in turn. This was not very successful, as it was found that the calves made more money in Colombo, and principally native estate owners purchased them at the dairy sales and sent them out to their estates in the country. This plan, however, did not reach the small village owner, who could not afford to buy expensive calves, and I suggested that six of the best bull-calves bred at the Government Dairy should be specially selected and retained each year for distribution to the different Provinces, being sent as applied for by the Government Agents. This was sanctioned, and is being carried out successfully I believe so far. Six have gone to the Northern Province and two bulls are on Iranativu island where the native owners have got rid of all their native bulls and are breeding from them only.

During the year three have been sent to Ratnapura, two to Kegalla, and one to Anuradhapura.

Beyond a few European and native estate owners, there is no real attempt at breeding good cattle in Ceylon. Indeed, it would be pretty difficult to improve the breed by importing good bulls unless good pasture is provided, and I do not yet know of any pasture lands worth the name, although I believe they could be made under good management. One has only to look at the various parks and racecourses to see what could be done in the way of producing a pasture. Ceylon is not a stock-breeding and raising country; the lands are more profitably cultivated I suppose, and the majority of the natives do not eat meat. I have never seen yet a single animal properly fed for the butcher, as is understood by the word "feeding," and as anyone will readily understand who has ever seen any fat stock.

Good cattle cannot be raised unless the young stock are well fed and reared. Another great fault in Ceylon is the neglect and semi-starved state in which young stock are kept; any one that cares to notice can see any number of specimens every day. I think after some experience now that if care were taken in selecting the best of the native cattle to breed from—feeding them better—and castrating the weaker males, preventing the promiscuous intercourse which goes on amongst village cattle, when eight, ten, or twelve bulls will be chasing a cow for a day or two, there would be less said about the necessity of importing stud bulls.

Under proper care and good feeding the native bull is a strong, capable little fellow, well adapted for the work which his owner requires of him, and he would be considerably bigger and stronger and better in every way if taken care of when young.

There is any amount of fresh blood being brought into the Island year by year from Great Britain, India, and Australia, principally by planters, which should give to the native cattle all the fresh blood necessary for their improvement, besides the calves bred at the Government Dairy, of which an average of thirty to forty are sold every year. I once asked in a village if they would like a good stud bull sent to their district. The spokesman of the group, an old man, said "No, they did "not want one, because if they bred better stock they would want more feeding, and they could not "afford that, as they could hardly get rice themselves, their own cattle kept themselves mostly, and "required very little feeding." He could not have expressed the crux of the whole question better.

I have written this because I think a *good* deal of misunderstanding exists as to what breeding really is. From time to time the most high-flown articles, speeches, and passages appear with reference to stock-breeding and the neglect of the poor farmers, as they are called, in not improving their cattle, &c., and I wished another view of the question to be considered. Most of the writers and speakers on the subject should go to England and make a stay on a well-managed mixed farm, where a man thinks and works for himself. I will warrant they would return with a different idea of stock and breeding.

My advice to most cattle owners here is keep fewer cattle and feed them better; breed only from the best, and the cattle will improve.

Take an average estate where cattle disease breaks out, and what is found? I generally find three or four hundred cattle kept solely for the purpose of manuring cocoanut trees; they are tied in groups round each tree in turn and manage to exist upon the poor and scanty herbage afforded; no food is given; animals are lean and hungry; a newly-calved cow has not sufficient milk to raise her calf. What is the use of putting a good bull on the place under circumstances like this unless there is better management to follow, and unless there is some demand for good stock when reared? With a meat-eating population things would soon change and good fat stock would be produced to meet the demand for food.

It must be understood that these remarks are general. I know of some few instances where men do produce better cattle, but these are not the men that complain of neglect of Government in not providing them with good bulls; they buy them on their own account.

OTHER DISEASES.

There are one or two diseases which have come under my notice during the year and should be briefly noticed:—

(1)—*Helminthiasis.*

This is the name I have given to the disease which appeared amongst the ponies on Iranativu and which caused several losses during the year before the cause was found out. In consequence of

several ponies being reported ill I visited the island in October. In August I left them all looking sleek and healthy. When I saw them again I was struck by the way in which a good number had fallen away in flesh, and by their general unthrifty appearance. On kraaling them I was fortunate in finding one ill at the time of my visit, and I am thus able to describe the symptoms.

Symptoms.—Unthrifty appearance, hide-bound, coat harsh and erect, purging, anæmia, colicky pain at intervals due to intestinal irritation, dribbling of frothy saliva from mouth, grinding teeth, emaciation, and general weakness.

Diagnosis.—The diagnosis was rather difficult for a time. I left the ponies kraaled all night and the next morning examined carefully the fœces dropped during the night, which revealed the cause of the disease. In each dropping were myraids of small thread worms, which could not be seen except by careful examination. Some droppings were almost seething masses of worms. There were three varieties of worms present. A small white worm and a small red one together with the common white curved worm of the horse. The small red and white worms resembled half an inch of fine cotton in size. They were what are technically known as the *Strongylus Tetracanthus* and an allied species, and the *Oxyurus Curvula.*

Treatment.—All the ponies were caught one at a time and given a mixture of santonine, quinine, and sulphate of iron, with turpentine and opium where pain was exhibited. Sulphate of iron was put into the drinking water in the kraal, and the ponies forced to drink it for two or three days. The ponies are semi-wild, and in consequence we have to give medicines any way we can. They responded perfectly to the treatment and no more died.

The means of Infection and Prevention.—Through the food or water. Parasites are especially prevalent in wet seasons, and on damp low-lying pastures.

On the occasion of the half-yearly visits it is proposed to administer medicines regularly with the view of preventing future losses. The water-holes, where the water is very bad, will also be fenced to prevent the ponies drinking at them.

(2) *Disease amongst Calves.*

At the latter end of the year a somewhat peculiar disease appeared amongst the calves at the Government Dairy. It greatly resembled "Quarter-Ill," but was not the true disease as known in Europe. However, I think it may be included in that class of diseases. The symptoms were sudden lameness and general stiffness, unwillingness to move, and in some cases inability to use one or other of the legs; slight fever, temperature 103 F. to 104 F., watery discharge from the eyes and nose, and in odd cases there was complete prostration, the animal lying as if dead.

Treatment.—Diet at once changed. A dose of sulphate of magnesia and sulphur was given at first, followed by large doses of arrack in congee three times a day. In all there were fourteen cases, and all recovered within a couple of days from attack. The cases fell one or two at a time over a week or ten days. The disease only attacked the larger calves, which were in very good condition. As they fell ill they were isolated and treated and all recovered.

(3) *Ticks (Ixodes Bovis).*

The common tick caused some losses amongst the young foals on Delft. They swarmed over the surface of the body causing great anæmia and emaciation and debility, and death in some few cases, from the condition known as "Tick Poverty." In a good many instances planters have written to me for information with reference to ticks upon their cattle.

I have found a mixture of paraffin, Stockholm tar, sulphur, and oil, all that could be desired, and recommend it for use either on horses or cattle. About one part of each to eight parts of oil does well enough for all practical purposes.

G. W. STURGESS, M.R.C.V.S.,
Government Veterinary Surgeon.

Cattle Return for the Year ended December 31, 1900.

District.	Number of Cattle.		Number affected by Disease.			Recoveries.	Deaths.
	Buffaloes.	Black Cattle or other Breeds.	Buffaloes.	Black Cattle or other Breeds.	Nature of Disease.		
WESTERN PROVINCE. *First Half-Year.* *Colombo.*							
Salpiti korale ...	1,500	10,002	—	—	—	—	—
Ambatalenpahala ...	475	2,633	4	4	Murrain, hoof-and-mouth disease, strangulation, &c.	3	5
Alutkuru korale south ...	900	8 710	62	85	Hoof-and-mouth disease, adappare, weppu, and murrain ...	90	57
Siyane korale west ...	20,794	2,288	—	—	—	—	—
Hewagam korale ...	4,202	16,035	309	512	Murrain, hoof-and-mouth disease, adappare, weppu, &c. ...	488	333
Siyane korale east ...	3,891	13,995	211	267	Murrain, adappare, &c. ...	286	192
Total ...	31,762	53,663	586	868		867	587

Cattle Return, &c.—*contd.*

District.	Number of Cattle.		Number affected by Disease.			Recoveries.	Deaths.
	Buffaloes.	Black Cattle or other Breeds.	Buffaloes.	Black Cattle or other Breeds.	Nature of Disease.		
WESTERN PROVINCE—*contd.*							
Negombo.							
Hapitigam korale ...	1,846	10,060	—	44	Murrain, rinderpest ...	22	22
Alutkuru korale north ...	2,109	25,527	27	61	Rinderpest ...	23	65
Total ...	3,955	35,587	27	105		45	87
Kalutara.							
Kalutara totamune ... / Panadure totamune ...	2,158	12,851	129	352	Rinderpest, hoof-and-mouth disease	230	251
Rayigam korale ...	4,276	11,591	199	443	Rinderpest and weppu ...	381	261
Pasdun korale west ...	3,050	4,118	—	—	—	—	—
Pasdun korale east ...	5,077	3,338	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	14,561	31,898	328	795		611	512
Second Half-Year.							
Colombo.							
Salpiti korale ...	1,801	16,316	5	27	20 cases rinderpest ...	11	21
Ambatalenpahala ...	568	2,471	—	—	—	—	—
Alutkuru korale south ...	977	8,506	51	87	Hoof-and-mouth disease, adappare, weppu, and murrain ...	85	53
Siyane korale west ...	2,454	20,862	30	174	Murrain, hoof-and-mouth disease ...	148	56
Hewagam korale ...	17,293	4,130	424	208	Murrain, hoof disease, adappare ...	438	194
Siyane korale east ...	3,053	12,088	134	244	Murrain, hoof-and-mouth disease, adappare ...	224	154
Total ...	26,146	64,373	644	740		906	478
Negombo.							
Hapitigam korale ...	2,092	10,456	—	—	—	—	—
Alutkuru korale north ...	1,511	25,113	174	401	Rinderpest ...	309	266
Total ...	3,603	35,569	174	401		309	266
Kalutara.							
Kalutara totamune ... / Panadure totamune ...	1,957	11,783	69	154	Hoof-and-mouth disease, and rinderpest ...	88	135
Rayigam korale ...	4,421	11,812	26	13	Rinderpest ...	10	26
Pasdun korale west ...	2,999	3,923	—	—	—	—	—
Pasdun korale east ...	5,159	3,572	7	14	Hoof-and-mouth disease...	3	18
Total ...	14,536	31,090	102	181		101	179
CENTRAL PROVINCE.							
Udunuwara ...	2,804	3,028	40	20	Convulsions ...	46	14
Yatinuwara ...	3,663	3,459	—	—	—	—	—
Tumpane ...	3,092	3,272	—	—	—	—	—
Harispattu ...	2,586	3,539	14	15	Worm complaint and adappare ...	6	23
Pata Dumbara ...	3,758	6,375	29	146	Weppu and adappare ...	35	140
Uda Dumbara ...	4,246	3,523	405	250	Dysentery and other diseases ...	351	304
Lower Hewaheta ...	2,416	6,720	10	22	Hoof-and-mouth disease...	32	—
Udapalata ...	2,706	1,711	24	8	Rinderpest ...	2	30
Uda Bulatgama ...	667	1,086	11	13	Rinderpest, hoof-and-mouth disease ...	17	7
Total ...	25,938	32,713	533	474		489	518
Matale ...	17,568	14,575	281	293	Worm complaint, rinderpest, and nature causes	282	292
Nuwara Eliya ...	5,494	5,926	222	595	Rinderpest, hoof-and-mouth disease, and natural causes ...	113	704

Cattle Return, &c.—*contd.*

District.	Number of Cattle.		Number affected by Disease.			Recoveries.	Deaths.
	Buffaloes.	Black Cattle or other Breeds.	Buffaloes.	Black Cattle or other Breeds.	Nature of Disease.		
NORTHERN PROVINCE.							
Jaffna	3,739	157,927			—	—	—
Mannar	13,521	22,521	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu ...	7,186	9,319	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	24,446	189,767	—	—		—	—
SOUTHERN PROVINCE.							
Galle.							
Bentota-Walallawiti korale	4,745	8,228	150	250	Hoof-and-mouth ...	350	50
Wellaboda pattu ...	1,590	7,800	—	5	Murrain... ...	—	5
Gangaboda pattu ...	5,300	6,620	6	21	Rinderpest ...	12	15
Four Gravets ...	562	4,062	78	590	Hoof-and-mouth ...	598	78*
Talpe pattu ...	2,267	6,855	—	—	—	—	—†
Hinidum pattu ...	1,254	867	85	88	Convulsions, lameness, diarrhœa, and hoof disease ...	64	109
Total ...	15,718	34,432	319	954		1,016	257
Matara.							
Weligam korale ...	2,687	11,932	50	208	Famine	70	180
Wellaboda pattu ...	521	7,228	—	—	—	—	—
Gangaboda pattu ...	3,360	7,671	—	—	—	—	199*
Morowak korale ...	4,310	4,930	—	—	—	—	—
Kandaboda pattu ...	2,080	5,822	46	54	Hoof-and-mouth ...	46	54
Four Gravets ...	259	3,619	—	—	—	—	222*
Total ...	13,217	41,202	96	254		116	646
Hambantota.							
West Giruwa pattu ...	16,957	33,438	110	120	Hoof-and-mouth ...	150	80
East Giruwa pattu ...	4,243	6,279	219	585	Hoof-and-mouth and accidents	414	390
Magam pattu ...	6,078	7,603	50	100	Overwork and accidents...	—	150
Total ...	27,278	47,320	379	805		564	620
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.							
Kurunegala.							
Wanni hatpattu ...	34,272	32,041	85	70	Hoof-and-mouth disease...	95	60
Dewamedi hatpattu ...	19,550	32,010	125	265	Fits, adappare, weppu, old age	50	340
Hiriyala hatpattu ...	17,308	24,397	1,563	1,483	Weppu, purging, hoof-and-mouth disease ...	1,503	1,453
Wendawili hatpattu ...	10,798	13,281	—	—	—	—	—
Katugampola hatpattu ...	11,497	33,456	2,767	5,459	Old age, hoof-and-mouth disease, rinderpest ...	2,964	5,262
Dambadeni hatpattu ...	8,455	8,706	20	8	Natural diseases ...	7	21
Total ...	101,880	143,891	4,560	7,285		4,619	7,226
Puttalam ...	10,357	13,815	Nil	Nil		Nil	Nil
Chilaw ...	4,170	19,866	46			26	26
EASTERN PROVINCE.							
Batticaloa ...	30,046	46,453	150	450	Hoof-and-mouth disease, old age, and diarrhœa...	550	50
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.							
First Half-Year.							
Tamankaduwa ...	3,195	5,530	—	—	—	—	—
Hurulupalata ...	18,662	13,333	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwaragampalata ...	31,050	21,070	50	70	Hoof-and-mouth disease...	100	20
Kalagampalata ...	12,412	9,394	196	302	Hoof-and-mouth disease, weppuwa, and fits ...	87	411
Total ...	65,319	49,327	246	372		187	431

* Three accidents and other ordinary diseases. † No murrain during the year. ‡ Natural causes.

Cattle Return, &c.—*contd.*

District.	Number of Cattle.		Number affected by Disease.			Recoveries.	Deaths.
	Buffaloes.	Black Cattle or other Breeds.	Buffaloes.	Black Cattle or other Breeds.	Nature of Disease.		
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE—*contd.*							
Second Half-Year.							
Tamankaduwa ...	2,652	6,884	—	—	—	—	—
Hurulupalata ...	20,297	13,269	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwaragampalata ...	31,750	21,575	15	35	Hoof-and-mouth disease...	42	8
Kalagampalata ...	12,872	10,270	161	187	Murrain, weppua, purging, and old age ...	126	222
Total ...	67,571	51,998	176	222		168	230
PROVINCE OF UVA.							
First Half-Year.							
Yatikinda ...	3,277	8,373	262	207	Hoof-and-mouth disease, fits	267	202
Udukinda ...	5,117	11,346	274	321	Diarrhœa, murrain, old age	329	266
Wiyaluwa ...	2,461	4,531	100	164	Accidents, &c. ...	162	102
Wellassa ...	4,651	9,178	439	822	—	1,006	255
Buttala ...	2,585	3,527	62	145	—	153	54
Bintenna ...	1,081	6,320	29	47	—	47	29
Wellawaya ...	1,381	2,230	28	39	—	19	48
Total ...	20,553	45,505	1,194	1,745		1,983	956
Second Half-Year.							
Yatikinda ...	3,001	8,253	175	295	Attacked by cheetahs ...	330	140
Udukinda ...	5,590	11,054	294	269	Fits, murrain, accidents...	269	294
Wiyaluwa ...	2,177	4,514	110	188	Old age, washed away, &c.	131	167
Wellassa ...	4,604	9,170	340	615	—	717	238
Buttala ...	1,974	5,129	25	40	—	—	65
Bintenna ...	1,075	6,409	51	216	—	69	198
Wellawaya ...	1,485	1,887	32	93	—	46	79
Total ...	19,906	46,416	1,027	1,716		1,562	1,181
PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.							
Ratnapura ...	20,418	21,710	2,524	2,911	Rinderpest, hoof-and-mouth disease ...	862	1,017
Kegalla ...	22,348	20,761	171	435	Rinderpest ...	75	524
Total ...	42,766	42,471	2,695	3,346		937	1,541

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER FOR THE YEAR 1900.

THE expenditure for which the Government Printer was responsible in 1900 was Rs. 196,155·92, an increase of Rs. 14,262·97 on that of 1899 :—

1899. Rs. c.		HEADS OF SERVICE.			1900. Rs. c.
37,259 55	...	Personal Emoluments		...	35,778 21
811 30	...	Exchange Compensation		...	781 87
25,674 29	...	Other Charges ...	Contingencies ...	...	35,180 17
57,348 54	...		Miscellaneous Services	...	66,673 93
44,916 80	...	Advances ...	Printing ...	...	42,077 53
12,217 5	...		Binding ...	...	11,938 30
3,665 42	...	Miscellaneous Services (Commissioner of Stamps)		...	3,725 91
181,892 95					196,155 92

Increased demands are responsible for increased expenditure, to meet which the Supplementary Supply Bill of the year included votes for Rs. 18,000, of which Rs. 10,000 was for paper.

In addition to the above there was an expenditure by the Public Works Department of Rs. 5,511·07 under the head of "improvements" for the extension to the Old Office referred to in my last Report, and of Rs. 135·26 on repairs.

Deducting recoveries on Revenue Account (Rs. 17,612·44) and repayments on Advance Account by independent public bodies and private parties (Rs. 6,730·81), the nett cost of the Establishment in 1900 was Rs. 171,812·67, as compared with Rs. 160,505·80 in 1899.

A Departmental classification gives the following results for the two years :—

Expenditure of 1899. Rs. c.					Expenditure of 1900. Rs. c.
153,460 25	...	I.—Book and Job Printing	...	...	167,514 44
934 79	...	II.—Railway Ticket Printing	...	...	912 32
6,130 64	...	III.—Stamp Printing	...	...	6,474 40
13,165 44	...	IV.—Binding ...	...	...	12,589 70
7,950 96	...	V.—Plant and Material	...	...	8,196 85
181,642 8					195,687 71

The nett increase on all branches of work in 1900 was Rs. 14,045·63.

The difference between the total under this classification—which may be called the corrected expenditure—and the total given above under Heads of Service is due to the fact that this takes into account the value of paper and materials actually used, while the former includes all that has been paid for.

I.—BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Book and Job Printing show an increased expenditure of Rs. 14,054·19, of which Bookwork alone is responsible for Rs. 12,671·28. In both branches there was an increased outturn, that of Bookwork being exceptionally large.

In the following statement the cost of Bookwork and Jobwork, classified under Departmental sub-heads, is shown in comparison with 1899.

Taking the figures for both branches of work, the cost of composition, machine and warehouse work, ruling, and foundry work in 1900 (in other words, the total of workmen's wages and consumable stores) was Rs. 5,797·61, that of proof-reading Rs. 1,077·06, and that of paper Rs. 8,845·05 in excess of 1899, while the general charges show a decrease of Rs. 1,665·53.

The percentage which General Charges (Rs. 25,176·64) bear to Work Charges (Rs. 90,695·50) is 27·76 (Superintendence 20·81, Clerical Staff 3·48, Casual Expenses 2·76, and Leave 0·71), as compared with 31·39, 31·01, and 29·08 in the three previous years. Superintendence exhibits a decrease on 1899 of 0·99 per cent., Clerical Staff of 0·44 per cent., and Casual Expenses of 2·27 per cent.

The proportion of Reading to Composition is 31·78 per cent., compared with 33·25 in 1899 and 34·51 in 1898. This includes a share of the salaries of the superintending staff, by whom a considerable portion of the proof-reading in its later stages is done.

Of the amount paid for Composition, Rs. 17,896·89, or 60 per cent. of the whole and 72 per cent. of the Bookwork composition (as compared with 57 and 71 per cent. respectively in 1899), represents the earnings of piecework hands.

The percentage which Superintendence (Rs. 18,874·59) bears to the total (corrected) expenditure of the year (Rs. 195,687·71) is 9·26, as compared with 10·26 in 1899 and 10·64 in 1898.

1899. Bookwork.	1899. Jobwork.	1899. Total.		1900. Bookwork.	1900. Jobwork.	1900. Total.
Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	WORK CHARGES.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
20,375 0	4,893 43	25,268 43	... Composition	24,845 73	4,982 28	29,828 1
5,655 60	8,792 11	14,447 71	... Machine and Press work ...	7,365 85	8,227 59	15,593 44
1,275 15	5,499 97	6,775 12	... Warehouse work	1,616 59	5,474 4	7,090 63
513 54	1,080 90	1,594 44	... Stereo- & Electrotyping & Engraving	626 58	902 88	1,529 46
—	2,156 59	2,156 59	... Ruling	—	1,998 36	1,998 36
27,819 29	22,423 0	50,242 29		34,454 75	21,585 15	56,039 90
6,742 65	1,659 25	8,401 90	.. Proof Reading and Revision ...	8,291 7	1,187 89	9,478 96
			General Charges.			
10,293 14	8,346 92	18,640 6	... Superintendence	11,594 2	7,280 57	18,874 59
1,808 25	1,539 47	3,347 72	... Clerical Staff	1,946 69	1,209 40	3,156 9
2,364 64	1,939 91	4,304 55	... Casual Expenses	1,550 46	950 32	2,500 78
278 19	271 65	549 84	... Leave	413 46	231 72	645 18
14,744 22	12,097 95	26,842 17		15,504 63	9,672 1	25,176 64
49,306 16	36,180 20	85,486 36	... Total of Work Charges ...	58,250 45	32,445 5	90,695 50
14,324 18	53,649 71	67,973 89	... Paper	18,051 17	58,767 77	76,818 94
63,630 34	89,829 91	153,460 25	... Total including Paper ...	76,301 62	91,212 82	167,514 44

(1).—BOOKWORK.

There were 22,378 pages of Bookwork of different sizes printed in 1900, being an increase of 4,775 over 1899. The cost was Rs. 76,301·62, an increase of Rs. 12,671·28, of which Rs. 8,944·29 was in work charges (Rs. 4,470·73 for composition alone) and Rs. 3,726·99 for paper.

No. of Pages printed in 1899.	Cost. Rs. c.	Size of Page.	No. of Pages printed in 1900.	Cost. Rs. c.
11,360 ...	46,415 41 ...	Foolscap folio and above...	14,200 ...	50,743 11
— ...	80 75 ...	Demy 4to ...	— ...	44 20
104 ...	270 97 ...	Crown 4to ...	— ...	—
2,274 ...	6,992 21 ...	Royal 8vo ...	4,951 ...	15,392 53
2,198 ...	6,317 80 ...	Demy 8vo ...	1,560 ...	5,195 18
1,185 ...	2,907 16 ...	Crown 8vo ...	1,541 ...	4,848 77
482 ...	646 4 ...	Foolscap 8vo ...	126 ...	77 83
17,603	63,630 34 ...	Total ...	22,378	76,301 62

Reducing the different sizes of pages to a common standard of foolscap folio, the increase over the preceding year—an unprecedented increase—is 4,453 pages, the total (18,319 pages) forming a record which in all probability will stand for some years.

The Civil List for 1900 was published on February 20, the Blue Book for 1899 completed on August 9, and the last of the Administration Reports for 1899 tabled on December 12.

To the increase of 2,840 pages in foolscap folio the *Gazette* alone contributed 2,750, chiefly due to announcements under the Waste Lands Ordinances; of these there were 209 preliminary notifications (each forming as a rule a two-page supplement and receiving six publications) and 166 final orders—together 375—illustrated by 488 plans engraved on type metal and perforated for the insertion of type lettering. In five years the *Gazette* has more than doubled itself in size, rising from 4,430 pages in 1896 to 9,282 in 1900, while its cost has nearly doubled, having increased from Rs. 14,875·12 to Rs. 27,009·42. An issue of 100 pages was not long ago considered exceptional, but during the fourth quarter of last year the ordinary weekly issue (including the connected *Hue and Cry*) averaged 215 pages, the record number issued on December 7 running to 280 pages.

The increase of 2,677 pages in royal octavo is due to the Revised Edition of the Legislative Enactments, edited by Messrs. H. White of the Civil Service and Mr. Advocate Hermann Loos of the Attorney-General's Department. The first instalment of this heavy undertaking reached me on April 23, and was put in hand next day. On December 30 the whole of the printing had been completed, and on the 31st I submitted a bound copy in three volumes covering 2,606 pages. The publication was thus effected in eight months, though, as progress was interrupted twice for periods extending to a month, the speed of the printing outstripping that of the revision, actual work was restricted to seven. This edition differs from that of 1894 chiefly in that the whole of the law on any particular subject is collected together and can be perused in one place. The ordinary work of the Office (except towards the end of the year, when the completion of the Administration Reports was slightly delayed) was not interfered with. The strain caused by this heavy additional work on the senior officers of the establishment was severe and continuous throughout: the reading of proofs had to be undertaken at home, and from April to December they hardly knew what it was to have a leisure hour to themselves. As an instance of expeditious printing—accomplished only by insisting from the commencement on a certain task being completed each day—it has never previously been approached. The printing of the 1894 edition occupied two years. It still, like its predecessor, lacks an index; this, it is understood, will be supplied by Sir Bruce Burnside, late Chief Justice of the Colony.

Of the Law Reports edited by the Solicitor-General, 350 pages were dealt with as against 194 in the previous year, eleven monthly parts in addition to the digest of Volume III. being issued as compared with five only in 1899. Tambyah's Law Review and Reports were discontinued in May.

The Public Instruction Department was supplied with 102,750 reading books and primers for schools as compared with 61,000 and 67,500 in the two previous years. These included 6,000 copies in English and in Sinhalese of a new publication, a brief Sanitary Catechism, drawn up by the Principal Civil Medical Officer.

An item in the demy octavo work demands notice, namely, the Ceylon Handbook for the Paris Exhibition compiled by Mr. W. E. Davidson, C.C.S., Secretary-General of the Ceylon Committee and subsequently Delegate of the Ceylon Government to the Exhibition. The greater portion of the text of the English edition was in type before the close of 1899, but the final revision was not completed until February, 1900. The French translation (undertaken by the Rev. Fathers Bell and Tarmenude under the auspices of the Archbishop of Colombo) was then set up and proofs forwarded to Mr. Davidson in Paris; after revision there it was reprinted in England on precisely the same lines as the English. Upon my recommendation the main illustrations of the work—24 full-page reproductions by the half-tone process of carefully selected photographs of native characters and scenes sent in by the leading photographers of the Island—were entrusted to Messrs. André and Sleigh, of Bushey, Herts. For the further embellishment of the work and the illustration of the text some 40 small size half-tone blocks were interspersed throughout the text: these were satisfactorily supplied by Messrs. W. L. H. Skeen & Co. of Colombo. An artistic photogravure of one of Mr. H. W. Cave's celebrated studies, "The Afterglow," as a frontispiece, and two chaste topical designs (the result of a prize competition arranged through the Ceylon Society of Arts) by Miss Elva Jowett of Haputale for the cover, which were very satisfactorily reproduced on art boards by the three-colour process, also by Messrs. André and Sleigh, completed the get-up of the book.

To secure the best results in printing the text illustrations—such work needing special machinery, paper, ink, and above all expert skill in the machine printer—it was intended to send the type to the firm mentioned, but ultimately stereotyped plates were substituted. The stereotyping—which had not before been attempted on so large a scale—was successfully accomplished by means of the "cold" process, to which I refer under Section V., "Foundry." As a precaution, all plates and half tones were sent in duplicate by separate steamers. It was highly gratifying—and for this the thanks of the Colony are largely due to Messrs. André and Sleigh, who were pressed for time—that both editions of the Handbook were ready for the opening of the Exhibition, Ceylon being the only Court up to date in this respect, no other similar publication being available for other Courts till fully two months after.

Mr. Davidson in his recently published report says:—

This Handbook was undoubtedly the best text book published and did much to popularize Ceylon! It was the subject of encomium by the Administration and by the President and Ministers of Commerce and of Fine Arts. It was also favourably reviewed by the leading papers of France and England.

As its compiler, Mr. Davidson exhibited it under Class 113, "Methods of Colonization," and obtained for it the award of a silver medal; but it was signally honoured under Class 13, "Books," no less than nine medals (four silver and five bronze) being awarded to "collaborateurs."* As the winner of so many distinctions the book probably holds a unique position. It was purchasable in the Court at the low price of 2 francs, but the sales there were disappointing; the local sale at Rs. 2 per copy has however been fair and still continues. With the elimination of the Catalogue of Exhibits, I submit that the book might well be kept up as a standard work on the Colony, being brought up to date say once every five years: for the sake of its illustrations it should always command attention.

The following are the principal items of the more or less casual work completed during the year:—

A revised edition (third) of the Legislative Enactments of Ceylon (three vols.).
Official Handbook and Catalogue to the Ceylon Court at the Paris Exhibition, 1900: English and French editions.
Volume III. of the Addresses of Governors of Ceylon to the Legislative Council (to the close of the present Lord Stanmore's Administration in 1883).
An English translation of the Rajawaliya, or History of Ceylon, by Mudaliyar B. Gunasekara, Chief Translator.
The Ceylon Police Guide, a manual compiled by the Inspector-General of Police.
A revised edition (third) of the Abhidhanappadipika, a Pali Dictionary, by Waskaduwe Subhuti Thêra.
The Sinhalese Language: its Origin and Structure, by Mr. Proctor W. B. Ranasinha.
Alphabetical and Numerical Lists of Villages in the Southern Province.
Journal No. 50 (vol. XVI., 1899) of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

The following were still in hand at the close of the year:—

A third edition of the Itinerary of Principal Roads.
Codes or Manuals for the Public Works, Irrigation, and Census Departments.
A revised edition of Thompson's Institutes of the Laws of Ceylon, by Mr. Advocate Walter Pereira.
A reprint of the Sinhalese translation of Part II. of the Mahawansa.
Mahasadda Nita, a Pali Grammar.
Book Catalogues and a Catalogue of Moths for the Museum.
Catalogue of the Medical College Library.
Journal No. 51 (vol. XVI., 1900) of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

The number of pages printed during the last five years and their cost are as follow:—

	Pages of various Sizes.	Equivalent in Foolscap folio.	Cost. Rs. c.
1896	13,007	10,683	49,630 2
1897	15,030	12,416	53,887 6
1898	16,558	13,018	60,167 65
1899	17,603	13,866	63,630 34
1900	22,378	18,319	76,301 62

Perhaps the most disagreeable work which devolves on this Office—and of which I should be glad if it could be relieved—is that of printing examination papers. Each demand for these necessitates one of my Assistants being told off to personally supervise every step in the printing,—the setting up of the type, pulling of proofs, making of corrections, striking off at machine or press, destruction of proofs, packing in sealed covers, and finally the distribution of the type. The necessary secrecy can only be secured by the supervisor never allowing the men engaged to go out of his sight. This necessitates the total neglect, for the time being, of all his ordinary work, the inconvenience arising from which is often a very serious matter. During 1900 eleven examinations, embracing 116 distinct papers, were dealt with, the number of copies of each struck off varying from 9 to 400.

* This number would have been increased to eleven had not two other collaborateurs already received substantive awards under this class, which debarred them from further award.

(2).—JOBWORK.

The outturn of printed forms in 1900 was close on 29 millions in number, being an increase of nearly 1¾ million over 1899 and of 6 millions over 1898. The cost was Rs. 91,212·82. Paper is responsible for Rs. 5,118·06 more than in 1899, but the work charges show a reduction of Rs. 3,735·15, thus bringing down the increased cost to Rs. 1,382·91. Two-thirds of this reduction occurred in the general charges, which were heavier than usual in 1899, but apart from this it is partly attributable to the fact that the exceptional demands on the Bookwork Branch absorbed an unusual portion of the cost of superintendence and the other *pro rata* charges.

The issues to various Departments are as usual given in Appendix II.

The Post and Telegraph Department, which until last year, when the Railway ousted it, held the leading position as a consumer of printed forms (with an annual consumption of about 5 million) in 1900 resumes its old position with over 8¼ million valued at Rs. 27,762 (the heaviest account the office has ever had on its books) as against nearly 6 million valued at Rs. 21,972 in 1899. The Registration Department (taking cost as the principal factor) comes second with 1¾ million valued at Rs. 19,981, showing an increase of Rs. 5,974. The Railway, whose figures for 1899 were exceptional (9 millions and Rs. 26,994), drops to third place with over 6½ million forms valued at Rs. 13,254. Of the two others whose demands ran into millions, the Medical Department comes first, approaching 2½ million valued at Rs. 8,183 (a slight decrease both in numbers and value), and then the Census Department (in part preparation for the Census taken last month) with over a million valued at Rs. 5,839. The only other Department whose annual bill usually runs to Rs. 5,000 a year is the Public Works, which, together with the Irrigation Department which sprang from it in the course of last year, was supplied with over three-quarters of a million forms valued at Rs. 7,291.

The Judicial Departments (including Police, Prisons, and Fiscals) took 2,841,070 forms valued at Rs. 17,119·63, as compared with 3,079,697 valued at Rs. 17,206·81 in 1899.

In line-ruling nearly 3¼ million forms, involving nearly 7¼ million rulings (getting on for a quarter million less than in 1899) were ruled at a cost of Rs. 1,998·36, or 27·68 cents per 1,000 rulings, as compared with 28·96 cents per 1,000 in 1899.

The number of forms perforated was 2,341,148, an increase of nearly one million on the previous year.

660 impressions were taken at the copper-plate press and 4,400 cards and envelopes were embossed with the royal arms, at a cost of Rs. 9·65.

The following is a summary of most of the preceding figures :—

1899.		1900.
27,165,662	Aggregate number of forms issued ...	28,857,510
Rs. c.		Rs. c.
36,180 20	Printing charges	32,445 5
53,649 71	Value of paper	58,767 77
89,829 91	Total cost of printed forms	91,212 82
128,197 93	Value at Office Price List rates	133,046 93
38,368 2	Nominal profit	41,834 11

The cost of the following is included in the value of the Printed Forms:

3,959,150	Number of forms ruled	3,207,232
7,447,190	Number of rulings involved	7,218,146
Rs. 2,156·59	Cost	Rs. 1,998·36
28·96 cents	Average cost per 1,000 rulings	27·68 cents
1,395,205	Number of forms perforated	2,341,148

The quantity, cost, and nominal value of the Jobwork of the last five years are as follows :—

Year.	Aggregate Issues.	Cost of Paper alone. Rs. c.	Total Cost. Rs. c.	Value at Office Rates. Rs. c.	Nominal Profit. Rs.* c.
1896	20,050,784	45,081 49	79,091 1	110,789 57	31,698 56
1897	22,154,749	56,829 94	90,059 83	105,216 67	15,256 84
1898	22,808,117	50,927 74	84,523 20	109,273 71	24,750 51
1899	27,165,662	53,649 71	89,829 91	128,197 93	38,368 2
1900	28,857,510	58,767 77	91,212 82	133,046 93	41,834 11

* Rates on the most widely used forms were considerably reduced in December, 1896.

During the year 100 new forms were added to the standard files and 2 struck off—a nett addition of 98—while 39 were amended. The number of standard forms is now about 3,650. Of these the majority are stereotyped, a considerable number electrotyped, while a comparatively few are kept "standing" in type.

The Machine Department record for the last five years (*i.e.*, for both Bookwork and Jobwork) is as follows :—

Year.	Number of "Formes" made ready.	Average Impressions taken of each.	Average Impressions taken Daily.			Aggregate Number of Impressions taken during the Year.		
			At Machines.	At Presses.	Total.	At Machines.	At Presses.	Total.
1896	9,045	893	26,447	649	27,096	7,881,329	193,450	8,074,788
1897	10,480	960	33,678	648	34,326	9,867,166	189,893	10,057,059
1898	11,219	883	33,393	796	34,189	9,681,903	236,283	9,918,186
1899	12,560	894	37,611	720	38,331	11,020,164	210,844	11,231,008
1900	15,359	1,120	46,421	626	47,047	13,637,660	183,988	13,821,648

With the aid of nearly 14,000 hours of overtime the work was kept fairly up to date throughout the year. January started with some heavy arrears, but these were mostly worked off during the month, and only once after—namely, on 1st June—did the monthly "arrears" list assume formidable proportions.

II.—RAILWAY TICKET BRANCH.

Over 3½ million new railway passenger tickets were furnished to the Railway Department in 1900, being above a third of a million more than in 1899, while over half a million previously-printed tickets were overprinted with fare or destination in the vernacular. The cost of a thousand impressions was brought down from 13⅜ cents to 12 cents, equal to 24 cents per 1,000 tickets (each ticket being printed back and front): it is kept at a higher figure than it otherwise would be by the large number of tickets which are each year sent in to be "overprinted." The following figures show the demands for railway tickets in the last five years:—

Year.	Tickets supplied.	Tickets overprinted.	Impressions involved.	Cost of Printing.* Rs. c.	Cost per 1,000 Tickets.
1896	4,904,362	103,350	9,882,750	1,065 41	21½ cents
1897	3,965,563	613,843	8,879,620	974 29	21
1898	2,907,732	163,800	6,232,175	768 69	24½
1899	3,175,754	450,900	6,988,056	934 79	26¾
1900	3,549,149	502,133	7,618,506	912 32	24

* The cardboard tickets are supplied by the Railway.

III.—STAMP-PRINTING BRANCH.

The following details of the stamped stationery supplied to the Commissioner of Stamps during 1900 exhibit increases of 242,158 in items and Rs. 229·01 in cost, but a decrease of Rs. 32,397·22 in face value:—

	First supplied in	Number supplied in 1900.	Bearing a Face Value of Rs. c.	Produced at a Cost of Rs. c.	Cost per 1000. Rs. c.	Previous Rates. Rs.
2-cent Local Post Cards	May, 1893	1,111,166	22,223 32	2,345 5	2 11·14	3·55 to 2·07
4-cent Reply do.	Jan. 1893	20,025	801 0	90 27	4 51·35	6·93 to 4·84
6-cent Foreign do.	Nov. 1899	—	—	—	—	—
12-cent Reply do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—
5-cent Local Letter Cards	Oct. 1893	62,640	3,132 0	255 12	4 19·86	11·81 to 4·31
10-cent Reply do.	April, 1895	—	—	—	—	—
6-cent Foreign Letter Cards	Nov. 1899	—	—	—	—	—
2½-cent District Envelopes	Jan. 1894	49,420	1,235 50	174 76	3 53·00	3·40 to 3·00
5-cent Envelopes	Sept. 1895	220,860	11,043 0	1,394 13	6 31·25	6·93 to 5·35
6-cent do.	May, 1900	24,750	1,485 0	151 53	6 10·00	—
2-cent Printed Matter Wrappers	May, 1894	1,658,760	33,175 20	1,728 57	1 03·95	1·44 to 1·12
5-cent do.	Feb. 1895	37,000	1,850 0	54 98	1 47·73	2·39 to 1·57
5-cent Telegraph Stamps	April, 1897	60,000	3,000 0			
10-cent do.	do.	5,000	500 0			
20-cent do.	May, 1892	10,000	2,000 0			
25-cent do.	Nov. 1897	—	—	136 73	1 09·38	1·24 to 0·71
40-cent do.	May, 1892	20,000	8,000 0			
60-cent do.	do.	15,000	9,000 0			
80-cent do.	do.	15,000	12,000 0			
Over-printing 355,360 postage stamps with "On Service," 1,260 revenue stamps with "judicial," and 1,200 Warehouse Warrant		—	—	9 5		
Totals for Stamp Office		3,309,621	109,445 2	6,340 19		
Corresponding Totals for 1899		3,067,463	141,842 24	6,111 18		
Add—"Service" Post Cards		50,000	—	105 95	2 10·09	
Savings Bank Labels		48,300	—	28 26	0 50·20	
Grand Total for 1899		3,407,921	109,445 2	6,474 40		

The 6-cent envelope (with chocolate brown stamp) was a new item of issue.

The supplies to the Stamp Office during the last five years have been as follows:—

Years.	No. of Items.	Face Value. Rs. c.	Cost. Rs.
1896	2,576,295	179,737 58	6,181 6
1897	3,425,288	114,620 41	7,934 18
1898	3,405,099	131,912 68	6,596 94
1899	3,067,463	141,842 24	6,111 18
1900	3,309,621	109,445 2	6,340 19

IV.—THE BINDERY.

The annually increasing expenditure and outturn of this Branch which have been reported for some years past received a slight check in 1900, but both were in advance of 1899. The expenditure was Rs. 12,589·70, or Rs. 575·74 below 1899, though Rs. 701·78 above 1898; the profit

(allowing for cost of work executed without charge) was Rs. 3,464·33 as compared with Rs. 4,714·95 and Rs. 2,514·79 in the two previous years :—

1899. Rs.	c.		*Expended.*	1900. Rs.	c.
7,894	61	...	In labour	... 7,883	65
5,270	83	...	In materials	... 4,706	5
13,165	44			12,589	70
16,133	55	...	Recoveries	...14,207	33
1,746	84	...	Work executed free of charge	... 1,846	70
17,880	39			16,054	3
4,714	95	...	Profit	... 3,464	33

* Includes salaries paid under Personal Emoluments: 1899, Rs. 1,059; 1900, Rs. 924.

1899.		*Outturn of Work.*	1900.
4,421	... Full Bound	Leather ...	3,245
2,125	... Full Bound	Dowlas or cloth ...	2,141
770	... Half Bound	Cloth ...	371
6,907	... Half Bound	Paper ...	4,651
11,430	... Stiff Cover	Paper on boards...	* 9,375
97	... Limp	Cloth ...	454
6,148	... Limp	Paper(cloth-lined)	8,111
105,627	... Wire-stitched in Paper Wrappers		122,827
32,928	... *Gazettes* wire-stitched	...	35,410
170,453			186,585
6,152	... Mounted blocks of forms	...	5,743
35,800	... Envelopes made	...	39,850
8,617	... Printed forms cloth-lined	...	11,405
60,800	... Other miscellaneous items	...	140,451
1,736,261	... Impressions at hand paging and numbering machines		... 1,016,200

Details for Departments are given in Appendix III.

The work consists chiefly of binding printed forms, mostly in a very cheap manner, there being, with an occasional exception, no demand for elaborate work. The number of books bound (full, half, stiff-cover, and limp) was 28,348, a decrease of 3,550 on the preceding year, but an increase of 5,485 on 1898; the wire-stitched items show an increase of nearly 20,000. Envelopes are made by hand, obsolete printed forms being generally utilized.

The following table shows the progressive increase of work during the last five years :—

	No. of Books.	Thread- or Wire-stitched Pamphlets.	Miscellaneous Items.	Expenditure. Rs. c.	Profit. Rs. c.
1896	18,274	100,758	43,956	7,837 2	2,152 82
1897	19,195	140,888	21,322	9,828 37	2,338 1
1898	22,863	144,510	118,508	11,887 92	2,514 79
1899	31,898	138,555	111,369	13,165 44	4,714 95
1900	28,348	158,237	197,449	12,589 70	3,464 33

V.—THE FOUNDRY.

The Foundry expenditure was Rs. 2,562·44, an increase of Rs. 522·90 above 1899 :—

1899.		1900.
Rs. 892·73	... Stereotyping	... Rs. 1,057·54
Rs. 455·51	... Electrotyping	... Rs. 115·50
—	... Type-casting	... Rs. 593·55
Rs. 445·10	... Leads and Furniture	... Rs. 439·43
Rs. 246·20	... Engraving	... Rs. 356·42

1899.		1900.
Rs. 1,276·11	... Labour	... Rs. 1,425·21
Rs. 763·43	... Materials	... Rs. 1,137·23
2,039·54		2,562·44

Stereotyping.—The number of plates cast shows an increase of 339 and their weight an increase of 642 lb., the rate per pound working out at 31·09 cents as compared with 32·36 cents in 1899. 950 lb. of old plates were melted down as against 600 lb. in 1899.

1899. No. of Plates cast.	Weight. lb.	Cost. Rs. c.		1900. No. of Plates cast.	Weight. lb.	Cost. Rs. c.
421	968	313 54	Bookwork	991	1,112	345 96
1,434	1,791	579 19	Jobwork	1,203	2,289	711 58
1,855	2,759	892 73*		2,194	3,401	1,057 54†

* Labour, Rs. 464·21; materials, Rs. 428·52 = 32·36c. per lb. † Labour, Rs. 492·96; materials, Rs. 564·58 = 31·09c. per lb.

The cold system of stereotyping was for the first time adopted for taking the stereotypes of the Paris Exhibition Handbook. This system has two great advantages over the ordinary hot process: an appreciable saving in wear and tear of type and a considerable saving in time. The substitution of dry for wet flong does away with the necessity for subjecting the type to heat (and to the danger of damaging it by overheat) in the baking of the papier maché matrix, and the use of what is (from its similarity to the well-known laundry appliance) termed a "mangle," for providing the pressure necessary for obtaining the matrix, supersedes the tedious process of beating the flong on to the type by a brush, another fruitful source in careless hands of damage to type. The matrix is obtainable in a minute or two by one or two turns of the mangle, and the whole operation of moulding and casting is practicable within five minutes as against possibly an hour—at the least half an hour—under the old system. The initial difficulty of securing the necessary power for the formation of matrices in the absence of a mangle (which was not obtained till early this year) was overcome by utilizing an old cylinder printing machine. In this connection an instance of exceptional expedition in the execution of an order deserves mention. I telegraphed to the firm of Messrs. Harrild & Sons, London, at 1 P.M. on 8th December, 1899, for a supply of the necessary "greyhound" brand of flong, and it was purchased and despatched the same afternoon. This dry flong is admirably suited for taking moulds (or matrices) of bookwork and solid formes of type, but it has still to be adapted to the requirements of "open" work (those in which there are blank spaces);* but while for the latter wet flong has still necessarily to be used to some extent, I am endeavouring to supersede, even with it, the use of the beating brush.

* The possession of a router minimizes this disadvantage, however.

In *Electrotyping* there was again a diminution in both outturn and expenditure, 1,232 square inches and Rs. 115·50, respectively, and a rise in the cost per square inch owing to the small outturn and the small sizes of the shells :—

1899. Finished Electros.	Square inches.	Cost. Rs. c.		1900. Finished Electros.	Square inches.	Cost. Rs. c.
—	—	—	Bookwork	—	—	—
166	6,545	455 51*	Jobwork	95	1,232	115 50†

* Labour, Rs. 349·51 ; materials, Rs. 106 = 6·97c. per sq. in. † Labour, Rs. 65·81 ; materials, Rs. 49·69 = 9·37c. per sq. in.

Type-casting.—This item of work, which had been at a standstill in 1899 owing to the plant being under repair in England, was resumed in June, and has since been carried on satisfactorily, 1,256 lb. of quadrats, spaces, and "sorts" being turned out :—

Year.	Type Cast. lb.	Cost. Rs. c. Cents.	Value allowing for old Metal utilized. Rs. c. Cents.
1898	671	416 69 = 62·11 per lb.	431 24 = 64·27 per lb.
1899	—	—	—
1900	1,256	593 55 = 47·25 per lb.	703 72† = 56·02 per lb.

* Power (gas) Rs. 130·77 (19·49c.), materials Rs. 158·86 (23·68c.), labour Rs. 141·61 (21·10c.).
† ,, (,,) Rs. 94·33 (7·51c.), .. Rs. 305·63 (24·33c.), ,, Rs. 303·76 (24·18c.).

Leads and Metal Furniture.—The outturn in 1900 was practically the same as in 1899 : 2,807 lb., costing 15·67 cents per pound, as against 2,701 lb. costing 16·47 cents per pound :—

1899.	Cost.*	lb.		lb	1900.	Cost.*
Labour	Rs. 216·19	123	Thin (8 to pica) leads	84	Labour	Rs. 208·76
Materials	Rs. 228·91	1,326	Thick (4 to pica) leads	1,673	Materials	Rs. 230·67
		384	Long primer clumps	362		
	Rs. 445·10	868	2, 3, and 4-m metal furniture	688		Rs. 439·43
= 16·47 cents per pound.		2,701		2,807	= 15·67 cents per pound.	

* Value of old metal not included.

Engraving.—Of the Rs. 356·42 expended, Rs. 280·62 (under 73½ cents each) was for engraving on type metal 384 new plans attached to notifications published in the *Gazette* under the Waste Lands Ordinances.

The first column of the following table shows that the work of the Foundry varies but little from year to year :—

	Foundry Expenditure.	Stereotyping.		Electrotyping.		Type-casting.		Leads and Metal Furniture.		Cost of Engraving.
		Weight of Plates cast.	Cost per lb.	Square Inches.	Cost per sq. in.	Quantity cast.	Cost per lb.	Weight cast.	Cost per lb.	
	Rs. c.	lb.	Cents.		Cents.	lb.	Cents.	lb.	Cents.	Rs. c.
1896 ...	2,572 1	3,244	21·20	14,687	5·23	1,702	47·40	2,696	12·22	55 20
1897 ...	2,813 25	2,897	25·77	12,552	6·06	1,850	47·47	4,396	11·53	102 84
1898 ...	2,434 41	2,486	33·53	10,350	6·29	671	64·27	2,768	16·53	75 66
1899 ...	2,039 54	2,759	32·36	6,545	6·97	—	— *	2,701	16·47	246 20
1900 ...	2,562 44	3,401	31·09	1,232	9·37	1,256	56·02	2,807	15·67	356 42

* Plant sent to England to be overhauled.

VI.—PLANT AND MATERIAL.

The expenditure under this head, including cost of repairs to machinery (which under the head of Casual Expenses has in Section I. been treated as a working expense) and the expenditure in the Foundry, was Rs. 8,591·32 or Rs. 1,050·42 below that of 1899 ; the greater portion of the annual vote of Rs. 7,500 being devoted to purchase of type for the Bookwork Branch :—

1899. Rs. c.			1900. Rs. c.
6,486 35	...	Standing Plant and Machinery	1,172 74
705 80	...	Type	6,159 18
758 81	...	Brass Rule, Leads, and Furniture	864 93
7,950 96			8,196 85
1,690 78	...	*Add*—Repairs to Machinery under "Casual Expenses"	394 47
9,641 74			8,591 32

Standing Plant and Machinery.—The expenditure was Rs. 1,172·74, all in small sums, the following being the only items needing mention : compositors' cases Rs 361·06, four more of Schreier's automatic numerators Rs. 132·84, office furniture Rs. 116·34, binders' requisites (including copper graining plates for foolscap work) Rs. 157·81, and overhead fittings for steam ruling machine Rs. 87.

Type.—Additions to bookwork founts—over 6,000 lb. of long primer, bourgeois, and brevier—are responsible for Rs. 5,006·65, jobbing type for Rs. 549·69, and type cast in the Foundry for Rs. 593·55. Once more the much-needed renewal of and additions to Sinhalese and Tamil type had to be postponed for still more pressing needs.

Brass Rule, Leads, and Furniture.—Ordinary brass rule (imported) cost Rs. 276·59, head rules and borders Rs. 67·72, leads and furniture cast in the Foundry Rs. 439·43, and wooden furniture Rs. 81·19.

The expenditure on *Repairs to Machinery* (Rs. 394·47) was normal.

Appendix IV. is a schedule of the principal plant and material in the Office on 31st December, 1900.

VII.—CASH RECOVERIES.

The contributions to Revenue in 1900, including sales at the Government Record Office (Rs. 1,857·45 under 1899) of publications supplied by this Office were Rs. 2,991·60 in excess of the previous year:—

1899. Rs.	c.			1900. Rs.	c.
2,248	75	...	Subscriptions to and sales of *Gazette* ...	1,728	0
2,522	61	...	Unofficial advertisements in *Gazette* ...	4,348	64
2,218	0	...	Advertisements of Fiscals' sales	2,252	0
604	0	...	Subscriptions to *New Law Reports* ...	1,229	0
188	50	...	Sales of *Supreme Court Circular*	98	0
538	84	...	Sales of Sheet Almanacs, Stamp Vendors' forms, &c.	553	79
89	15	...	Sales of Unserviceable Articles	100	50
60	75	...	Mulcts for absence without leave	119	53
233	76	...	Profit on Printing executed for payment ...	512	0
1,328	59	...	Profit on Binding*	3,953	98
13	44	...	Refunds	—	
10,046	39		Sales at Record Office of books, ordinances, regula-	14,895	44
4,574	45	...	tions &c., supplied by Government Printer ...	2,717	0
14,620	84			17,612	44

* For the actual profit of each year see Section IV.

The *Government Gazette* had on December 31 a circulation of 560 (137 subscribers) as compared with 570 (162 subscribers) twelve months previously. The reimbursements, which from 1896 to 1899 fell from Rs. 11,180 to Rs. 6,989·31, reached Rs. 8,328·64 in 1900. Its nett cost (*cf.* Appendix I.) was therefore Rs. 18,680·78, as compared with Rs. 15,133·74 in 1899 and Rs. 12,840·61 in 1898.

The circulation of the New Law Reports at the close of the year stood at 181 (a decrease of 25), the subscribers numbering 62 (a decrease of 23).

The recoveries on account of printed forms supplied to paying Departments, and for work authorized for outsiders, the cost of which is charged to "advance" instead of to "vote," amounted to Rs. 50,157·06, as against Rs. 60,873·39 in 1899. The decrease is due to smaller payments (Rs. 11,595·96 less) from the Railway:—

1899. Rs.	c.			1900. Rs.	c.
			On Printing Account.		
29,322	3	...	Railway Department	17,726	7
2,076	5	...	Commissioner of Stamps ...	3,023	50
2,481	16	...	Medical Department (Estates Branch) ...	2,480	89
1,812	53	...	Post Office	1,976	24
2,229	17	...	Public Instruction Department	3,318	10
1,512	88	...	Other Government Departments	2,016	33
3,991	2	...	Road Committees	3,813	87
662	60	...	Municipal Councils and Local Boards ...	719	97
—		...	Imperial Government (Prisoners of War) ...	109	51
1,679	36	...	Private parties	1,725	74
45,766	80			36,910	22
			On Binding Account.		
14,673	26	...	Government Departments	12,885	11
134	9	...	Other public bodies	171	89
—		...	Imperial Government (Prisoners of War) ...	5	76
299	24	...	Private parties	184	8
60,873	39			50,157	6

VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Establishment.

The office roll, which in August rose to 247, contained 241 names on December 31, an increase of 15 (10 in the Composing Department) over the last day of 1899:—

1899.		1900.	1899.		1900.
4	Government Printer and Assistants ...	4	38	Binders and binding boys ...	36
4	Readers and revisers	4	1	Electrotyper	1
3	Foremen	3	2	Stereotypers and type- and lead-casters	4
8	Clerks	8	2	Engraver	2
1	Storekeeper	1	1	Rollermaker and liftman ...	1
1	Machine-room clerk	1	3	Engine attendant and firemen ...	3
55	Compositors	65	1	Peon	1
23	Do. apprentices ...	24	1	Cooly	1
16	Machine-minders and pressmen ...	17	7	Office boys	7
30	Machine and press apprentices and boys ...	33			
4	Ticket printers and counters ...	4	226		241
9	Warehouse men and boys ...	10			
12	Line rulers	11			

Mr. H. M. Richards, Second Assistant, resumed duties on June 20 after 7½ months' leave. In August Mr. H. C. Cottle, Assistant Government Printer, who had been on leave from March to November, 1899, on urgent medical advice obtained a further year's leave of absence, the result of which, I trust, will be the re-establishment of his health. There were four retirements on pension, after services extending from 31 to 36 years, viz., Compositor C. Bawa on May 1, Warehouseman Solomon Fernando on July 1, Machine Minder Appu Sinho on August 1, and Mr. Stephen Silva, Foreman of the Bookwork Department (Acting Third Assistant), on December 1. Mr. G. F. Lockhart, Second Reader, an officer of 15 years' standing, succeeded Mr. Silva, Messrs. M. T. Soertsz and B. G. Guinan receiving the appointments of Second and Third Readers; the three acting respectively as Third Assistant, Foreman of the Composing Department, and Second Reader.

Six appointments to the Permanent Staff were made during the year: three to Division A (Compositors C. Vandersay, B. M. Fernando, and C. H. Mantara); two to Division B. (Machine Minder Naris Appu and Foundryman L. de Lewis); and one to Division C. (Warehouseman H. C. Perera).

The closing year of the Nineteenth Century has in outturn and expenditure topped all its predecessors; the demands on my senior officers were exceptionally heavy; and it is in no perfunctory spirit that I acknowledge my indebtedness to all—and especially to my Assistants—for their zealous co-operation.

In August His Excellency the Governor was pleased to associate Mr. R. A. Brohier, senior, Assistant Auditor-General, with myself to report upon a memorial from the employés of this Office praying for an increase of salary, an increase in the number of pensionable appointments, and other concessions. On October 4 we submitted a joint report. After detailing the circumstances under which appointments of the journeyman grade on the Provisional Establishment were gradually abolished after 1877, while similarly those on the Fixed Establishment had since 1885 been superseded by the creation of a pensionable Permanent Staff and—the salaries of the senior native officers having simultaneously been rearranged—we showed that while as the result of these measures the prospects of the staff generally had been considerably improved—the outcome being nine appointments with salaries over Rs. 600, and the highest salary attainable being Rs. 2,500, as against only six appointments with a maximum of Rs. 1,100 in 1885—the fact that under existing arrangements there were only 26 pensionable appointments in the journeyman grade in a staff of 126 journeymen as against 60 similar posts with present or prospective pension rights in a total staff of 133 in 1877, had operated to the prejudice of the rank and file. We recommended, first, an increase in the numbers of the pensionable Permanent Staff from 26 to 40 and the application to non-pensionable men of a provision existing in the Railway Department, whereby men not entitled to pensions may, if incapacitated after 25 years' continuous service, be awarded gratuities; secondly, a modification of one of the provisions of the scheme of 1893, reducing the intervals for promotion from third to first grade men in the first class from five to three years, to take effect from January 1, 1901, to enable an apprentice (if retained in the office after his apprenticeship) to reach his maximum as a journeyman in the sixteenth instead of the twentieth year of service; thirdly, that small allowances (ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5) should be attached to certain minor posts* of trust and responsibility held by men who received nothing beyond their journeyman's pay; and, finally, in order to improve the prospects of the Clerical Staff, a small increase to the salary of the only clerk on the Establishment (raising it Rs. 1,100).

These recommendations, involving an ultimate extra expenditure of Rs. 1,835·70 only (Rs. 1,738 for the current year) were, I am glad to say, approved by His Excellency the Governor and have given satisfaction to those concerned.

Excluding the overtime worked by my three Assistants, who receive commuted overtime allowances, there were 40,639 hours of overtime work (as compared with 33,256 in 1899) registered during the year, viz., 15,521 in the Composing Department (including the Readers), 13,761 in the Machine and Press Department, 4,691 in the Warehouse, 56 among the Line-rulers, 356 in the Foundry, 5,241 in the Bindery, and 1,013 in the Counting House; only in the Warehouse and the Counting House do these figures exhibit any decrease on the previous year. Each hour's overtime is paid for at the rate of one-seventh of a day's pay.

The fines levied in 1900 amounted to Rs. 212·94 as against Rs. 123·60 in 1899; of this amount Rs. 126·43 was on account of absences without leave and was credited to revenue, while Rs. 86·51 for various offences was handed over to the Colombo Friend-in-Need Society.

The cash transactions of 1900 amounted to Rs. 299,310·04, as against Rs. 287,057·37 in 1899. The number of queries raised by the Auditor-General on the accounts of the Office was forty-five of which eight only involved any actual error, and that only of a clerical nature.

The letters and memoranda addressed direct to the Government Printer in the course of the year numbered 8,355, while 3,581 were despatched by him in addition to 8,170 advice notes. As the latter are returned receipted, the total number of documents dealt with outwards and inwards, exclusive of mere receipts for payments (over 2,000) and papers constantly passing to and from the Secretariat, amounted to 28,276, as against 27,268 in 1899.

The weight of printing paper, cardboard, &c., used during the twelve months was 170½ tons as against 145 in 1899. Of this, 994 packages, weighing 22¾ tons, were sent to their destination through the agency of the Government Stores, and 5,455 parcels, weighing 10½ tons, were distributed by the Post Office, the balance of 137¼ tons having been delivered by cart or cooly to Departments in Colombo.

Of the paper used in all branches of work in 1900, costing Rs. 79,104·69, local contractors supplied to the extent of Rs. 45,069·42, the value of Indian makes being Rs. 19,890·45.

852 orders for advertisements (as against 552 in 1899) were sent to the local newspapers through the medium of the Government Printer; of these 357 (as against 137 in 1899) were for notices under the Waste Lands Ordinances.

"Service" postage stamps were used to the value of Rs. 5,781·01, against Rs. 4,548·92 in 1899.

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* Nine in all, viz., Supervising Minder of Machine Department, Machine Minder in Stamp Department, Despatching Warehouseman, Machine Reviser, two First-proof Readers, and three Clerks.

Provident Fund.

Membership of the Provident Fund (managed by a committee elected by the subscribers) is compulsory on all daily paid and piecework employés. It provides for loans, with and without interest, in cases of sickness and distress and for gratuities (1) to men retiring on account of ill-health or old age, and (2) to widows and families on the death of members, such gratuities being met by special calls. The contributions recovered from the 245 members on the roll during the Fund's financial year 1899–1900, which closed on June 30, amounted to Rs. 2,120·75. Loans to the extent of Rs. 5,697 were granted during the year. Subscriptions amounting to Rs. 173·84 were refunded to those who had left the Office. One death gratuity (Rs. 25) was paid. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 77·50. A dividend of 8 per cent. was declared, absorbing Rs. 805·68 out of a profit of Rs. 868·76. The amount standing to the credit of members on June 30, 1900, was Rs. 10,885; on 31st December this had risen to Rs. 11,983.

Exhibit at the Paris Exhibition.

The most interesting event of the year, from a personal point of view, was the success obtained by the exhibit sent to the Paris Exhibition under Group III., Literature, Science and Art: Class 11, "Typography." This exhibit consisted of 85 volumes, all specially but not elaborately bound, mostly in calf of different colours, the majority being of course official publications. It was awarded the highest marks in the gold medal class, the President of the Jury, who I learn went very carefully over the whole exhibit, his attention being called to what were considered the most creditable specimens, having expressed much satisfaction with it. The award of a gold medal in the World's Great Show of 1900—the only one awarded to any British Government Printing Office* (India receiving a silver medal)—was a high honour which was as gratifying as it was unexpected.

Completion of Fifty Years' Professional Superintendence.

I omitted in my Report last year to call attention to the fact that with the close of 1899 the Government Printing Office had completed half of a century under professional management, Mr. William Skeen having been appointed the first Government Printer of the Colony towards the close of 1849. To quote from an early record—

> Up to the year 1833 the office was in charge of Head Printers, usually the senior compositors. From 1833 to 1849 the business was conducted by non-professional Superintendents, from whom the Head Printers received instructions. The first Superintendent was Mr. G. Lee, afterwards Postmaster-General. He held the office from 1833 to 1835, and was succeeded by Lieut.-Colonel Gray, who held the appointment one year only previous to joining his Regiment. Afterwards the office was filled successively by clerks from the Colonial Secretary's Office; Mr. P. L. De Vos being Superintendent from 1836 to 1844 and Mr. A. Joseph from 1845 to 1849, when the office of Government Printer was created by the Secretary of State and the appointment was conferred by him upon Mr. Skeen.

The records of this period form most entertaining reading. The Office was "wholly destitute of a large class of materials without which no printer could believe it possible for a business to have been carried on." Knowing the practical ignorance of their Superintendents, the workmen had "tyrannized over them, doing just what pleased themselves, and resorting even to threats in order to silence any complaints or interference." Peculation was rife. "Every day the place was filled with Moormen and others, who bartered their commodities for paper, in the taking of which there was not the slightest scruple." Strong measures had to be taken, and strong opposition was of course encountered. Before six months had elapsed the men in one branch, who considered that their vested interests had been infringed—the pressmen—in a body tendered their resignation, complaining that they had "to endure arbitrary and demeaning usages," and stigmatizing the new Government Printer's conduct as "more befitting the commonest coolies or slaves than well-bred citizens." The men were dismissed for preferring so groundless a charge, and, firmly determined to maintain his authority, to introduce order and system, and put a stop to all irregularities, Mr. Skeen gradually laid the foundation of the system which more or less obtains at the present day.

He died in harness on the 18th March, 1872, and was succeeded by Mr. W. H. Herbert, who had been Assistant Government Printer since 1855. The latter retired on account of ill-health in April, 1881, and was in turn succeeded by the writer, who had joined his father in 1869 as Extra Assistant.

The advance of the Office during the half century is of course but a reflex of the progress of the Colony generally during the same period. Its employés have risen from 31 to 241; its expenditure from Rs. 22,730 to Rs. 196,156; the number of pages of bookwork printed in a year from 1,698 (the equivalent at the most of 750 pages of foolscap folio) to 22,378 (in foolscap folio 18,319); the number of printed forms from a little over 3¼ millions to nearly 29 millions. Until 1854, when a small steam engine was obtained, manual labour had to be solely depended upon. The first cylindrical printing machine (and the only one until 1868) had been introduced in 1851. There are now 32 power machines for different purposes, 14 of these being printing machines. Of the various branches of work which have been added to the only two—Bookwork and Jobwork—which existed in 1849, railway ticket printing was started in 1867, stereotyping in 1876, bookbinding in 1886, type-casting in 1891, stampwork in 1892, and electrotyping in 1895.

Government Printing Office,
Colombo, April 30, 1901.

G. J. A. SKEEN,
Government Printer.

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* Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Limited, of London, one of the Contractors to the Imperial Government, received a grand prix, but reference to the British Catalogue shows that that distinction was not awarded for Government work.

APPENDIX I. — BOOKWORK.

Number of Pages of Bookwork printed during 1900, and the Cost incurred.

NAME OF WORK. [° = *Brought forward.* † = *Unfinished.*]	Pages Type.	Reprinted from Stereos.	Copies printed	Printing Charges inclusive of Superintendence.	Cost of Paper.	Total Cost.
Above Foolscap Folio in size.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
°Ceylon Sheet Almanac, 1900	1	—	—	12 56	21 13	33 69
† Do. 1901	1	—	—	288 99	281 68	570 67
Railway Time and Fare Tables	2	—	—	72 45	30 0	102 45
	4	—	—	374 0	332 81	706 81
Foolscap Folio.						
Government Gazette, with supplements (Fridays) ...	9,282	—	584	21,408 61*a*	5,600 81	27,009 42
Hue and Cry (Tuesdays and Fridays)	612	—	3,255	3,104 54	1,911 13	5,015 67
Post Office Daily List	1,176	—	305	1,314 36	544 92	1,859 28
Ceylon Blue Book, 1899	726	—	175	1,683 4	707 57	2,390 61
Ceylon Administration Reports, 1899	964	—	265	4,604 72	1,451 23	6,055 95
° Sessional Papers (session of 1899)	127	—	290	1,744 91	407 32	2,152 23
† Do. (session of 1900)	316	—	290	934 70	165 87	1,100 57
Reprints of Sessional Papers	6	—	100	9 2	15 16	24 18
° Supply Estimates, 1900	—	—	40	94 66	31 88	126 54
† Do. 1901	140	—	40	421 19	55 45	476 64
Supplementary Supply Estimates, 1900	28	—	40	172 25	8 98	181 23
Customs Returns	134	—	—	349 6	58 50	407 56
° Village Lists, Southern Province	34	—	150	51 42	31 60	83 2
Government Agents' Conference Papers	106	—	100	380 73	54 55	435 28
Military Reserve Papers	174	—	100	569 72	41 99	611 71
Departmental Regulations, Lists, &c.	116	—	—	208 91	53 27	262 18
Seniority Lists	43	—	—	367 21	25 95	393 16
Miscellaneous	212	—	—	1,131 3	320 4	1,451 7
	14196	—	—	38,550 8	11,486 22	50,036 30
Demy 4to.						
Register of Books printed in Ceylon (reprint from *Gazette*)	[28]	—	50	36 11	8 9	44 20
Royal 8vo.						
Bills in Council	205	—	—	573 52	83 20	656 72
Legislative Enactments, Vol. IV., Part V.	—	—	—	71 5*b*	—	71 5
Do. Vol. IV., Part II. (reprint) ...	144	—	200	68 75	29 52	98 27
Do. Vol. V., Part II.... ...	64	—	700	51 37*c*	41 76	93 13
A Revised Edition of the whole: 1656 to 1900 ...	2,606	—	750	7,995 82	1,389 20	9,385 2
Reprints of Ordinances	92	—	—	199 9	58 51	257 60
Translations of Ordinances	40	—	500	141 43*d*	11 90	153 33
°Index of Criminal Procedure Code	—	—	500	7 29	11 76	19 5
Governors' Addresses, Vols. III.° and IV.† ...	68	—	100	191 1	17 89	208 90
°New Law Reports, Vol. III.	30	—	500	226 58	51 34	277 92
† Do. Vol. IV.	320	—	500	845 28	141 71	986 99
°Tambyah's Law Review and Reports of Cases§ ...	60	—	250	107 17	19 45	126 62
°Epitome of Proclamations, Notifications, &c., 1899 ...	26	—	150	85 90	12 46	98 36
† Do. do. 1900 ...	108	—	150	128 57	1 13	129 70
Government Circulars of 1899	126	—	500	436 75	50 31	487 6
†Railway Working Time Tables	18	—	—	49 6	9 34	58 40
°† Mahasadda Niti: a Pali Grammar	46	—	500	137 1	17 63	154 64
°† Itinerary of Principal Roads (3rd edition)‖ ...	146	—	500	313 83	3 98	317 81
Medical College Calendar, 1899–1900	38	—	100	20 28	5 85	26 13
† Government Stores Price Lists	85	—	—	232 25	—	232 25
°† Public Works Department Code	—	—	—	—	—	—
°† Irrigation Manual	—	—	—	—	—	—
Examination Papers	148	—	—	282 89	12 86	295 75
† Census Manual	276	—	550	461 8	116 55	577 63
Other Departmental Manuals, Rules, and Regulations ...	218	—	—	479 21*e*	118 51	597 72
Miscellaneous	87	—	—	61 12	21 36	82 48
	4,951	—	—	13,166 31	2,226 22	15,392 53
Demy 8vo.						
Ceylon Civil List, 1900	204	—	350	237 46	78 96	316 42
Ceylon Post Office Guide, 1900	252	—	750	308 21	98 41	406 62
°†Institutes of the Laws of Ceylon (revised edition) ...	291	—	1,000	690 52	362 25	1,052 77
Journals of Ceylon Branch, Royal Asiatic Society { °Vol. XV., No. 50, 1899 ...	32	—	500	197 45	47 87	245 32
Journals of Ceylon Branch, Royal Asiatic Society { †Vol. XVI., No. 51, 1900 ...	61	—	500	109 51	—	109 51
°†Colombo Museum Lists: Moths	32	—	100	47 9	5 41	52 50
38th Report, Colombo Friend-in-Need Society, 1899 ...	10	—	300	19 9	2 51	21 50
Royal Botanic Gardens Circulars	70	—	775	198 25*f*	72 8	270 33
†Ummagga Jatakaya, or the Birth of the Bodhisatwa (6th edition)	8	—	—	9 20	—	9 20
°The Rajavaliya: a History of Ceylon (English) ...	10	—	500	97 32	46 84	144 16
°Ceylon Handbook for Paris Exhibition (English) ...	32	—	—	625 43*g*	6 83	632 26
Do. do. (French) ...	188	—	—	273 12	—	273 12
°The Sinhalese Language: its Origin and Structure, by Proctor Ranasinha	34	—	1,000	89 81	42 18	131 99
°†Mahawansa, Part II., Sinhalese (reprint)	62	—	500	117 51	39 75	157 26
° Abhidhanappadipika, a Pali Dictionary (third edition) ...	218	—	2,500	822 41	409 24	1,231 65
Miscellaneous	56	—	—	105 35	35 12	140 57
	1,560	—	—	3,947 73	1,247 45	5,195 18

§ Publication ceased in May.

‖ Commenced in 1896 and now superseded: revised "copy" having just been received which involves the cancellation of all printed up to date.

BOOKWORK—*contd.*

NAME OF WORK. [* = *Brought forward.* † = *Unfinished.*]	Pages Composed.	Pages Reprinted from Stereos.	Copies printed	Printing Charges inclusive of Superintendence.	Cost of Paper.	Total Cost.
				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Crown 8vo.						
°District Classification of Schools for 1900 ...	8	—	225	23 79	11 28	35 7
† Do. do. 1901 ...	41	—	—	125 89	—	125 89
Primers and Reading Books :						
°Sinhalese First Book (35th–40th editions) ...	—	80	36,000	240 30*h*	599 32	839 62
Do. First Standard Reader (24th–28th editions)	—	68	20,000	97 45*i*	325 51	422 96
† Do. do. (20th–31st editions)	—	34	12,000	53 82	125 25	179 7
Do. Second do. (19th–21st editions)	—	74	15,000	198 93*j*	420 57	619 50
Do. Third do. (30th–35th editions)	—	78	9,000	124 87*k*	320 30	445 17
Do. Fourth do. (25rd–28th editions)	—	106	4,000	87 48	278 86	366 34
Do. Fifth do. (32nd–35th editions)	—	118	2,000	46 97	89 92	136 89
Do. Sixth do. (5th–8th editions) ...	—	146	4,000	107 99	196 54	304 53
Do. Seventh do. (12th edition) ...	—	86	500	19 45	17 19	36 64
°Sukhopadesaya : a Sanitary Primer (12th edition) ...	2	16	1,000	22 9	27 76	49 85
Sinhalese-English Exercise (4th edition)	2	90	1,000	31 17	38 50	69 67
Sanitary Catechism, English (1st & 2nd editions) ...	36	—	2,000	44 82	27 20	72 2
Do. Sinhalese (1st edition)	18	—	8,000	42 0	62 9	104 9
Railway Working Train Arrangements	118	—	—	225 45	25 84	251 29
Railway Pocket Time Table Book	—	108	—	53 67	47 80	101 47
Police Manual	252	—	300	442 66	30 85	473 51
†Medical College Library Catalogue	48	—	150	115 21	4 95	120 16
Miscellaneous	12	—	—	40 24	54 79	95 3
	537	1,004	—	2,144 25	2,704 52	4,848 77
Foolscap 8vo.						
Sinhalese Primer of Agriculture (9th edition) ...	—	126	1,000	31 97	45 86	77 83
GRAND TOTAL ...	21,248	1,130	—	58,250 45	18,051 17	76,301 62
	22,378‡					

Column 5 includes the following for Engraving :—*a* Rs. 280·62.

And the following for Stereotyping :—*b* Rs. 49 ; *c* Rs. 3·60 ; *d* Rs. 23 ; *e* Rs. 42·96 ; *f* Rs. 17·60 ; *g* Rs. 176 ; *h* Rs. 1·80 ; *i* Rs. 1·60 ; *j* Rs. 28·40 ; and *k* Rs. 2.

‡ Reduced to a common standard of foolscap folio = 18,319 pages.

APPENDIX II.—JOBWORK.

Statement showing the Number and Value of Printed Forms, &c., supplied to Public Departments in 1900.

DEPARTMENT.	No. of Forms.	Value. Rs.	c.
CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.			
H. E. the Governor ...	10,445	222	87
Secretariat	151,463	1,702	53
—— Record Office ...	41,260	231	51
Treasury	86,654	703	30
Audit Office	46,725	537	33
Provincial Agencies (exclusive of Village Communities):			
Western	324,551	2,469	31
Central	215,514	1,946	15
Northern	194,525	1,541	23
Southern	288,942	2,351	85
Eastern	160,178	1,119	48
North-Western ...	257,197	2,072	42
North-Central ...	104,461	842	24
Uva	117,240	892	65
Sabaragamuwa ...	148,816	1,300	75
°Road Committees:			
Western Province ...	394,554	935	29
Central " ...	163,888	452	98
Northern " ...	156,935	331	84
Southern " ...	309,552	831	5
Eastern " ...	80,415	218	70
North-Western Province ...	164,589	509	79
North-Central " ...	55,720	123	52
Uva Province ...	78,608	279	87
Sabaragamuwa Province ...	126,393	497	67
Public Works (incl. Waterworks)	675,668	6,172	13
Irrigation Department ...	97,183	1,119	45
Survey	137,349	1,017	43
Customs:			
Western Province ...	434,292	1,652	69
Northern " ...	37,709	197	8
Southern " ...	31,410	62	50
Eastern " ...	7,224	59	97
Masters Attendant:			
Colombo	41,075	194	58
Galle	5,655	33	63
Post and Telegraphs ...	8,272,387	27,762	50
Public Instruction ...	204,544	2,590	32
Registration	1,731,289	19,981	54
°Census Department ...	1,029,932	5,839	15
Conservator of Forests ...	83,993	514	44
°Railway (including Railway Store)	6,619,784	13,254	52
°Railway Extensions ...	160,623	1,589	63
Medical: Civil Department ...	1,539,560	5,692	36
Medical: °Estates Branch ...	656,500	2,480	89
Govt. Stores (excl. Railway Store)	103,669	981	57
Botanic Gardens	11,333	57	8
°Archæological Commissioner ...	3,168	24	40
Museum	3,266	18	60
Loan Board	3,725	29	27
°Savings Bank	26,050	158	12
°Colombo Harbour Works ...	64,246	229	34
Ceylon Volunteers ...	28,415	175	31
°Municipalities	2,387	39	24
°Local Boards	149,829	775	15
Special Officers, Waste Lands Ordinances	20,084	353	63
Ecclesiastical	5,030	27	2
°Widows' Pension Fund ...	7,125	41	54
°Board of Trade (Lighthouses) ...	700	3	35
°New Defence Works ...	1,500	12	0
Paris Exhibition Committee ...	3,560	42	53
°Camp for Prisoners of War ...	42,503	222	88
Government Printer ...	85,855	321	64
Miscellaneous	9,193	85	49
Total, Civil Departments ...	26,016,440	115,927	30
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS.			
Police:			
Inspector-General ...	158,480	1,536	43
Western Province ...	43,685	386	28
Central " ...	140,066	1,150	43
Northern " ...	21,641	173	89
Southern " ...	52,613	405	82
Carried forward ...	26,432,925	119,580	15

DEPARTMENT.	No. of Forms.	Value. Rs.	c.
Brought forward ...	26,432,925	119,580	15
Police—*contd.*			
Eastern Province ...	18,160	174	99
North-Western Province ...	14,975	130	78
North-Central " ...	3,034	32	33
Uva Province ...	32,275	236	62
Sabaragamuwa Province ...	6,690	66	51
Prisons	182,295	2,157	7
Supreme Court	12,484	131	50
Attorney-General... ...	16,910	151	59
Solicitor-General	1,156	11	97
District Courts:			
Colombo	13,185	122	87
Galle	6,757	60	99
Jaffna	10,250	72	7
Kalutara	7,380	56	14
Kandy	7,131	57	76
Matara	9,035	60	40
District and Minor Courts:			
Anuradhapura ...	25,555	112	46
Badulla	32,063	159	65
Batticaloa	36,173	150	8
Chilaw	32,277	140	15
Kegalla	33,821	121	3
Kurunegala	34,429	184	15
Mannar	7,262	41	74
Mullaittivu	10,371	65	48
Negombo	27,450	120	9
Puttalam	17,073	60	90
Ratnapura	38,104	195	42
Tangalla	25,292	117	32
Trincomalee	17,811	90	50
Minor Courts:			
Avisawella and Pasyala ...	20,088	75	48
Balapitimodara ...	31,322	132	25
Colombo Court of Requests	15,350	178	11
Colombo Police Court ...	32,940	124	85
" (Joint) ...	7,681	32	94
" (Itinerating) ...	23,020	100	24
Galagedara	5,273	24	60
Galle	60,001	231	50
Gampola	21,254	98	97
Hambantota	8,217	34	90
Jaffna	51,207	169	80
Haldummulla and Balangoda	15,588	57	16
Hatton	21,556	99	41
Kalutara	36,240	134	9
Kandy	37,996	135	32
Kayts	18,295	84	44
Matale	17,885	88	67
Matara	40,911	171	84
Nuwara Eliya and Maturata	12,945	57	49
Panadure	26,061	98	44
Panwila and Urugala ...	13,312	61	39
Pt. Pedro and Chavakachcheri	34,631	148	84
Fiscals:			
Western Province ...	134,377	827	8
Central " ...	72,350	394	45
Northern " ...	95,001	543	9
Southern " ...	105,665	678	25
Eastern " ...	52,793	321	98
North-Western Province ...	65,303	340	27
North-Central " ...	6,979	41	75
Uva Province ...	12,020	77	40
Sabaragamuwa Province ...	39,307	229	49
Village Communities:			
Western Province ...	24,400	190	95
Central " ...	124,750	411	90
Northern " ...	9,510	36	75
Southern " ...	156,118	606	13
Eastern " ...	42,170	166	73
North-Western Province ...	67,631	434	59
North-Central " ...	74,975	305	44
Uva Province ...	13,290	151	82
Sabaragamuwa Province ...	96,775	285	42
Total ...	28,857,510	133,046	93

Where * is prefixed forms are issued for payment; to the remainder the issue is free, though nominal allowances are allotted, to the extent of which they draw for authorized forms direct upon the Government Printer. The values are calculated upon a fixed scale of charges; to approximately in each case ascertain the *cost* (which is given on page 4 as Rs. 91,212·82) 31·44 per cent. should be deducted.

APPENDIX III.—BOOKBINDING.

Statement showing the Number of Books bound for, and the Charges made against, Public Departments in 1900.

Departments.	Number of Books.					Other Items.	Charge.	
	Full Bound.	Half Bound.	In Stiff Covers.	In Limp Covers.	In Paper Wrappers.		Rs.	c.
H. E. the Governor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Secretariat	4	158	—	2	—	11,505	403	36*
—— Record Office	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	0*
Treasury	27	40	1	125	—	—	316	61
Audit Office	—	16	—	—	—	—	22	85
Provincial Agencies (inclusive of Village Communities):								
Western	7	23	43	34	—	—	83	87
Central	2	62	5	97	50	—	102	64
Northern	—	7	40	61	—	—	61	60
Southern	11	58	113	91	200	—	161	59
Eastern	1	40	37	44	12	—	73	74
North-Western	5	75	38	24	150	100	98	79
North-Central	—	3	38	21	—	5,000	44	52
Uva	—	39	8	18	—	18	47	36
Sabaragamuwa	8	13	18	47	400	—	63	40
Road Committees:								
Western Province	—	—	9	—	—	—	4	74
Central "	—	—	130	—	—	—	20	28
Northern "	—	2	—	3	—	—	4	2
Southern "	—	25	7	4	—	—	25	95
Eastern "	1	2	—	396	—	—	24	67
North-Western Province ...	—	7	16	—	—	—	15	46
North-Central " ...	—	5	5	—	—	4,000	21	20
Uva Province	—	—	5	—	—	—	3	0
Sabaragamuwa Province ...	8	—	4	7	—	—	25	18
Public Works (including Waterworks) ...	—	—	12	—	100	—	7	20†
Irrigation Department	—	—	211	—	100	—	35	73
Survey	—	1	—	—	80	—	7	60
Customs:								
Western Province	—	26	572	—	400	1,500	76	37
Northern "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Southern "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Eastern "	—	—	2	—	—	—	0	70
Masters Attendant:								
Colombo	—	2	10	—	—	4,000	11	55
Galle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Post and Telegraphs	10	235	2,459	610	830	8,853	1,607	65
Public Instruction	—	1,903	1,026	250	105,216	12,000	2,276	12
Registration	—	7	40	5,601	—	—	1,161	10
Conservator of Forests	1	31	24	16	50	—	46	86
Railway (including Railway Store) ...	6	382	1,958	300	3,625	81,923	1,098	48
Railway Extensions	26	17	705	120	—	—	232	85
Medical { Civil Department ...	8	439	326	—	1,206	500	472	22
Medical { Estates Branch ...	—	55	50	—	920	—	72	25
Govt. Stores (excluding Railway Store) ...	41	53	12	—	—	700	181	97
Botanic Gardens	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	34
Archæological Commissioner ...	2	—	—	—	6	—	8	25
Museum	—	2	—	—	—	—	6	0
Loan Board	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Savings Bank	—	3	6	—	5,000	30	57	9
Colombo Harbour Works ...	25	—	352	—	—	3,800	133	32
Ceylon Volunteers	1	1	1	—	—	450	4	10
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Local Boards	6	—	19	34	—	—	21	35
Ecclesiastical	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Widows' Pension Fund	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	0
Board of Trade (Lighthouses) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Government Printer	10	10	19	—	—	—	40	80
—— for Legislative Enactments ...	800‡	—	—	—	—	—	1,586	60‡
Miscellaneous	4	7	92	—	—	—	23	61
Total Civil Departments ...	1,015	3,755	8,415	7,905	118,345	134,379	10,803	94
Police: JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS.								
Inspector-General	1,533	368	65	—	25	2,000	1,033	8
Western Province	3	24	25	—	—	—	33	25
Central "	375	310	85	219	—	—	427	21
Northern "	—	28	1	27	—	—	32	15
Southern "	7	88	9	50	—	2,000	94	47
Eastern "	—	6	16	43	—	—	19	42
Carried over ...	2,933	4,579	8,616	8,244	118,370	136,379	12,443	52

* Work to the value of Rs. 359·91 was executed free of charge.

† Is allowed to have its binding executed by the Departmental bookbinder.

‡ On the vote for binding 300 copies = 900 volumes the work done by December 31 was equivalent to the completion of 800 volumes, and for this number credit is taken, though the bound volumes were not available till January.

BOOKBINDING—*contd.*

DEPARTMENTS.	NUMBER OF BOOKS.					Other Items.	Charge.	
	Full Bound.	Half Bound.	In Stiff Covers.	In Limp Covers.	In Paper Wrappers.		Rs.	c.
Brought forward ...	2,933	4,579	8,616	8,244	118,370	138,379	12,443	52
Police—*contd.*								
North-Western Province ...	—	29	10	58	—	100	28	1
North-Central " ...	120	2	10	—	—	100	240	25
Uva Province	—	9	42	150	—	—	37	0
Sabaragamuwa Province ...	—	10	—	—	—	—	7	25
Prisons	—	188	357	37	25	3,000	467	97
Supreme Court	13	—	—	—	—	—	26	0
Attorney-General	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	0
Solicitor-General	—	—	—	—	106	—	4	24
Superintendent of Census ...	2	—	—	—	200	30,027	168	34
District Courts :								
Colombo	—	4	—	—	—	—	5	65
Galle	—	5	—	—	—	—	4	0
Jaffna	1	10	2	4	—	—	11	65
Kalutara	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	0
Kandy	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	40
Matara	—	1	—	10	—	—	4	65
District and Minor Courts :								
Anuradhapura	1	2	2	—	—	500	7	40
Badulla	1	12	4	1	—	—	14	95
Batticaloa	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	0
Chilaw	1	—	4	2	—	—	5	20
Kegalla	—	1	5	—	—	—	3	40
Kurunegala	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	50
Mannar	—	—	1	—	—	—	0	60
Mullaittivu	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	75
Negombo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puttalam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ratnapura	5	3	8	—	—	—	19	90
Tangalla	—	9	2	—	—	—	13	0
Trincomalee	—	5	—	2	—	—	8	0
Vavuniya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Minor Courts :								
Avisawella and Pasyala ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Balapitimodara	—	—	1	—	—	—	0	65
Colombo Court of Requests ...	—	19	—	7	—	—	26	65
Colombo Police Court ...	1	7	—	—	—	—	10	45
" (Joint)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
" (Itinerating) ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	0
Galagedara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Galle	—	—	1	—	—	—	0	65
Gampola	4	2	—	—	—	—	9	20
Hambantota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Jaffna	3	—	1	—	—	—	5	70
Haldummulla and Balangoda ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hatton	4	—	1	—	—	—	8	40
Kalutara	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	80
Kandy	—	3	—	—	—	—	5	35
Kayts	—	5	—	—	—	—	4	10
Matale	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	45
Matara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nuwara Eliya and Maturata ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Panadure	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	95
Panwila and Urugala ...	—	3	2	—	—	—	4	95
Point Pedro and Chavakachcheri ...	—	4	—	—	—	—	3	60
[illegible]als :								
[illegible] Western Province	—	13	51	—	—	—	27	10
[illegible] Central "	—	22	10	—	—	—	17	55
Northern "	—	3	47	—	—	—	23	85
Southern "	—	7	33	39	—	—	27	77
Eastern "	—	6	—	1	—	—	8	50
North-Western Province ...	—	2	3	4	—	—	6	40
North-Central " ...	—	—	3	—	—	—	0	90
Uva Province ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	75
Sabaragamuwa Province ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Work executed free of charge ...	277	6	154	4	4,776	58,903	1,814	10*
Total for Public Departments ...	3,367	4,987	9,375	8,565	123,477	233,769	15,553	45
Binding for private parties ...	2,019	35	—	—	2,050	1,850	500	58
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,386	5,022	9,375	8,565	125,527†	232,859	16,054	3

* Includes work for Secretariat and Record Office Rs. 359·91, wire-stitching *Gazettes* Rs. 595·24, Law Reports, Royal [illegible]nic Garden Circulars, &c.

† Includes wire-stitching 35,410 *Gazettes*, making 39,850 envelopes, mounting forms in blocks, simple stitching, pasting, [illegible]lining, mounting on strawboards, &c.

APPENDIX IV.

Schedule of the Principal Plant and Material in the Office on 31st December, 1900.

For Ordinary Letterpress Printing.

56,000 lb. English Bookwork type (long primer, bourgeois, and brevier chiefly).
10,000 lb. Sinhalese and Tamil type.
5,000 lb. titling and jobbing type (124 founts).
30,000 lb. metal furniture.
1 fount steel furniture.
2 "Wetter" automatic numbering machines (1891).
16 "Schreier" do. (1898 and 1899).
54 compositors' treble frames.
1,066 compositors' cases.
567 galleys.
8 skeleton galley racks.
1 steel-run cabinet for 20 cases (1899).
1 letter board cabinet (1899).
9 imposing surfaces.
40 forme racks.
1 surplus type rack (1,746 compartments).
6 rule and lead cutters.
1,266 chases.
1 cylinder galley proof-press (1881).
13,840 in. Lavater's locking up apparatus.

1 "Bremner" quad-crown (1896).
1 "Conisbee" double royal (1870).
} two-feeder printing machines.

1 "Bremner" double-royal (1888)
2 "Bremner" double-crown (1885)
2 "Conisbee" double-crown (1876)
2 royal "Fleet" (1897 & 1899)
1 demy "Fleet" (1892)
2 foolscap "Fleet" (1897 & 1899)
} single-feeder printing machines.

1 half-medium Colt's Armoury platten (1893).*
1 "Gordon" platten (1899).
5 "Albion" hand printing presses.
5 hand line-ruling machines.
1 power ditto (1898).
1 "Eclipse" rotary perforator (power) (1894).
1 treadle perforator (1874).
1 42-in. "Diamond" guillotine (1896).
1 26-in. Gill's roller (1896).
1 paper waggon.
2 roller and galley washing troughs.
1 roller composition melting kettle.
14 roller moulds.

Railway Ticket Branch.

3 Waterlow's ticket printing machines (1868, 1879, and 1892).
About 1,500 electro logotypes.
Automatic counting machine (1897).

Copperplate press (13 in.) (1897).

Embossing and relief stamping press (1897).

Stamp Branch.

1 half-medium Colt's Armoury platten machine (1895).
1 half-royal ditto (1898).
1 Friedheim's power rotary card cutter (1896).
1 power letter card, &c., perforator (1896).
2 foolscap Albion printing presses.
1 23-in. hand guillotine (1899).
1 drying rack.

Bindery.

1 gilding and arming press (1890).
1 32-in. "Diamond" guillotine (1885).
1 backing machine (1898).
1 finishing press (1889).
1 book-stabbing machine.
1 bevelling machine (1899).
1 cornering machine (1899).
3 nipping presses.
1 "Atlas" press (1899).
2 strawboard cutters.
1 power wire-stitching machine (1895).
2 treadle numbering or paging machines, one single (1887), one Phillips's quadruplicate (1895).
1 eyeletting machine (1891).
2 finishing and heating stoves (gas).
Marbling apparatus.
Graining plates and boards.
Bookbinders' brass type, ornaments, rolls, fillets, &c., about 40 varieties.

Foundry: for Electrotyping (1895).

1 electro-depositing dynamo.
1 hydraulic moulding press, moulding pans, &c.
1 blackleading trough.
1 syringe bath.
1 solution trough.
1 furnace with backing frames.
1 face lathe.
1 bevelling plane.
1 wax melting pot.
1 steam saw.

—— *for Stereotyping.*

1 combined melting furnace, hot air chamber, and press (1882).
1 Royle's router (1895).
1 casting box with type-high cores, &c.
1 combined beating surface and saw bench
} (1876).
1 imposing surface.

—— *for Type, Lead, and Furniture-casting.*

1 Titchener's small work type-caster (1890).
Long primer, bourgeois, and brevier matrix gauges, &c.
Furniture cores and moulds and lead moulds.

* See also *Stamp Branch.*

A portable forge with supply of fitter's implements for small repairs.

A steam saw for cutting firewood, &c.

Motive Power supplied by

12 H.P. Tangyes' horizontal steam engine (1892).
16 H.P. Cornish boiler working at 60 lb. pressure (1892).
3½ H.P. Crossley's "Otto" gas engine (1896).

A Lift communicates between the Composing and Machine Departments.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the Expenditure upon the Government Printing Office, Ceylon, and the Outturn of each Branch, for each of the Years 1869 to 1900.

Year.	Employés on December 31.	Total Expenditure.	Bookwork printed.		Printed Forms supplied.	Books and Pamphlets bound or stitched in Bindery.	Railway Passenger Tickets printed.	Stamp Printing.		Foundry Work.				General Office Work.			Year.
			All sizes.	Reduced to Foolscap folio.				Stamps over-printed.	Face Value of Stampwork supplied.	Stereo-types made.	Leads and Furniture.	Type cast.	Electros finished.	Cash Recoveries.	Cash Transactions.	Corres-pondence.	
		Rs. c.	Pages.	Pages.					Rs. c.	lb.	lb.	lb.	sq. in.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	No.	
1869 ...	89	71,550 39	5,834	4,977	7,305,280	—	183,650	—	—	—	—	—	—	511 96	—	—	... 1869
1870 ...	94	91,146 31	6,124	5,188	9,269,088	—	111,651	—	—	—	—	—	—	516 71	—	—	... 1870
1871 ...	99	74,407 68	6,965	5,591	6,374,375	—	24,402	—	—	—	—	—	—	656 71	—	—	... 1871
1872 ...	108	69,686 79	6,375	5,408	8,144,083	—	136,196	—	—	—	—	—	—	881 66	—	—	... 1872
1873 ...	106	65,975 71	6,820	5,732	7,748,040	—	276,752	—	—	—	—	—	—	769 84	—	—	... 1873
1874 ...	114	72,035 73	7,483	6,306	9,395,786	—	32,404	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,034 32	—	—	... 1874
1875 ...	114	74,010 80	9,012	6,994	6,984,646	—	81,484	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,573 27	—	—	... 1875
1876 ...	127	79,387 12	8,643	7,130	10,569,326	—	172,461	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,356 95	—	—	... 1876
1877 ...	133	90,597 36	8,415	7,057	11,503,242	—	462,679	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,763 79	—	—	... 1877
1878 ...	143	89,310 37	8,222	6,925	13,392,055	—	357,020	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,443 69	—	—	... 1878
1879 ...	151	90,202 7	10,097	8,319	10,719,885	—	621,839	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,618 64	—	—	... 1879
1880 ...	157	104,688 99	8,615	6,901	13,780,308	—	73,279	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,237 4	—	—	... 1880
1881 ...	142	90,998 55	8,528	6,719	13,813,979	—	156,520	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,957 87	—	—	... 1881
1882 ...	156	97,314 55	8,881	6,896	14,233,483	—	260,357	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,524 57	—	—	... 1882
1883 ...	154	95,237 56	9,285	7,235	12,971,204	—	368,601	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,783 80	—	—	... 1883
1884 ...	147	93,532 36	9,626	7,268	11,939,987	—	772,720	1,385,120	—	§ 4,000	—	—	—	3,777 23	—	—	... 1884
1885 ...	176	113,863 25	10,941	8,262	15,439,298	—	275,078	896,199	—	6,000	—	—	—	2,668 22	—	—	... 1885
1886 ...	194	121,411 61	10,019	7,604	12,275,975	* 24,936	132,959	117,368	—	7,034	—	—	—	††11,050 87	—	—	... 1886
1887 ...	193	116,888 77	10,586	8,425	15,938,378	36,206	164,634	286,587	—	5,065	2,534	—	—	31,292 50	—	—	... 1887
1888 ...	169	111,188 64	11,008	9,150	13,491,125	22,003	125,582	1,499,283	—	4,337	1,771	—	—	32,475 50	172,256 4	—	... 1888
1889 ...	182	121,579 43	11,418	8,406	13,940,085	32,422	361,475	1,499,491	—	4,541	2,032	—	—	32,186 21	164,327 3	—	... 1889
1890 ...	182	128,026 16	12,484	9,513	16,623,643	48,254	219,559	1,363,520	—	6,707	3,037	—	—	35,248 5	171,395 9	—	... 1890
1891 ...	184	128,418 57	13,416	10,039	16,660,122	75,024	250,231	1,136,656	—	3,801	2,884	¶ 285	—	45,704 15	176,815 69	—	... 1891
1892 ...	192	131,255 51	13,645	10,459	16,084,355	84,023	†2,350,320	1,821,768	‡57,679 60	2,655	2,021	1,055	—	42,235 12	171,162 0	17,656	... 1892
1893 ...	193	139,793 16	13,983	10,049	17,911,505	76,849	3,958,955	408,434	69,515 33	4,394	2,633	612	—	40,377 85	196,102 79	17,144	... 1893
1894 ...	191	146,907 59	13,237	10,112	19,461,566	106,785	4,712,812	106,000	159,375 66	4,296	3,670	1,915	—	60,104 87	225,395 63	21,172	... 1894
1895 ...	185	147,378 70	15,126	11,494	17,455,460	104,095	4,457,334	398,300	129,683 67	4,444	1,615	2,758	**2,980	67,796 42	235,776 7	18,187	... 1895
1896 ...	200	161,196 19	13,007	10,683	20,050,784	89,554	5,007,712	456,740	179,737 58	3,244	2,696	1,702	14,687	64,688 30	229,901 77	19,668	... 1896
1897 ...	202	172,256 81	15,030	12,416	22,154,749	166,557	4,579,406	209,640	114,620 41	2,897	4,396	1,850	12,552	61,617 83	254,318 36	23,225	... 1897
1898 ...	205	170,741 88	16,508	13,018	22,808,117	167,373	3,071,532	443,070	131,912 68	2,486	2,768	671	10,350	58,583 54	253,769 34	25,753	... 1898
1899 ...	226	181,892 95	17,603	13,866	27,165,662	170,453	3,626,654	743,361	141,842 24	2,759	2,701	—	6,545	75,494 23	287,057 37	27,268	... 1899
1900 ...	241	196,155 92	22,378	18,319	28,857,510	186,585	3,549,149	357,820	109,445 2	3,401	2,807	1,256	1,232	67,769 50	299,310 4	28,276	... 1900

* Bindery started in December, 1886.
† All requirements met locally since 1892.
‡ Stamp-printing commenced in 1892.
§ Stereotyping plant was first obtained in 1876, but until 1884 the work done was comparatively insignificant and there is no record of it.

‖ No previous records.
¶ Type-casting introduced in 1891.
** Electrotyping introduced in 1895.
†† Includes since 1886 recoveries on account of "Advance" as well as of Revenue.

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